

3154 TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGES
1 Preliminary	1—2
POLITICAL FORCES IN INDIA	
2 General observations	2
3 The political classes Tendencies making for unity of view	2—3
4 The commercial classes	3—4
5 The landholders and the agricultural classes	4—5
6 Industrial labour	5
7 Means of appeal to the masses	5—6
8 Sectional interests	6—7
9 The growth of the nationalist spirit	7
10 The nationalist demand	7—8
11 The extent of support for the nationalist demand	8—9
12 The extremist element	9
13 Non official European opinion	9—10
14 Conclusions	10
GOVERNING PRINCIPLES	
15 Opportunities for growth	10—11
16 The ultimate ideal—An all India federation	11
17 Federal development in British India	12—13
18 The problem at the centre	13—14
19 Suggested conditions of a solution	14—16
20 Ultimate considerations	16
THE GOVERNOR'S PROVINCES	
21 Boundaries Commission	16—17
22 The abolition of dyarchy	17—18
<i>Provincial legislatures</i>	
23 Their life time	18—19
24 Their size	19

25	The disappearance of the official bloc	..	..	19
26	Constituent powers	..	..	19—20
27	Second chambers	..	..	20—22
28.	The franchise	..	..	22—24
29	Female suffrage	..	..	24—25

Communal representation

30.	The Hindu Muslim impasse	..	..	25—29
31.	The representation of Sikhs	..	..	29—30
32.	of Europeans	.	.	30
33.	of Anglo Indians	.	.	30—31
34	of Indian Christians	.	.	31
35.	of the depressed classes	..	..	31—32
36.	of non Brahmuns in Madras			32
37	of Mahrattas in Bombay	..	..	32

Special representation

38	The universities	..	..	32
39	The great landholders	.	..	32—31
40	Commerce and industry	..	..	34
41.	Labour	..	..	34—36

Provincial executives

42	Unitary Cabinets	..	..	36
43	Official ministers	..	..	36—38
44	Non elected non officials	..	..	39
45	Communal representation in the Cabinet	.	..	39—40
46	The chief minister	..	..	40
47.	The Cabinet secretary	..	..	40—42
48	Official advisers to the Governor	..	..	42
49	The overriding powers of the Governor	..	..	43—45
50	Fundamental rights	..	..	45
51.	Emergency provision	..	..	45
52	Backward tracts	..	..	45—48
53	The High Courts	..	..	49

PROVINCIAL FINANCE

54.	Control of finance in the provinces	..	..	49—50
55	Sir Walter Layton's scheme its connection with the general constitutional structure	..	..	50—51

56	Preliminary comments on Sir Walter Layton's scheme	51—52
57	Sir Walter Layton's assumptions as regards the central Government's surplus	52—53
58	Sir Walter Layton's assumptions examined in detail—	
	(1) Customs	53—54
	(2) Income tax	54
	(3) Civil expenditure	54
	(4) Opium	54
	(5) Army	55
	(6) Railways	55
	(7) Other items	55
59	Further considerations affecting Sir Walter Layton's assumptions	55—56
60	Conditions on which the central Government can abandon surplus revenue	56—57
61	Necessity for allowing sufficient elasticity to revenues of central Government	57—58
62	Application of the scheme to the provinces—examination of some of the proposed new sources of provincial revenues	58—62
63	Increased resources of the provincial Governments on Sir Walter Layton's and our estimates	62—63
64	An enquiry on the basis of needs	63—64
65	Preliminary adjustments may have to be considered	64—65
66	The order of surrender of central revenues	65—66
67	Procedure applicable to the provincial fund	66—67
68	Borrowing powers	67—70
69	Provincial balances	70—71
70	Accounts and audit	71
71	Grants in aid	71
72	Local cesses on land	71

CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES

The North-West Frontier Province

73	The proposals of the Commission	72
74	The proposals of the Indian Central Committee	73
75	The need for constitutional advance	73—74

	PAGES
76 The choice between three courses	74—75
77 The Chief Commissioner's scheme	76—78
78 Consideration by the Round Table Conference	78
<i>Baluchistan</i>	
79 Baluchistan	78
<i>Other Areas</i>	
80 The Delhi Province	78—79
81 Ajmer Merwara	79
82 Coorg	79
83 Machinery for constitutional changes	80
<i>BURMA</i>	
84 Separation recommended by the Commission	80—91
85 The military problem	81—92
86 Financial considerations	82
87 Economic consequences	82—83
88 Administrative aspects	83
89 Separation accepted in principle	93—81
90 An early declaration of policy	81—85
91 The machinery for enquiry	85
92 A constitutional commission	85—87
93 The financial settlement	87—88
94 Trade agreements	88
95 Summary	88
<i>THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE</i>	
96 The conditions of the problem	88—89
97 The existing form of government	89
98 The working of the existing system—Unity in the executive	89—90
99 Relations between executive and legislature	90—91
100 Causes of lack of harmony	91—92
101 Outline of proposals of the Commission	92—93
102 Implications and consequences of these proposals	93—94
103 The possible methods of sharing power—Exclusion of certain functions from the field of the central Government	94
104 Exclusion of rights of paramountcy in relation to Indian States	95

	PAGES
105 Suggested exclusion of defence	95
106 The constitutional aspects of this suggestion	95—96
107 A scheme contingent on exclusion of defence	96—99
108 The solution of dyarchy	99
109 Examination of dyarchy	99—101
110 To what extent could power at present be transferred	101—102
111. The problem of transferring finance and commerce	102—103
112 The problem of transferring law and order	103—104
113 A unitary government—Proposals of the Commission	104—105
114 Inclusion of members drawn from the legislature	105—106
115 The practice of responsiveness	106—107
116 How a Government of this type might be expected to work	107—109
117 Possibilities of deliberate obstruction	109
118 The scope of the popular element in such a Government	109—110
119 Members not removable by the legislature	110
120 Objections to a Government of this type	110—111
121 Powers of the Governor General	111—112
122 Potentialities of development	113

THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE

123 Two preliminary points	114
124 The central legislature and public opinion	114—115
125 Indirect election proposed by the Commission	115

The Lower House

126 The federal principle	115—116
127 The representation of provinces	116—117
128 The responsibility of the member	117
129 Proportional representation	117—118
130 Personnel	118
131 The confusion of electoral issues	118—119
132 Dissolution	119—120
133 Review of indirect election	120—121
134 A mixed system	121—122
135 Direct election	122—123

	PAGES
188 Indian feeling that <i>existence of British enterprises</i> blows advance	164—165
189 Necessity of doing justice to both British and Indian points of view	165—166
190 Desirability of agreement	166—168

RAILWAYS

191 Administration of the Railway Department	168
192 Purpose for which Parliament must retain control	168—170
193 Necessity of separating commercial management from direction of policy	170—171
194 Proposed statutory railway authority	171
195 Necessary Enquiry	171—172
196 Method of legislation	172

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

197 External affairs	173—174
----------------------	---------

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CENTRE AND PROVINCES

198 Principle of decentralisation	174—176
199 Local self-government	176—178
200 Administrative and financial jurisdiction	178—179
201 Control	179—181
202 Character and co-ordination	181—182

	PAGES
215. The Council for Greater India	194
216. Economic and financial relations	194—195
217. The need for a solution	195—196
218. The possibilities of conflict	196—197
219. An economic union	197—198
220. A settlement by agreement	198

THE HOME GOVERNMENT.

221. The executive authority of the Secretary of State ..	198—200
222. The Secretary of State's powers of superintendence, direction and control.	200
223. The power of appropriation	200—201
224. Method of specification of the powers of the Secretary of State	201—203
225. Statutory rules	203
226. Interpretation of the rules	203—204
227. The Council of India as an independent authority— Its financial veto	204—205
228. The same—Its control of service conditions ..	205—206
229. The Council as an advisory body	206

GENERAL RESULTS.

230. British India a political entity	206—208
---	---------

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.—Note by the Central Board of Revenue on customs	209—217
APPENDIX II.— <i>Extract from a note</i> by the senior Member of the Central Board of Revenue on the lower- ing of the taxable minimum and steepening the gradation of in- come-tax	218—220
APPENDIX III.—Estimates accord- ing to Sir Walter Layton's scheme ..	221—224
APPENDIX IV.—Statement showing the assignments to the local Gov- ernments under rule 15 of the De- volution rules for the years 1921- 1922 to 1928-29	225

	PAGES.
APPENDIX V.—Duty on foreign liquor	— 226—228
APPENDIX VI.—Taxation of tobacco .. ..	.. 229—231
APPENDIX VII.—Excise duty on matches .. ..	.. 232—233
APPENDIX VIII.—Terminal taxes ..	.. 234—237
APPENDIX IX.—Memorandum by the Government of India, Finance Department, dated the 11th July 1930, on the financial aspects of the separation of Burma .	.. 238—251
LIST OF ENCLOSURES .. ..	.. 255—256

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REFORMS OFFICE.

To

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WEDGWOOD BENN,
D.S.O., D.F.C.,

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Simla, the 20th September 1930.

Sir,

We have the honour to address you on the conclusion of the constitutional inquiry which has been conducted by the Indian Statutory Commission in accordance with the provisions of section 84-A of the Government of India Act, and to forward for the consideration of His Majesty's Government, as a preliminary to the discussions which will shortly take place at the Round Table Conference, our views on the further progress which might now be made towards the development of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire. The report of the Indian Statutory Commission contains proposals of far-reaching significance and crucial importance, affording the most convenient, and indeed the inevitable, method of approach. We have further studied the reports of the provincial committees which were set up in connection with the Indian Statutory Commission, and we have derived great assistance from the valuable labours of the Indian Central Committee. We have, in addition to these documents, had the advantage of seeing the many suggestions made by individual thinkers in India and the scheme prepared by the All Parties Conference in 1928, commonly known as the Nehru report, which, though it has for various reasons ceased to occupy the forefront of the political stage, nevertheless remains as the most authoritative and detailed exposition of the views of constitutional nationalists that has yet been put forward. We have also paid due regard to the opinion

that has been expressed in India since the publication of the report of the Statutory Commission, and the most recent developments of this opinion will no doubt be placed before His Majesty's Government by the delegates at the Round Table Conference. Finally, we have received and transmit as enclosures to this despatch the weighty views expressed by local Governments.

The examination carried out by ourselves and the provincial Governments has been unavoidably handicapped by the circumstances in which it has been undertaken. The time available for reaching conclusions on matters at once so intricate and so important has been in itself short, and the attention of all Governments in India has been much occupied by the abnormal conditions arising from the civil disobedience movement, and in our own case from the situation on the North-West Frontier. Nevertheless, we have had the benefit of personal consultation with all the Governors of provinces, and have devoted much consideration to the various problems involved. We have not found it possible to deal in this despatch with all matters of detail, but we trust that our observations will be found to cover the main points.

POLITICAL FORCES IN INDIA.

2. General observations.—The solution of the great issues which now confront us is to be discussed at the Round Table Conference with a view to achieving the utmost possible measure of agreement between His Majesty's Government and the representatives of different parties and interests in India. It may therefore be convenient, before we come to our detailed observations, if we attempt to give some account of the political forces at work in India, the constitutional demands that are most commonly put forward, and the strength of opinion on which they rest. We recognize with the Statutory Commission the difficulty, particularly at a time of rapid change like the present, of estimating with accuracy these forces, and, set as we are amid many conflicting currents and much clash of old and new, of stating general conclusions. What we say, therefore, must be read subject to this caution. Complete agreement on general statements cannot be expected. We offer our observations merely as an attempt to draw a picture which in its broad outlines we believe to be accurate.

3. The political classes. Tendencies making for unity of view.—The Indian Statutory Commission in the able analysis of public opinion in India, with which the first

volume of their report concluded, pointed out that political thought and influence are, as is to be expected, principally concentrated in the towns. It is in the larger towns that are to be found those elements which give direction or active support to the political forces of the day. They consist of the professional classes, in particular lawyers, journalists and those connected with education, an appreciable portion of the trading classes, those engaged in clerical occupations; the large number of students at the universities and colleges; the melancholy army of those who having sacrificed much to go through the scholastic curriculum find at the end that their country offers them no employment and, lastly, the small but growing body of educated women who are throwing themselves with enthusiasm into the new world of political affairs. These are perhaps the chief elements that go to make up what we may call the political classes. Their thought is profoundly influenced and unified by the writings of the press. It is no doubt a common characteristic of mankind all the world over that they tend to take their political views ready-made, and that with growing education those views are more and more moulded by the press. This characteristic is certainly very marked in India, and those who might be disposed to stand out against popular opinion as expounded in the press are not infrequently deterred by a sensitiveness to personal attack, which has not yet been blunted by long experience of public life. Journalism in India concentrates largely on the personal side, and the press is outspoken in its denunciation and ridicule of those who venture to express opinions in conflict with those generally accepted. There are other important factors which make for a prevailing unity of view on certain broad issues. The fact that the dominant power in India is in the hands of a foreign race cannot fail to offer to those who attack existing conditions the opportunity of a racial appeal. Again, a common desire for changes in the form of the Government acts as an inducement to preserve a united front, and to keep in the background such differences as exist. Finally, caste and family attachments are of peculiar strength, and the close intimacy of social relations promotes a common outlook.

4 The commercial classes—We have mentioned above, as forming part of the political classes, the trading community. Like all generalizations this is open to qualification, and there may be differences of opinion as to the extent to which traders interest themselves in politics and what part pressure of different kinds plays in their political actions. But it can hardly be denied that the traders, which as a whole used in the past to be content to occupy themselves with their business, have been attracted to politics and

more active share in politics. Though men prominent in industry and commerce have for many years played their part in public affairs, the feeling that improvement of trade and industry is to be sought through political channels is a development of comparatively recent times. The extreme illustration of the way in which this idea has gripped the business community is to be found in the attitude of the commercial classes in Bombay during the present civil disobedience movement. After all allowance is made for the religious and emotional appeal of Mr. Gandhi's name for his own countrymen, the Gujaratis, who form such a large element in the life of Bombay city, it must be recognized that the commercial community of Bombay has in pursuit of political power been lending its support, both moral and material, to a movement in defiance of the law, which might have been expected to have no attraction for those whose interests depend on stable and peaceful conditions.

5 The landholders and the agricultural classes.—Passing to the more conservative elements in the population, the most important class is that of the larger landholders. In many parts of the country they still retain in their estates and villages a traditional authority, which, though it may now meet with some challenge, is yet one of the active forces in the life of the community. The spread of education and the influence of the press tend constantly to enlarge the number of landholders who might be included in what we have called the political classes. On the whole they remain at present a conservative force, conscious that their influence is likely to suffer from too rapid political changes, and beginning to realize that the defence of their interests requires a more active participation in public life. Below them in the agricultural world come the small landholders and the more substantial peasantry. This is a class about which it is peculiarly difficult to generalize. Broadly speaking, prosperity brings education, and education fosters political ideas. It does not follow that the ideas of this class necessarily coincide with those of the corresponding urban classes. Indeed in the Punjab where the small landholders are a strong and increasing force there are signs of the development of a conflict of interests between them and the town dwellers. But whatever may be their views, the important point is that they have views, and cannot be regarded as forming part of the unthinking masses. The events of the last few years in Gujarat afford a striking illustration of the effects which this class can produce when guided in a political direction. Below this stratum come what may be called the agricultural masses, a political force of great potential importance, but in

normal times interested in little outside their own villages, their own immediate needs and conditions, and the hard struggle for existence. It would be fair to say that they have no informed conception of the political problems of India.

6 Industrial labour—The towns too have their counterpart to what we have described as the agricultural masses. The bulk of industrial labour is ignorant and uneducated. Their surroundings are often primitive and insanitary, though steady efforts are being made to improve their lot. Living in towns they are more closely in contact with political movements than are the agricultural classes, but it is doubtful whether the ordinary political ideas make much appeal to them. In the towns too are to be found those lower strata of the population which can easily be worked up into mob demonstrations and violence. These elements and the industrial population have formed in recent years the objective of communist propaganda. In some of the larger industrial towns the doctrines of communism for a time made appreciable progress, particularly in Bombay. The movement has recently received a check, but it undoubtedly survives as a continual menace to orderly progress and the well being of the community.

7 Means of appeal to the masses—The general effect of the picture we have endeavoured to draw is that the classes affected by political opinion form a wide circle which is steadily expanding. It is continually establishing new contacts with those portions of the population which have hitherto been indifferent. But beyond the furthest range of the genuine influence of political reasoning and argument, those who wish to rouse the unpolitical masses are able to play on their feelings by appealing to the interests which are intense and vivid in their lives. First among these interests must be placed religion. It was the power of religion which enabled Mr. Gandhi during the non-cooperation movement ten years ago to rouse and sway the masses to a degree hitherto unknown in British India, and it is the veneration in which he is held for his ascetic life and moral teaching that gives him a great part of his popular appeal today. It was the power of religion working through the Khilafat movement which for a time diverted the Muslim community from their traditional relations with the British Government. It was the appeal of religion, that recently threatened to destroy the work of the reformers in the Child Marriage Restraint Act, commonly known as the Sarda Act, and has been used to rouse the transfrontier Muslim tribes against a Government responsible for a measure which could have no application to them.

The second of the main interests through which the masses may be roused is the land. India is predominantly an agricultural country and the land is the basis of life for the great majority of the people. Consequently they may be immediately and profoundly affected by anything which touches the land, in particular land revenue and land tenures. Agrarian problems are seldom far below the surface.

The third method of approach to the masses is one that is still comparatively new and untried. It is broadly speaking the method of revolutionary communism, the appeal to the "have nots." There are signs in the armoury of political agitation of an increasing insistence on the facts of poverty in India, not with a view to constructive effort in remedy of the causes, but for the purpose of exciting feelings against the propertied classes and an alien Government. Not much progress has been made on these lines except in the industrial towns. But it is part of the policy of communism to spread its doctrines among the peasants.

8 Sectional interests.—In speaking hitherto of political interests we have had in mind chiefly those broad issues of public policy which group themselves round the demand for an increased measure of self government, and we have tried to suggest the area over which interests of this kind are active. There are, however, other interests which make a genuine appeal to large bodies of people on lines other than those of nationalist politics. One of the marked effects of the present constitution, with its introduction of the forms of democratic government and its transfer of power not only in the provincial councils but in local bodies, has been the recognition of the fact that any group or section which has a common bond of interest can secure its objects only through organization. The binding forces of society outside the family are religion and caste, and there has been a definite quickening of communal and caste feeling, and a tendency for people to group themselves politically under these categories, which have for them a practical significance. It is felt that a common interest unites those who belong to a particular caste or a particular religion, and at a time when novel and broader ideas have not yet succeeded in establishing themselves, it is no doubt inevitable that the earlier manifestations of political awakening should among large sections of the population take a form that is familiar and can readily be appreciated. Local and provincial patriotisms also show unmistakable signs of development. All these indicate the real emergence of a public opinion and a general will, in a form however restricted, expressing themselves through the relations which most closely concern and interest the masses of the people. Forces of this kind reach elements of the

population which are untouched by the ideas of nationalism, but it must be remembered that they are always at hand to be utilized for nationalist ends.

9 The growth of the nationalist spirit—In saying this we do not wish to minimize the extent of the genuine influence of nationalist ideas. There is no doubt that a considerable degree of national consciousness has been evoked among the educated classes as a whole. With the economic and educational development of the country have come, naturally and honourably enough a greater self-respect, both individual and national, and a demand for equality of treatment and status with the West. The rise of Japan as a great Asiatic power supplied an early stimulus to this movement. Since then the stream of western thought in the present century has more and more brought India within the line of its current. Inter-course with the world grew. The influence of western education increased. Students in ever greater numbers went to England and returned. Older men, and even women visited Europe more freely, and with a riper judgment compared other countries with their own. Conscious of the magnitude of her share in the Great War India has watched with close interest nationalist movements in Afghanistan, Persia and China while in another direction Ireland and Egypt have been examples which have constantly been before her eyes. All this has brought about a new thought. One consequence has been to mark a feeling has been to mark a lack of trust, and to all that might be held to mark the status of India as inferior to that of other nations in the Empire. India could hardly remain unaffected by what has gone on around her while at home the constitution of 1919, however far it fell short of full self-government had set her feet firmly on the path. It was therefore inevitable that this nationalist impetus should come and it would be a grave mistake to underestimate its force or to depreciate its value. It is a necessary condition of the building up of a wider and more vigorous life and of that development of a self-government in India which from early times has been the ideal of the most far-seeing of its British administrators.

10 The nationalist demand—The nationalist demand is for self-government and dominion status. It is couched in terms of British thought and British institutions for it emanates from those who have been profoundly influenced by British ideas. The demand for self-government stated in practical terms is that India should be allowed to manage her own affairs both in the provinces and subject to any temporary safeguards that may be requisite at the centre. The claim to dominion status so far as that can be separated

from ideas of self-government has perhaps a sentimental, but not on that account any less potent, aspect. The demand is not only that India should be enabled actually within necessary limits to settle her own affairs but that she should be publicly recognized before the eyes of the world as competent to settle them. Both these ideas are included by Indian opinion in that dominion status which the announcement by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 31st October, 1929, described as the natural issue of India's constitutional progress.

It is possible to trace in these political aspirations two separate trends of thought. The first is directed to the natural satisfaction of a national pride and national sentiment. The position of India in the Empire has been ambiguous. There are undeniable obstacles to the attainment of complete self-government at once. But are these obstacles to be used for the purpose of delaying the progress of India, or is a genuine attempt to be made to overcome them? Are differences of race and culture to keep India permanently in a position of inferiority to the great Dominions, or is a place to be found for her within the Empire which will satisfy her claims to equal treatment? To those, in whom such are the dominant ideas, the actual detailed means by which their ideas may be translated into fact are often not of great account. The second line of thought is directed to the fulfilment of concrete policies. Those who think on these lines have an essentially practical outlook and demand power in order to achieve certain definite objects.

11. The extent of support for the nationalist demand.— It happens that the course of the civil disobedience movement in the last few months has exhibited with sufficient plainness the strength of the nationalist forces and also their limitations. It is clear that they have on their side a substantial measure of support from educated Hindus of all classes, for large numbers of those who have not actually joined the movement, being repelled by its methods, have shown unmistakable sympathy with its aims. There is little doubt also that the minority communities to a large extent share in these broad nationalist aspirations, but it has become plain, if demonstration were needed, that generally speaking they are not without apprehensions of their position in a self-governing India, and they are concentrating attention on the protection of their rights and interests. It is assumed that for some time after the introduction of the new constitution politics are likely to remain on a communal basis. It will only be by a gradual process that the handling of practical problems of administration and policy will lead to the development of parties which will be divided on different

lines. The landed interests also are anxious about their future. The depressed classes, so far as they are beginning to develop some political consciousness, look with uneasiness at the prospect of Governments dominated by the higher castes. The great mass of the people, though, as we have said, capable of being galvanized into action by appeals on those matters which really interest them, regard with some indifference political changes which they do not understand. It is instructive to observe how during the present civil disobedience movement strong feeling has been aroused in the towns, and outside the towns in particular localities where either the conditions were peculiarly favourable such as Gujarat, or where some local grievance could be exploited or some doubt sown as to the power of Government to maintain its authority. But looking at the country broadly, a political agitation of remarkable intensity and fervour has left the rural districts but little affected.

12 The extremist element.—In speaking hitherto of the nationalist forces we have had in mind primarily those elements in the movement which are prepared to look to constitutional advance within the Empire. But it must be recognized that there is particularly among the younger men a considerable body who have adopted independence not as a phrase but as a settled aim who are fundamentally hostile to the British connection and who though they may not all favour or believe in the efficacy of the methods of terrorism which many of them are prepared to pursue are at any rate convinced that it is only by force applied in some form or other that they can achieve their end. With such men it would be idle to expect that any settlement is possible. They will oppose any agreement that may be reached and the most that can be hoped is that gradually through experience of a constitution which gives a considerable degree of self-government they may come to realize that more can be achieved by working the constitution than by endeavouring to overthrow it.

13 Non official European opinion.—We must not close our account of political opinion in India without giving some impression of the attitude of the non official European community. The Statutory Commission have emphasized the important contribution which this community has made to the economic development of India and the influence it possesses in virtue of its widespread commercial activities. Prior to the introduction of the present constitution the interest of the community in politics was limited but since 1919 it has realized the necessity of taking its full share in the political life of the country. Its entry into active politics has been marked by an increasingly liberal spirit towards Indian aspirations and during the inquiry of the Statutory Commission

it showed itself ready to look with favour on proposals for political advance, subject to the provision of adequate safeguards for its rights and legitimate interests. The civil disobedience movement with its accompaniment of a boycott of British goods and British trade, through which it was hoped to bring pressure to bear on His Majesty's Government, has had marked reactions on those who felt themselves unfairly attacked and who resented this intrusion of politics into business. Resentment has been slow in gathering force, but recently European commercial opinion has shown unmistakably that it does not mean to allow itself to be coerced by these methods, and there has been some consequent stiffening of its attitude towards political advance.

14. **Conclusions.**—We have made above some attempt to describe the main political currents and forces that are moving over the formerly placid surface of India. If our reading of the situation is accurate, it is evident that the new constitution must be such as will take full account of these new forces. The time has passed when it was safe to assume the passive consent of the governed. The new system must be based as far as possible on the willing consent of a people whose political consciousness is steadily being awakened. There is still in the country a fundamental respect for authority. The new legislatures have established for themselves a position which is gradually coming to be understood and accepted by increasing numbers. Constitutional forms are for the most part respected and observed. The conditions for a substantial transfer of power are not in our view unfavourable, and we are convinced that the time has come when the broadest considerations of Imperial policy demand that we should spare no efforts, and even take some risks, in order to arrive at a constitutional solution which will give reasonable scope to the ideas and the aspirations that are moving India to-day.

GOVERNING PRINCIPLES.

15. **Opportunities for growth.**—The Indian Statutory Commission have at the beginning of the second volume of their report, before explaining their detailed proposals, set forth plainly the general principles on which their recommendations are based. We think it will be convenient if in the same way we make clear at the outset our general outlook on the constitutional problem and the principles which guide our conclusions. In the first place we are in full agreement with the view of the Commission that the new constitution should not be unduly rigid, and that it should allow of natural growth and diversity. For instance, it might ease processes of transition if formal

provisions which may require subsequent change could be drafted in such a way as not to involve legislation if and when it is desired to make the change. Again, within the general framework of the constitution in the provinces it might be possible to allow certain variations suggested by local conditions and favoured by local opinion. Finally, we should hope that both in the provinces and at the centre the constitution would give opportunities for development by practice and convention in accordance with actual needs and experience. The evils that flow from a temporary constitution have been fully set out by the Commission. Our aim must be to establish a constitution which should, as far as possible, contain within itself provision for its own development. We recognize however that that aim can be more fully attained in the provinces than is possible at the centre, where the ultimate form of the Government cannot as yet be so clearly discerned.

16 The ultimate ideal—An all India federation—The Commission have pictured the ultimate constitution of India as an all India federation including not only British India but also the Indian States. That is an ideal which we fully accept. There is an essential unity embracing the whole of India which we hope will at some future time find expression in certain joint political institutions. But it is clear, as the Statutory Commission have been careful to point out, that this ideal is at present distant and that the federation of Greater India to which they look forward cannot be artificially hastened. Much may be done to promote a more vivid sense of the unity of interests in many spheres between British India and the various States, and to develop the conception that there are matters of common concern which can best be treated in consultation. Nevertheless we must recognize that the time has not yet come when the general body of Indian States would be prepared to take a step so far reaching in its character as to enter into any formal federal relations with British India. While therefore, we are entirely at one with the Statutory Commission in holding that the ideal is a federation of all India, and that this ideal should be clearly borne in mind when drawing the main outlines of the constitution of the new India, we must also recognize that the ideal is not likely to realize itself, save in its own due time. There is a certain danger that if we direct our gaze too fixedly to a distant future we may tend to overlook the needs of an urgent present. The main problem which must engage our attention is how British India may be developed in a manner which shall not only be consistent with the wider vision, but shall be appropriate to its own immediate requirements.

suggestions later, not with the idea that they are proof against criticism, but as indicating general lines of development which seem to us, on the basis of our own experience, less open to objection than others that we have seen. But whatever may be the plan adopted, we are convinced that no scheme of Government at the centre can work with success, unless it is recognized that Parliament and the Indian legislature have each their special contribution to make to the welfare of India which is the joint purpose of both. Our aim should be a partnership in a common cause.

20. **Ultimate considerations.**—The Statutory Commission suggest that there may be a further complication in a problem already sufficiently complicated. They utter a caution against the development at this stage of institutions which might prejudice the ultimate form of the central Government. The caution is no doubt one that should be borne in mind. But caution in this respect must not be carried to the point of allowing ourselves to be immobilized from fear that any step we take may prove not to be leading us directly to our end. There is much to be done before that end can be reached, and, if we hope to reach it, we must be prepared to test by experience the forms and methods of that type of Government which will eventually emerge. It is clear that the aim for the centre as for the provinces must be the progressive realization of responsible government. There already exists in the Legislative Assembly an organ which as it develops will become one of the main instruments of responsible government at the centre. Responsibility will come as the result of the relations established between the legislature and the executive. We cannot at present foresee precisely what the ultimate development of those relations will be. But it seems to us plain that we should without delay set ourselves to the task of encouraging the establishment of effective relations between these two bodies, and thus prepare the foundation for the full responsible government which we desire to reach.

THE GOVERNORS' PROVINCES

21. **Boundaries Commission.**—We come now to a consideration of the detailed proposals made by the Statutory Commission, and following the order in which they have approached the problem we shall deal first with the Governors' provinces. The first subject on which the Commission touch is the need for provincial redistribution. They suggest that the Government of India should set up, as a matter of urgent importance, a Boundaries Commission with a neutral chairman, to investigate the main cases in which provincial readjustment seems called for. The

two particular cases to which the Commission themselves gave their attention are Orissa and Sind

The claim of the Oriyas to a separate province of their own is of long standing. In their letter the Government of Bihar and Orissa have drawn attention to the need of making early investigation into all relevant factors with a view to satisfying the very natural desire of the Oriyas speaking peoples to possess an administration of their own. The claim of Sind to be a self-contained unit has become increasingly prominent in recent years. The preponderance of the local population is Muslim and their claim to separation from the Bombay Presidency has been ardently advocated. Neither on Orissa nor on Sind are we yet in a position to tender final advice but we urge that enquiries be set on foot at the earliest possible date. We should not contemplate entrusting the task to a single Boundaries Commission. The two problems are not connected, and we would suggest investigation by two separate committees. We wish to emphasize the need for expedition in reaching conclusions on these two outstanding cases, which are respectively of fundamental importance to the two provinces of Bihar and Orissa and of Bombay, as they now exist, in order that if new arrangements are required they may be introduced simultaneously with the new constitution. We conceive that the Sind Committee will be concerned primarily with the administrative and financial aspects of separation for the question is not one of boundaries. In Orissa on the other hand difficult questions of future boundaries will be directly in issue.

Other possible readjustments of provincial boundaries should in our view stand over until opinion has more clearly expressed itself. It would be for the new administrations themselves to take up such cases as they arise.

We note in passing that the separation of Burma may involve readjustments of the boundary between that province and Assam. To this reference will be found in the letter of the Government of Assam.

22 The abolition of dyarchy.—In agreement with the great mass of opinion in this country, both official and non-official, we accept in principle the recommendations of the Commission for the reconstitution of the provincial Governments. In so doing we do not associate ourselves with those who pass an unqualified condemnation on the existing dispositions. On the contrary we pay our tribute to those who planned and those who have worked the provincial constitutions. Dyarchy in the provinces was never intended to be more than a transitional device, a first step on the difficult

road town is a completely responsible system. With few exceptions goodwill has been forthcoming, and an earnest endeavour has been made to translate into action the opportunities which the constitution has offered. Provincial Governments, whether on the reserved or the transferred sides, can take reasonable pride in their administrative record. Policy may sometimes have been at fault, results may not always have balanced expectations, but on a broad view much has been accomplished that might have been difficult of achievement under the older unreformed system. We are clear, however, that a stage has now been reached in the political growth of the provinces at which the next step forward should be taken boldly. We agree with the Commission that the time has come to remove the boundary set up between departments of which ministers may take charge and those from which they are excluded. To reserve law and order would be to concentrate attack on the most delicate part of the machinery. The arguments in favour of transfer have been authoritatively and, to our mind, conclusively stated by the Statutory Commission and the Indian Central Committee. We do not disguise from ourselves the risks inherent in so great a change. But, subject to the necessary safeguards which the Commission have suggested, we are pre-entrusted
 a reasonable
 the popular
 have dis-

appeared, and in which the nominated element will have been reduced to the smallest proportions

On the main issue that a great step forward should be taken, the unanimity of the provincial Governments is complete. Differences of opinion on details merely anticipate what we ourselves consider to be probable, namely, that the working of the new system may not follow identical lines in all provinces. A single rigid system might hamper, and not assist, the ready expansion of free institutions. Some freedom in the constitution is needed in order to facilitate local growth in forms suited to local conditions.

The provincial reports sufficiently indicate the provincial view and we do not ourselves propose at this stage to discuss in detail the recommendations of the Commission on all provincial points. There are, however, certain matters on which comment is required, and to these we now turn.

Provincial legislatures

23. Their life time.—There is no dissent from the proposition that the normal statutory life of provincial legisla-

tures should be raised from three to five years. We join with the provincial Governments in accepting the proposal.

24 Their size—The Commission criticize the size of the present councils and find them too small. They suggest that unless an increase in the size of the electorate is accompanied by an increase in the number of constituencies the reality of representation may be prejudiced. They remark that increased membership of the provincial councils will facilitate their plan of representation at the centre. The recommendation which they make is that in the more important provinces there should be an immediate increase to a figure between 200 and 250.

We accept in principle the suggestion that there should be a material enlargement of the provincial legislatures suitable to the new conditions, but we would be reluctant to propose precise figures reached on *a priori* grounds. The matter should, we consider, be included within the terms of reference to the Franchise Committee, in order that the size of each provincial legislature may be decided on the basis of ascertained needs. Any substantial increase in the electorate will certainly necessitate an addition to the number of the constituencies in each province. The provincial Governments recognize the need for enlarging the legislative councils, but their general view appears to be that so large an increase as the Commission have in mind may be unsuitable to their conditions.

For the reasons given by the Commission it will still be necessary for some time if the Governor should retain a strictly limited power to nominate, but we doubt whether, when the Franchise Committee have completed their labours, it will be found necessary to give a power of nomination quite on the scale which the Commission have in view. We agree that no special provision should be made for the election of women.

25 The disappearance of the official bloc—The presence of an official bloc has been a noticeable feature of the present dyarchical system and essential to its working. We agree that with the abolition of dyarchy, the official bloc should no longer be retained. With the exception of a small nominated element, the provincial legislatures will be wholly elected, free play will be given to the formation of parties from which we may expect to emerge correct principles of ministerial responsibility.

26 Constituent powers—The question of granting to provincial legislatures constituent powers raises difficult issues both constitutional and practical. The Commission

suggest that after ten years the provincial councils should have the power to set in train certain proposals for change by the method of "constitutional resolution", but the changes would be limited to those affecting the electoral law. The enforcement of a constitutional resolution would be dependent on the grant of a certificate by the Governor that the resolution reflected the general opinion of the province and of any community specially affected, and would require also the concurrence of the Governor General.

We welcome the proposals of the Commission to give to the provincial legislatures this measure of constituent power. Were it practicable to do so, we would gladly enlarge its scope. But with one possible addition, to which we shall presently refer, for the creation of a second chamber, we see grave difficulties in giving this procedure any wider extension. Even within the ambit of the electoral law, the distribution by statutory provision of the balance of political power between the representatives of different communities and interests in fixed proportions immensely complicates the possible effects of electoral change. The initial dispositions will now be made under the authority of Parliament itself, after consultation with the representatives of British India assembled in meeting at the Round Table Conference. To throw open those dispositions to early revision by local authority would, from the start, invite conflict and might prejudice the endeavour to initiate a fully responsible system of Government in the provinces. It is reasonable that the electoral system set up at the beginning of the reforms should rest on the assumption that it will endure at least until new political conditions are established, after experience of the new Governments has been obtained. For these reasons we do not anticipate that Indian opinion will resent the provision that no "constitutional resolution" may be passed by a provincial legislature until after the lapse of some years from the inauguration of the new system. With regard to the scope and freedom of the constituent powers, it is clear that these must remain under some limitation, at least until the country at large is prepared to abide by what we regard as a fundamental principle of responsible government, namely, the validity of a majority decision. While, therefore, we are anxious to lose no opportunity to place within the constitution the seeds of its own growth, we agree that, subject to the addition which we have suggested above, and which we now discuss, the range of the constituent power accorded to the provincial legislatures should be as proposed by the Commission.

27. **Second chambers.**—The arguments for and against second chambers in the provinces have been fully set out by

the Commission, who have themselves not found it possible to make a unanimous recommendation one way or the other. There was a similar diversity of opinion among the members of the Indian Central Committee. Among the provincial Governments, Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, and Assam do not desire second chambers. We understand that this represents in all cases the unanimous view of both sides of the Governments, except only that in Bombay one member of Council supports a second chamber for that province. All members of the Government of the United Provinces are in favour of the establishment of a second chamber in that province. In Bihar and Orissa also the local Government, without any dissentient member, advocate a second chamber. Opinion in the Government of Bengal is divided. They state in their letter that some members are strongly in favour of a second chamber, and that the remainder are doubtful. In these circumstances the local Government express themselves as having decided to maintain the opinion in favour of a second chamber which they expressed in their memorandum to the Statutory Commission in 1929.

The matter seems to us to be peculiarly one in which regard should be had to local conditions. We would not propose that in any province a second chamber should be made a condition of advance. Where local opinion favours and local conditions seem to require a second chamber, it should in our view be set up and incorporated in the new constitution. The problem has now been fully investigated by the Statutory Commission and we have before us the considered views of each provincial Government. Their knowledge of local conditions and local requirements is necessarily more intimate than our own. We therefore accept the recommendations of the Governments of Madras, Bombay, the Punjab, the Central Provinces and Assam that there should be no second chambers in those provinces. Similarly we accept the recommendations of the Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa that in those provinces there should be a second chamber. If effect is given to their wishes, we should suggest that the manner in which the upper house should in each instance be composed in those three provinces should be left to further investigation by the Franchise Committee in the light of the suggestions which the three Governments have put forward.

While we agree that in five of the eight provinces, there should on the institution of the new constitution, be a single chamber legislature, we associate ourselves with the view expressed by the Government of Madras that future circum-

stances may create a demand for a second chamber. We accordingly accept the suggestion of the local Government that the subject should be included among those matters on which after ten years a "constitutional resolution" may be passed, and would apply the provision to all provinces, leaving it open to a provincial council to recommend the creation of a second chamber where none exists or the abolition of one that has been set up. We do not take it as certain that no provincial council will pass a resolution to substitute for a unicameral a bicameral system. The success or failure of second chambers in those provinces where they are established will, we have no doubt, materially shape political opinion in those provinces which retain a single chamber legislature at the outset of the new system. We would suggest that a resolution dealing with the creation or abolition of a second chamber should require to be supported by not less than three-fourths of the votes of the legislature instead of the proportion of two-thirds suggested by the Commission for other matters. If it were proposed to abolish the upper house, the decision might be taken in joint session, and the resolution if certified by the Governor should in our view be submitted by the Governor General to the Secretary of State and laid before Parliament for its approval.

The suggestion of the Commission to set up a small expert revising body to which legislative proposals could be submitted between the report and the third reading stages has attracted little support.

28. The franchise.—We agree with the Commission that with the establishment of responsible Cabinets in the provinces, the present franchise for the provincial legislatures will be too restricted. We accordingly accept their recommendation that there should now be such extension of the franchise as is reasonably practicable, and that the investigation of this matter should be entrusted to a specially constituted Franchise Committee under an impartial and experienced chairman. The arguments used* by the Commission leave no room for doubt that the immediate adoption of adult suffrage is wholly impracticable. The precise extent to which the franchise can now be widened is a matter on which, in our opinion, it is not possible to form conclusions until the problem has been investigated by the Franchise Committee.

There is under the present system no uniformity of the franchise qualification in the different provinces; and it is clear that while the franchise continues to rest for the most part on a property qualification directly related to land revenue payments, no precisely uniform system is possible.

The views expressed by the provincial Governments suggest that the extension of the franchise may well be greater in some provinces than in others. The Government of Bombay consider that the franchise should be widened to the extent of tripling the electorate, but this is further than most provincial Governments are prepared to go. Some indeed enter a caution against the too rapid enfranchisement of ignorant and illiterate voters simultaneously with the introduction of a new system of government. Our general view is that it might be unwise to tie down the Franchise Committee to any prearranged percentage of enfranchisement. We would be glad if it were found possible, from province to province, to reach the enfranchisement of 10 per cent of the total population recommended by the Commission, but we would leave the Franchise Committee free, for valid special reasons which they may find to exist, to adjust their recommendations to local conditions.

In the course of their investigations the Committee should be directed to examine in each province the feasibility of introducing an additional qualification based on education. The Commission's suggestion of this new qualification has received a considerable measure of support from some provincial Governments but from others has not escaped criticism. For example the Governments of the United Provinces and the Punjab question the soundness of the qualification, and though it may be suitable in some provinces, it is possible that it may not be appropriate in all.

The Commission recommend that the Committee should be instructed to have due regard to the respective claims of urban and rural areas and to the rights of women as well as of men. It is further suggested that the Committee should devise such qualifications as would secure as far as possible the same proportion of voters to population in different communities. At the same time the Commission deprecate different sets of qualifications for voters of different religions or races. We have no doubt that the Franchise Committee will keep these important considerations in view. The Committee will not however be able to treat as first principles both these recommendations namely that there should be in each community the same proportion of voters to population, and that the franchise qualification for all communities should run on the same level. In some cases their results may be found to be mutually contradictory, and we anticipate that some adjustment by compromise will be needed in their application. It has been remarked on past occasions that after religion and race, the boundary between town and country is

renewed effort will be made between the two communities themselves to reach an accommodation, the Commission offer several general expressions of their opinion. They hold that in view of the weakness of the Muslim minority in six out of the eight provinces, the present scale of weightage in favour of Muslims in those six provinces may properly be maintained. On the other hand, the Commission range themselves definitely against the full claim put forward by the Muslim community that, while retaining their weightage in the six provinces, the present proportion of seats secured to Muslims by separate electorates in Bengal and in the Punjab should be enlarged to figures proportionate to their ratio of population. Seized with this dilemma, the Commission offer the Muslim community a choice between two alternatives; either, so it would appear, representation on a basis of their population in Bengal and the Punjab, but with the loss of their weightage in the six provinces; or joint electorates by mutual consent in Bengal and the Punjab and the existing scale of weightage elsewhere. There has been no indication hitherto on the part of the Muslim community of any disposition to accept either of the two alternatives suggested for their consideration by the Commission. Nor has the community given any support to the scheme outlined in appendix VIII of the report for substituting for communal electorates a plan which purports to combine joint electorates with the exclusion of candidates unacceptable to the community affected.

While the Commission hold the view that, in the absence of agreement between Hindus and Muslims, communal electorates must remain, the majority of the Indian Central Committee believe that wider considerations must override the wishes of particular communities, and recommend that communal electorates should be abolished. Their proposal is that in provinces other than Bengal seats should be reserved in joint electorates either on a population basis or on their voting strength, whichever may be more favourable to them, and that they should be permitted to contest other seats in general constituencies beyond the number actually reserved for them. The Committee proposed that in the Punjab the Hindu and Sikh minorities should be given the privilege which they recommended for Muslim minorities elsewhere. But for Bengal they suggested that there should be no separate electorates and no reservation of seats, and that the two communities should vote together in a joint electorate. These majority recommendations of the Committee were extremely distasteful to two out of the three Muslim members of the Committee, and drew from them a vigorous minute of dissent.

Lastly, we take this opportunity to refer to the solution put forward in the Nehru report, whose authors took the line, first, that separate electorates must be completely discarded as a condition precedent to any rational system of representation; second, that the reservation of seats for majority communities is indefensible; and, third, that for Muslim minorities there should be reservation of seats, when demanded, in strict proportion to their population, with the right to contest additional seats for a fixed period of ten years. This solution was no more successful than other expedients which have been proposed; and its failure to attract Muslim support was one of the reasons why the Nehru report was subsequently disowned by its own promoters.

Since the publication of the report of the Statutory Commission little progress has been made by way of negotiation between the two communities. We recognize the need for an agreed solution, and would be reluctant in this despatch to write anything that might hamper agreement between the representatives of the two great communities themselves. At the same time we cannot disguise from ourselves that the prospects of agreement seem remote. When the last reforms were introduced, the Lucknow pact held the field, and throughout the proceedings of the Joint Select Committee was given binding force. That pact is no longer acceptable to either party; and if the decision of the problem be left to Parliament, unaided by agreement between the parties, no easy solution can be found on the lines of a maintenance of the *status quo*. The change effected by the withdrawal of the official bloc is also important, and brings the communal question into greater prominence, for with the disappearance of the neutral element communities are driven to rely exclusively on their own representation. Their relative strength, therefore, becomes a matter of still closer interest.

We do not propose to traverse the arguments, theoretical and practical, against communal electorates. We are fully conscious that separate communal representation assumes a special significance as the responsibility of the executive to the legislature grows more complete. At the same time in agreement with the Statutory Commission and with every provincial Government, we are constrained to the opinion that the privilege which they now possess cannot and should not be taken away from the Muslim community against their wish. In provinces other than Bengal and the Punjab, every provincial Government agrees that Muslims should retain their existing weightage if they desire it, and with this expression of opinion we agree. With regard to Bengal, the local Government state that there is irreconcilable dis-

agreement between their Hindu and Muslim members. The European members of the Government have come to the conclusion that representation on the basis of population is the fairest method of distributing the seats in the general constituencies and that any weightage that is to be given to the non-Muhammadans in respect of their wealth, education or position should be allowed for in the special constituencies. In the Punjab the position is singularly complicated owing to the rival claims of the three communities, the Muslims, the Hindus, and the Sikhs. The official members of the Punjab have worked out a carefully balanced scheme for the composition of the new provincial council, which gives the Muslims a majority of two over Hindus and Sikhs combined, and a proportion of 49 per cent of the house as a whole. The scheme satisfies neither the Muslim nor the Hindu nor the Sikh members of the Government, but in our view merits consideration, subject to remarks which we shall presently make.

On the more general aspects of this baffling problem, we consider that it may be a legitimate grievance to deprive Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal of representation in the councils in proportion to their population merely because of the weightage allowed to Muslim minorities elsewhere. At the same time we appreciate the objections to communal majorities in the legislature guaranteed on a population basis at the wish of a majority community through communal constituencies. Various suggestions have been put forward for meeting these objections. Assuming legislatures returned from general *plus* special constituencies it has been suggested that in Bengal and the Punjab the general communal constituencies should be so distributed as to give no community by that means alone a clear majority in the legislature as a whole. The majority community could be given communal constituencies on the population basis provided they did not constitute a majority in the legislature to obtain which it would have to succeed in returning members in elections to some at least of the special non-communal constituencies. Another suggestion is that put forward by the official members of the Government of the Punjab to which we have already referred, where the Muslims though having a majority of two over Hindus and Sikhs combined would not command a majority in the house, the balance consisting of two seats allotted to Europeans and one each to Indian Christians and Labour. A third suggestion is that communal discriminations though applied to electors should not extend to candidates. Thus a Hindu would be eligible under the electoral rules to represent a Muslim constituency and *vice versa*.

The existing differences between the voting strength and the numerical strength of the various communities has

at the root of the present difficulties. When with the extension of the franchise these differences disappear and the voting strength more correctly reflects the population, the justification for communal electorates for majority communities would cease. The perplexity which now presents itself of deciding between the apparently irreconcilable claims of rival communities would have passed away. In this view the adjustments now to be made may be regarded as serving what we hope is merely a temporary purpose. We agree, as already stated, that the privilege of communal electorates where they now exist should not be taken away without the consent of the community concerned, and that such consent should require the votes of two-thirds of the members in the legislature of the community concerned. But we attach importance to providing machinery in the Act for the disappearance of such electorates and for their future replacement by normal systems of representation more suited to responsible self-government on democratic lines.

31. The representation of the Sikhs.—We have referred briefly in the preceding paragraph to the hearing of Sikh representation on the adjustment of communal proportions in the Punjab legislative council between the Hindus and the Muslims. The problem arises only in the Punjab. In no other province are the Sikhs given separate representation. Their communal electorates in the Punjab date from the last reforms. The authors of the Joint Report, whose condemnation of communal electorates is well known, made an exception in the case of the Sikhs on the ground that in the Punjab they are a distinct and important people, who supply a gallant and valuable element to the Indian army, but who are everywhere in a minority and for that reason go virtually unrepresented. They accordingly proposed to extend to the Sikhs, and to the Sikhs alone, the system already adopted in the case of the Muslims. The Sikh claim was specially considered by the Franchise Committee of 1918-19 and they were given 12 out of 94 seats in the Punjab legislative council. They have consistently expressed dissatisfaction with this proportion, and Sikh leaders have adhered to a claim that they should have not less than 30 per cent. of the total seats. The present position, as we understand it, is that the Sikhs are prepared to accept joint electorates provided that the Muslims agree, but that if communal electorates are retained in any province they should be assured in the Punjab of representation on the basis at least of their voting strength. As the voting strength of the Sikhs on the present property qualification is considerably in excess of their proportion of the population, this claim could be accepted only at the expense of the Muslims or the

Hindus. The proportion given in the scheme prepared by the official members of the Government of the Punjab, though higher than the population basis, is less than the voting strength of the Sikh community. In his minute of dissent the Sikh Minister of the Punjab has expressed a warning that the arrangement proposed by the official members is not acceptable to two powerful communities, and that they are not prepared to surrender on the point. Put in its crudest form, the claim made by the Sikhs is that the British conquered the Punjab, not from the Muslims, but from themselves; and that if responsible self-government is now introduced, they will not submit to a system which places the Muslims in a permanent majority over both Hindus and Sikhs combined. We have given careful consideration to these difficulties, but so far as the Sikhs are concerned are unable to propound any better solution than that put forward by the official members of the Government of the Punjab.

32 The representation of Europeans.—With the other classes of communal representation we can deal more briefly. There can be no doubt that for the representation of Europeans their existing separate electorates must be maintained. We accept the principle that their representation should, if possible, be in its present proportion and in provinces where they at present rely on nomination they should, in our view, if this be found practicable, be returned by their own electorates.

seats allotted to Anglo-Indians, and to think that wherever possible their representation should for the present be by separate electorates.

34. **The representation of Indian Christians.**—The Commission state themselves to have been impressed by the fact that a representative deputation of Indian Christians which met them in Delhi evinced their readiness to be merged in general electorates, and for that reason they have recorded a decided preference for the reservation of seats in the case of Indian Christians in place of separate electorates. The present position is that Indian Christians have separate electorates in the Madras Presidency where the community is particularly strong and returns five members; everywhere else any representation they have is by nomination. From representations made to us since the publication of the Commission's report, we understand that the Indian Christians of Madras are far from willing to surrender their separate electorates, and we endorse the view of the Government of Madras that the community in that province should not be deprived of its privilege without its consent. Provincial replies indicate that in some provinces reservation of seats may present considerable difficulties, and that where separate electorates cannot be formed, the Indian Christian community may still need to rely for its representation on nomination by the Governor.

35. **The representation of the depressed classes.**—The suggestions made by the Commission for the representation of the depressed classes have been much criticized by the provincial Governments. The difficulty of framing for each province a definition of the "depressed classes" is probably inherent in any scheme for the special representation of this class other than by nomination; but the Commission's proposals place a peculiarly embarrassing duty on the Governor to certify candidates authorized to stand for the depressed classes; and the proportion of representation which the Commission suggest, namely, in the ratio of three quarters of the proportion of the depressed classes population to the total population of the electoral area of the provinces, seems likely to be unduly high. The Government of the United Provinces have calculated that in that province the Commission's proposal would result in the return to the provincial legislature of no less than forty members in place of the single nominated member who at present represents the community. The whole problem of the representation of the depressed classes will require careful investigation by the Franchise Committee; and at this stage we only wish to make plain that in our view their adequate representation should be secured by the best means that may be found practicable. Though there are some

differences of opinion within the community, recent meetings of depressed classes associations have affirmed their belief in separate electorates

36 The representation of non Brahmins in Madras—We agree that the reservation of seats for non Brahmins in Madras is no longer necessary

37 The representation of Mahrattas in Bombay—The recommendation of the Commission is that the time has not yet come for the abolition of reserved seats for Mahrattas, but that it may be possible to abandon reservation in some of the constituencies in which seats have hitherto been set aside for the Mahratta community. The local Government have expressed no opinion, and, pending further examination by the Franchise Committee, we retain an open mind

Special representation

38 The universities—We come now to special, as distinct from communal, representation. The Indian university seats date from the time of Lord Dufferin, when they were instituted in the anxiety to make use of any corporate body of opinion that then existed. When the present reforms were introduced Lord Chelmsford's Government found some difficulty in reconciling themselves to their retention. The Statutory Commission, though with considerable hesitation, recommend that they should be preserved, but the number of seats should not be increased. All provincial Governments, except the Government of Bihar and Oudh, agree in retaining university representation, and the same view is taken by the Indian Central Committee. In face of this evidence we are prepared to accept the continuance of special university representation, but we take the opportunity to express agreement with the suggestion of the Indian Central Committee, which is supported also by the Governments of Madras and of Bengal that in order to secure a more adequate representation of learning and the return of representatives possessing special academic qualifications, the franchise in these special constituencies should not extend to graduates generally, but should be confined to members of the Senate or the governing body. We would observe that this change would not disfranchise the general body of graduates, who may be expected to retain their votes in general constituencies, even in the absence of the new literary franchise qualification which the Commission have proposed.

39 The great landholders—The Commission deal at some length with the special representation of the great landholders, and come to the conclusion that since persons possessing the special franchise qualifications prescribed for

landholders' constituencies have been returned in considerable numbers for general constituencies, their special representation is no longer required and should be abolished. The recommendation of the Statutory Commission conflicts with the view expressed by the Indian Central Committee that this class of special representation should be retained. Every provincial Government, except the Government of Assam where there is no special representation of landholders, agrees with the Indian Central Committee, and considers that the special representation of the great landholders is still needed, in view both of the position of that class in the country and of the steadying effect which it is likely to have in the new legislatures. The suggested abolition of their special representation has been received with feelings of resentment and dismay by the great landholders themselves, and one of the first steps which they took on learning of the proposal was to form a representative delegation to present to His Excellency the Viceroy an address, containing a weighty protest against the withdrawal of their present privilege. Particular objection has been taken by the landlords themselves to the suggestion made by the Commission that, in the event of their failing to secure representation equivalent to the present number of their special constituencies, their representation should be obtained by nomination.

We have ourselves no hesitation in holding that this form of special representation should continue. Both the arguments and the statistics used by the Commission might to our mind have been used with equal effect to destroy the special representation either of commerce or of the universities, both of which the Commission retain. We have no reason to think that there was any intention on the part either of the authors of the Joint Report or of the Franchise Committee, over which Lord Southborough presided, to restrict the landholders to representation by their special constituencies. On the contrary, there were at the time frequent expressions of the view that their entry into political life should be encouraged. The success in general constituencies of persons possessing the special landlord qualification can rightly be regarded as a healthy sign of a greater readiness on the part of a conservative class to recognize their obligations and take up political responsibilities under an increasingly popular system of Government. But prejudices still survive, and unless special constituencies are retained, many leaders of this important class may still be unwilling to expose themselves to the hazards of election by general constituencies; and those landholders who are elected by general constituencies may prove to be unrepresentative of the landholding interest.

Such questions as tenancy and land revenue measures may be expected to occupy more prominently the attention of the provincial legislatures in the near future, and in the controversies likely to ensue the landlords can reasonably claim that they should not be deprived of their special representation, at a time when the extension of the franchise may well increase the difficulty of their securing representation on a general register.

We do not commit ourselves to the acceptance of any principle that in the new legislatures the special representation of the great landholders should be proportionate to their present scale. One difficulty in accepting a principle of that kind is that the electorates for these special constituencies are necessarily small, and cannot be widened by a lowering of the qualification without destroying the value of the representation given. The general view of the provincial Governments is that there should be some increase in the number of landlord seats. The Government of Bombay and the Government of the Punjab each suggest one additional seat to the present representation of landholders in those provinces. In Bengal the extent of the representation of landholders in the lower house may depend upon the establishment of a second chamber, and similar considerations may govern the special representation of landholders in the United Provinces and in Bihar and Orissa. The precise extent of their representation is therefore clearly a matter for investigation by the Franchise Committee. But on the broad issue whether or not there should be special constituencies for the representation of the great landholders, we have no hesitation in accepting the view of the Indian Central Committee and of the provincial Governments that they should be retained, both in the central and in the provincial legislatures.

40. Commerce and industry.—We endorse the proposal of the Statutory Commission that the special representation of commerce and industry should be preserved. We see no reason to differ from the detailed recommendations which some provincial Governments have made in this matter.

41. Labour.—The special representation of labour is an exceedingly difficult problem. When the present reforms were introduced, schemes were drawn up by the Governments of Bombay and Bengal in response to a recommendation of the Joint Select Committee of Parliament to form special constituencies for wage-earners in the cities of Bombay and Calcutta. On further consideration the Joint Select Committee of Parliament decided that it would be impolitic to persist in an experiment which those best qualified to judge regarded with considerable misgivings, and in

consequence the representation of labour was left to nomination by the Governor, six seats being set aside for that purpose, and distributed between the provinces of Bombay, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam.

The problem was next considered in 1924 by the Reforms Enquiry Committee which recommended that the representation of factory labourers in the provincial councils should be increased, and that the local Governments should be asked to formulate proposals. The Committee expressed the opinion that, if possible, representation should be by election. On examination it was not found possible to introduce an elective system in any province, and the action ultimately taken on the Committee's recommendation was merely to add four nominated seats, two in Bombay, one in the Punjab and one in the Central Provinces, giving a total of ten seats in the nine provinces including Burma. It was recognized at the time that criticism might be directed to the fact that the only response to the recommendation of the Committee was to increase from six to ten the number of seats definitely assigned to the representation of labour in a country which claims a prominent place in the industrial countries of the world and whose legislatures are avowedly designed to give separate representation to separate classes of interests. It was felt however that in spite of the actual and potential importance of India as an industrial factor in the world's economy, her workers were not then sufficiently organized or sufficiently differentiated in aim or outlook from the general population to warrant the creation of artificial means whereby they might be provided with representatives in the legislatures. The conclusion therefore in 1926 as in 1920 was that all that was necessary or possible was to enable the point of view of the still immature workers' organizations to be effectively voiced by competent exponents who had made it their special study.

The Indian Central Committee have recognized that unorganized labour must remain unrepresented until the franchise has been lowered to a sufficient degree to enable them to win representation in the general constituencies, but, holding the view that India is on the threshold of a great industrial development they regard it as of the highest importance that means should be provided by which organized labour may be enabled to make its wants known in the legislatures through representatives of its own. The Committee accordingly proposed to set apart eighteen seats for the representation of organized labour in the eight provinces, and recommended that in Bombay four seats should be reserved for labour in four general constituencies, and that in the

other provinces representation should be by separate electorates

The Statutory Commission proceed with greater caution and, Major Attlee dissenting, suggest that, pending further investigation by the Royal Commission on Labour in India, in every province the Governor should have the duty of drawing up rules for securing labour representation by the means which in existing circumstances are the best available. If the Governor finds that for the present he must still resort to nomination, he should consider whether there are suitable labour organizations which he might consult before making his choice.

We accept the principle that the special representation of labour should remain, at least until such time as with the extension of the franchise the great majority of their numbers qualify for a vote in the ordinary constituencies. We would prefer that their representation should where possible be by election; but are bound to admit that the possibilities of this still seem remote. Three provincial Governments, namely, those of the United Provinces, the Punjab and Assam, make it clear that they see no present alternative to nomination. We are ourselves reluctant to throw the whole burden of decision on the Governor in person and would recommend that the problem should be further examined by the Franchise Committee, before decisions are taken either as to the mode or the extent of labour representation on the new councils.

Provincial executives

42 Unitary Cabinets—We accept the recommendations of the Statutory Commission that the provincial Cabinet should be unitary with every member accepting responsibility for the whole policy of the provincial Government. We agree that provision should be made that the only vote of censure which could be proposed would be one against the ministry as a whole carried after due notice. We also endorse the suggestion that the existing scale of salaries should be alterable only by a provincial statute.

43 Official ministers—More difficult questions arise out of the suggestion that when forming his Cabinet the Governor acting under the superintendence and control of the Governor General, should decide whether or not to include in it one or more non-elected persons. The Commission propose that such persons, if included within the Cabinet, should become *ex officio* members of the legislature and they have indicated* that they would, so they conceive, ordinarily be experienced officials.

There is some variety of view in the reports of the provincial Governments on this proposal. The Government

of Madras would provide that no person other than an elected member of the legislature should be appointed to the ministry except on the recommendation or with the consent of the chief minister. The Government of Bombay would exclude ministers appointed from outside the council on the ground that their inclusion would be contrary to the principle of responsible government. There are differences of opinion among the members of the Government of Bengal, some favour a statutory rule requiring the presence of an official in the ministry, others prefer to leave it to the discretion of the Governor, and others again are opposed to any official element in the Cabinet. On the other hand all members of the Government of Bengal are agreed that, save an official, no person who is not already a member of the legislature should be eligible for inclusion in the ministry. Some go further, and would make nominated members ineligible. The Government of the United Provinces have made an exceedingly interesting examination of the implications and possible consequences of an official minister in the Cabinet. His Excellency the Governor and the service members of his council favour inclusion, but the other members of the Government consider that a principal secretary would be more in keeping with the general scheme of the new constitution. All members of the Government of the Punjab official and non official with the exception of one minister would specifically exclude any official minister. In the course of their comments the official members of the Government state that this is a feature of the proposed constitution which has been specially singled out for attack, and that it has been and will be used as an argument to prove that the responsibility of the Cabinet is intended to be unqualified. In order that no ground should be left for this allegation the official members of the Government of the Punjab are prepared to abandon any official element in the future Cabinets, provided that other provision be made to secure to the Governor the advice which he will need. A very similar line of reasoning is found in the letter of the Government of Assam, who state that the mere retention in the hands of the Governor of the power to appoint an official is likely to be misunderstood and to engender suspicions detrimental to the acceptance and working of the new constitution. The Government of Bihar and Orissa hold that owing to difficulties in its operation the appointment of an official minister will be the exception rather than the rule, and that this device for making official experience available for the ministry and for the Governor will not ordinarily be effective. They would, however accept the provision in the discretionary form suggested by the Commission to meet exceptional circumstances for instance, the temporary appointment of an official to avoid an

interregnum. The preponderance of opinion in the Government of the Central Provinces is that all members of the Cabinet should be chosen from the legislature.

The suggestion that the appointment to the Cabinet of one or more officials should be discretionary with the Governor has certainly been distasteful to Indian opinion, and we are impressed by the general consensus of opinion in the replies of the provincial Governments that an official minister would be difficult to maintain in office against the wishes of his colleagues and would be ineffective. We have no hesitation in holding that there should be no statutory requirement for the inclusion of an official in the provincial Cabinets, or in the Cabinet of any particular Governor's province. We would be reluctant, however, to depart from the recommendation of the Commission that there should be a discretionary power with the Governor to make such appointment should circumstances so require. We can conceive a situation arising in more than one province in which ministers may welcome an official colleague possessing wide administrative experience, and in times of communal tension ministers may themselves wish to place a particular portfolio in the charge of an official, whose impartiality would be above suspicion. In Bengal there is the risk, to which the local Government refer, that it may be difficult to find non-officials willing to take on themselves the responsibilities for law and order in the province. We have no doubt that, before appointing an official, the Governor would first have informed himself fully of the probable attitude of the other members of the Cabinet, and on the whole we think it likely that an official member would seldom be appointed, and that, if appointed, his appointment would rest on general consent. But for the reasons which we have given we agree with the Commission that the Governor should be free to exercise discretion in the matter. A suspicion exists that the appointment of officials may be used to restrict the scope of responsible self government, but we have endeavoured to explain that, in our view of the use which the Governor will make of his discretionary power, such suspicion is unfounded. If, however, it was thought desirable, we would agree to a suitable provision on the point being inserted in the Instrument of Instructions to Governors.

One of our colleagues, however, finds himself unable to accept the position which we have adopted on this matter, and considers that the Governor should possess no power to appoint official ministers, whose presence in the Cabinet our colleague finds himself unable to reconcile with the principle of joint responsibility.

44 Non elected non officials.—With regard to the inclusion in the Cabinet of non official non elected persons, we consider that objections can be met by provision on the lines of sub section (2) of section 52 of the present Government of India Act that, save an officer, no minister shall hold office for a longer period than six months, unless he is or becomes an elected member of the legislature

45 Communal representation in the Cabinet.—Minority communities attach great importance to securing representation in the Cabinet, and disappointment has been expressed at the conclusion* reached by the Commission that it is impossible to have any rigid and formal provision in the matter. The claim that Muslims should be guaranteed Cabinet representation was put forward as one of the demands of that community in the resolution of the all India Muslim Conference which met at Delhi, on the 1st January 1929, and the counterpart to the Muslim demand is found in claims put forward, for instance, on behalf of Hindus and Sikhs in the Punjab. The problem is discussed at some length in the letter of the Government of the United Provinces, and interesting references to the attitude of the Sikhs and of the Hindus in the Punjab will be found in the minutes of the Hindu and Sikh Ministers respectively of that province

We agree that for the reasons which the Commission have given it will be difficult to make statutory provision guaranteeing representation in the Cabinets to minority communities. The view which we take is that in practice the desire for peaceful administration will in the natural course of events lead the majority to enlist representation from other communities in the formation of the Cabinet and further inducement in the same direction will be derived from the parliamentary value of minority groups. We believe, therefore, that where the minority is influential and commands support in the legislature, it will be able with some confidence to count upon Cabinet representation where the minority is small, the prospect of its representation must necessarily be more doubtful. We do not fail to recognize the strength of minority apprehensions regarding the composition of the new executives and for that reason we are prepared, if no other means of meeting these apprehensions can be suggested, to give a general support to the suggestion put forward by the Government of the United Provinces that the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor should include an obligation to attempt to secure representation of a minority community

in the Cabinet, where such minority is in his opinion of sufficient importance to warrant it.

46. The chief minister.—It follows that we do not contemplate leaving the selection of ministers to a chief minister. The formation of the Cabinet must be recognized to be a responsibility imposed by the constitution on the Governor. The position has to our mind been correctly stated by the Statutory Commission. We share with the Commission the expectation that there will ordinarily be a chief minister whom the Governor would consult before appointing other ministers. But the minority problem makes it essential that there should be no constitutional requirement for the appointment of a chief minister in all provinces. The misgivings of the minorities would be immensely aggravated if the function of the Governor were to be limited to selecting a chief minister and leaving to him the choice of his colleagues. That method might be found appropriate in some provinces where the minority problem is not acute and where political conditions are comparatively advanced, and we have no doubt that there, while the constitutional responsibility will continue to rest with the Governor, the precise relationship between the Governor and the chief minister in the formation of the Cabinet would rapidly come to be governed by convention locally established. In other provinces where conditions are less favourable, public feeling may require that the selection of each member of the Cabinet patently rests with the Governor alone, though exercised, as it must inevitably be, after he has first informed himself of the state of political opinion and the relative position of the various parties in the legislature. In such provinces we anticipate that Cabinets may for some years to come require to be formed definitely on coalition lines.

47. The Cabinet secretary.—The improbability on which we have remarked that reliance can be placed on the presence in the provincial executives of official ministers has directed increased attention on the part of the provincial Governments to the suggestion made by the Commission* that there should be established a post of secretary to the Cabinet held by a civil servant who would not only be responsible for keeping the record, but would have direct access to the Governor. The official members of the Government of the Punjab have taken up this suggestion, and give it prominence as a condition of their assent to the abandonment of official ministers. They contemplate a principal secretary who would also be the Cabinet secretary, but with enlarged functions and in close

touch with the Governor, the ministers and all departments of the secretariat. Similar support is given to the proposal by those members of the Government of the United Provinces who do not favour an official minister. On the other hand the Government of Madras while they support the appointment of a Cabinet secretary, place him definitely under the control of the chief minister and allow him no access to the Governor without the knowledge of the ministry. In other provinces recognition of the need for supplying the Governor with competent official advice has produced suggestions which, while they coincide in their intention, differ in their form. The Government of Assam advocate the appointment of a financial adviser of high standing who would be the head of the Civil Service and outside Cabinet. The view personally expressed by His Excellency the Governor of Assam is that he regards the presence of a financial adviser as a necessary condition for the establishment of a fully responsible Cabinet and that it is only on the understanding that such an appointment would be guaranteed that he is able himself to recommend for Assam the appointment of a ministry entirely drawn from the legislative council. This suggestion is put forward not only on the ground that it will be necessary to supply expert advice on financial and of revenue matters to individual members of the Cabinet or the Council as a whole but to ensure that the Governor shall be able to rely on administrative experience of a high order in the event of a breakdown and to secure the efficient working of the permanent civil service. The views of the Government of the Central Provinces tend somewhat in the same direction. They hold that the need for expert advice to the ministry and the advantage of having an official of standing in close touch with the Governor and his ministers are patent. They suggest that the best plan for securing this advantage will be to arrange for a financial or revenue adviser or Commissioner, who might attend Cabinet discussions when his presence was desired by the Governor or the ministers, and they believe that such a plan would be preferable to that of a Cabinet secretary standing in some special relation to the Governor. The Government of Beaul support the Commission's proposals for the appointment of a Cabinet secretary, but recognize that the Governor may still be left in ignorance of important facts affecting the administration. They suggest that the Governor should have an expert adviser on his personal staff. The need for supplying the Governor with special official assistance in the discharge of the onerous responsibilities which will pass to him under the new system is nowhere more strongly expressed than in the letter of the Government of Bihar and Orissa. The duties likely to

fall to the expert adviser are discussed, and His Excellency the Governor presses for an appointment of that kind, to ensure that the Governor is in a position to carry out his duties.

Through these comments there runs a double line of thought. The first takes the point that the Cabinet itself will require assistance not only for the maintenance of its record, but also that the members may have the benefit of past experience of Cabinet administration secured by a continuing post. The second line of thought relates to what we regard as a distinct problem, namely, the necessity of giving the Governor the assistance of experienced advice, more particularly for the due exercise of his overriding powers.

Of these two requirements the first could, in our view, be met on the lines suggested by the Commission for the appointment of a Cabinet secretary. Such an officer would, as the Commission propose, "have direct access to the Governor, so that, whether His Excellency was present at a given meeting or not, he would be kept impartially and fully informed of the course of business". He would, as in England, be the servant of the Cabinet; his function would be to assist the Cabinet in the discharge of its duties and, though it would of course be open to him to approach the Governor on any matter, he would not do so without the cognizance of ministers.

48. *Official advisers to the Governor.*—We recognize the need which Governors will feel for experienced advice in the exercise of their overriding powers. There may be special circumstances in some provinces requiring special treatment, but, as a general practice, we contemplate, and to this we attach importance, that the various secretaries to Government will continue to have access to the Governor. We anticipate that ministers will themselves approve this continuance of the present practice but will expect, and in our opinion reasonably, that they should be kept informed of any communications made to the Governor by their secretaries. We are indeed doubtful whether it is possible in this matter of supplying the Governor with experienced advice to make precise or specific provision. The Governor must be free to obtain advice from any source that he may select, and much will, of course, depend on the Governor's own personality. We would assume that the local practice which may vary from province to province would grow and develop in such direction as local circumstances may render appropriate.

49 The overriding powers of the Governor—It is generally recognized that for the reasons given by the Commission* it would be neither practicable nor desirable at once to create the position that the Governor should be bound on all subjects by the advice of his ministers. The need for overriding powers is admitted by all who appreciate the ultimate responsibilities, which Parliament must still retain for the administration of Government in the provinces, and not the least of relevant considerations is the reliance which the minority communities will repose in the Governor for their protection.

Under the present constitution the powers of the Governor to override his ministers are theoretically unrestricted. With the exception of the Governments of Bombay and of the Central Provinces all the provincial Governments accept the views expressed by the Commission, first, that in the new provincial constitutions the Governor should, on the administrative side, be given statutory power to direct that action should be taken otherwise than in accordance with the advice of his ministry only for certain specified purposes and second, that in all such matters the Governor should be subject to the superintendence, direction and control of the Governor General. Similarly it is agreed that the purposes for which the Governor is given overriding powers should be statutorily expressed.

The view taken by the Government of Bombay is that, while the Governor appears to be the only authority to whom overriding powers can be entrusted, his responsibilities are so great that with him must remain all powers not expressly transferred to the ministry and to the legislature and that it might be preferable not to embody these powers in the rigid language of the statute. On the other hand the argument developed by the Government of the Central Provinces questions the use of overriding powers over the normal administration of a ministry, and suggests that they should be left vague so as to cover only the obligations imposed on the Governor by his Instrument of Instructions.

The view which we are disposed to take is that the overriding powers of the Governor should be defined in the statute, but that no closer definition should be attempted than is made

by the Commission*. If the powers were to be so precisely specified as to be capable of judicial interpretation, a tendency might arise of subjecting all proceedings of the ministry to the test of the overriding powers of the Governor. Any such tendency would in our view be wholly inconsistent with the spirit of the new constitution, and, if pursued, might well prejudice the entire scheme of the reforms. We are aware that some sections of Indian opinion with which one of us is in agreement would favour restricting the first of the overriding powers mentioned by the Commission to the subject specifically of law and order. But those who hold that view appear to us to overlook the essential point that the purposes of intervention are not necessarily co-terminous with the administration of particular subjects. At the same time we wish to make it clear that we anticipate that the use by the Governor of his overriding powers will be infrequent and reserved for exceptional occasions, when no other course seems appropriate.

There is one new category of overriding powers suggested by the official members of the Government of the Punjab on which some brief comment is needed. The proposal which they make is that the Governor should possess special powers to secure the financial stability of the province, and they explain that they have in view some power to defer too hasty action, in the interest of the broader financial issues. The particular instances which they cite are the relinquishment of substantial revenue, or the acceptance of large schemes involving progressive recurring revenue expenditure, which could clearly only be financed eventually by recourse to extraordinary receipts or loans. It seems clear that, though in such matters the use by the Governor of overriding powers might be due to an anxiety to maintain the financial stability of the province, in effect an exceedingly wide measure of administrative interference would be involved. We are inclined to agree with the Commission that such a power of intervention is undesirable, and should prefer to rely on the Governor's persuation and guidance to prevent overhasty action.

We agree with the suggestion of the Commission† that the Governor's power of securing the passage of rejected bills by certification and his power of restoring rejected grants

should correspond to the range of his special powers to control executive action

50 Fundamental rights—It has been represented to us that the overriding powers of the Governor for the protection of minorities will be ineffective, and we have been strongly pressed to provide separately for this purpose by a recital in the Act of fundamental rights. In the time at our disposal it has not been possible for us to examine the question fully or in particular to investigate the difficulties which arise both as regards the definition of such rights, and the selection of means by which they could be made effective. The subjects to be covered by these rights are by no means a matter of agreement. Their nature would require careful scrutiny. If they are expressed in the constitution merely as so many general political maxims they are unlikely to serve the purpose for which they are framed. On the other hand at first sight there seem to us to be objections to making at least some of such rights justiciable. If administrative decisions of all kinds can be taken to the courts, grave disadvantages and embarrasements may be expected to ensue. There may, however, be some *via media* between the two alternatives. We refrain therefore at this stage from pressing our consideration to a final conclusion but we remark that, owing to the importance which the minority communities in particular attach to this matter, it is likely to form the subject of keen discussion at the Round Table Conference.

51 Emergency provision—While Parliament remains responsible that there are Governments in the provinces and that they function special provision is needed in the constitution for a state of emergency in the event of a break down of the constitution. There has been little criticism of the suggestions made by the Commission* to vest the Governors with administrative powers for that purpose and subject to further examination in detail, we accept their proposals in principle. We remark however that under the present constitution Governors do not possess powers corresponding with those of the Governor General to make and promulgate ordinances, and it has been suggested to us that if powers of that description were now to be given to them it might be proper to make the use of the power, except in sudden emergencies subject to the consent of the Governor General. We put forward this suggestion for your consideration.

52 Backward tracts—The provision in section 52 A of the Government of India Act empowering the Governor

General in Council to declare any territory in British India to be a backward tract dates from the last reforms. It originates in the recommendation made* in the Joint Report that the typically backward tracts, where the people are primitive and there is no material on which to found political institutions, should be excluded from the jurisdiction of the reformed provincial Governments and administered by the head of the province. Much care and consideration were spent both in the selection of areas declared backward tracts, and in the arrangements made for their administration. Broadly speaking the result was the creation of two classes of backward tracts, those wholly and those partially excluded from the jurisdiction of the reformed Governments. In the latter there are considerable varia-

the Commission's scheme of partial exclusion. The arguments against centralization seem to us to have been well set out by the Government of Bihar and Orissa. There is little reason to think that the Federal Assembly will be any more ready to grant funds than the legislature of the province within whose boundaries the particular backward tracts are situated. The comment of the local Government that the Assembly will have little knowledge of and take no interest in these areas is in our belief likely to be justified. We doubt moreover whether the Governor of a province could appropriately be required to act as agent on behalf of the central Government. The financial arguments which were so prominently in the mind of the Commission seem to us less conclusive in view of the proposals which the Commission have themselves made for placing the new provincial Governments in possession of more adequate funds at the expense, it may be, of central revenues. We fully appreciate the various points which the Commission have* taken, but we think it not unfair to comment that the simple form of administration suitable to the backward tracts *per se* involves a lower scale of expenditure than that of the more developed districts. When their needs rise to the same level, the time for treating them as backward tracts will have passed. Our present disposition, therefore, is to maintain the link between the provinces and the backward tracts without interposing central responsibility for their administration. It may be necessary to retain some areas under the sole administrative control of the Governor. In others where the jurisdiction of ministers and of the provincial legislature has already been admitted, the Governor may need no more than a general power to control the application of central and provincial enactments. The whole subject will, however, require further detailed consideration. In Assam where the area of the backward tracts is so great, special arrangements may be needed and the Commission's scheme of centralization may be found to be the best solution. In Bihar and Orissa the problem is likely to be connected with the question of the formation of a separate province for the Orissas, and should be considered by the Committee charged with the investigation of that problem.

On a minor point, we have no objection to the Commission's proposal that the somewhat derogatory term "backward tract" should be discarded in the statute, and give place to the more colourless designation "excluded area".

the provincial Governments of very full powers in respect of finance. External control by the central Government is confined to the control of borrowing and to such control over provincial taxation as will follow from the powers of superintendence which the Commission contemplate* that the centre should exercise; and the extraordinary powers of the Governor on the financial side are only designed to enable him to secure supply over the limited field in which he holds in reserve special powers, or to carry out directions which he may receive from the centre. The Commission have deliberately rejected the suggestion that the Governor should be granted special powers to secure the financial stability of the province. For the reasons which we have already explained we concur in that conclusion. In accepting the Commission's proposals generally we desire to add that the maintenance of a strong Finance Department in each province is a matter of great importance, and the special position accorded to the Finance Department in Part III of the Devolution rules should be retained and specifically provided for in the new constitution.

55. Sir Walter Layton's scheme: its connection with the general constitutional structure.—It is convenient to deal at this point with the proposals made† by Sir Walter Layton, which have as their main object the provision of adequate financial resources for the provincial Governments.

The working of these proposals might be facilitated by the recommendations which the Commission have made for the reconstitution of the Assembly as a Federal Assembly, indirectly elected through provincial legislatures. We shall consider elsewhere how far these recommendations, which are primarily based on other grounds, are capable of adoption. Here we would only remark that if the Commission's proposals for representation of the provinces in the Assembly were to be altered, it would not be impossible to devise other methods for giving representatives of the provinces a joint opportunity to consider the voting of taxes for the provincial fund. A suggestion which might be considered in that event is that the provincial councils should elect representatives to form a separate inter-provincial council, which should consider proposals for "provincial fund" taxation before their submission to the vote of the central legislature. We recognize that this alternative does not possess the direct advantages of Sir Walter Layton's scheme and we put it forward for consideration only in the event

*Vol. II, para. 182.

†Vol. II, Chapter VIII.

of indirect election to the Federal Assembly not being approved

56 Preliminary comments on Sir Walter Layton's scheme —Turning now to the purely financial aspects of Sir Walter Layton's scheme, we have, speaking generally, approached it with a predisposition in its favour, mainly because it aims at the establishment of a uniform basis for the financial settlements with the provinces. Such an arrangement is in every way preferable, if it can be shown to be workable in practice, to what seems to us the only other alternative, a separate settlement with individual provinces on a basis of needs. It is, however, essential to examine it closely, in order to test its practical working, and we find it necessary to make two preliminary comments. In the first place, the scheme as a whole contemplates within ten years the abandonment by the central Government of about 12 crores of their revenue and the imposition by the provinces of 21 crores of new taxation. It is conceived in a spirit of optimism which we find it difficult to share, having regard to the general economic conditions, with which India and indeed the world in general are likely to be faced in the years immediately before us to certain concessions in Sir Walter Layton's survey of the central Government's position to which we shall refer again, and to the reluctance which may well be felt by the representatives of the people in the provinces to impose new burdens of this magnitude. Of the new items of taxation suggested, the proposed tax on agricultural incomes involves highly controversial issues, and the terminal tax would, if introduced generally on the scale proposed, be open to serious objection from the economic standpoint. Sir Walter Layton has also, in our opinion, overestimated receipts, especially the revenue likely to be obtained from the taxes on tobacco and matches. For all these reasons we fear that his estimate of the possibilities of fresh taxation may prove to be very wide of the mark. In dealing with agricultural incomes Sir Walter Layton makes the remark* that "increased productivity together with the rise of prices since pre-war days has enormously increased the money value of India's agricultural products." This statement is open to serious challenge, since at the present time the prices of three at least of India's most important crops, cotton, jute and wheat, are actually below pre-war levels, while others, such as oilseeds and groundnuts, are but little above them, and this decline had set in even before the report of the Indian Statutory Commission was published. It is scarcely too much to say that

the most serious economic problem, with which India—along with other agricultural countries—is faced, is the decline in value of her main products.

Our second general comment is that the application of the scheme to individual provinces has not been worked out by Sir Walter Layton in detail, and, as will be seen later, it is when we come to the detailed application of the scheme that some of the main difficulties arise.

57. Sir Walter Layton's assumptions as regards the central Government's surplus.—We propose to examine the scheme from two points of view, first in its reaction upon the central Government, and second in its application to the provinces. Sir Walter Layton calculates that the central Government should after 10 years, on the present basis of taxation, have a surplus of 14½ crores, arrived at as follows :—

<i>Plus.</i>		<i>Minus.</i>	
Customs ..	7½	Civil Expenditure ..	3
Income-tax ..	5	Opium ..	2
Army ..	7		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	+19½		—5
	<hr/>		<hr/>

Out of this the central Government should be able to distribute to the provinces :—

(a) Half the income-tax on personal incomes ..	6
(b) Net proceeds of salt duty (allowing for an increase of ¼ crore after 10 years) ..	6
(c) Balance of duty collected on foreign imported liquor over 30 per cent. ..	1½
Off-set by yield from commercial stamps which will be transferred to the central Government	—1½
	<hr/>
	12
	<hr/>

Sir Walter Layton's hypothetical table* actually anticipates that, when at the end of ten years this distribution to provinces has been completed, there will still be in the central Government's budget a surplus of 4½ crores ; and his scheme

after ten years contemplates that a certain definite and increasing proportion of the customs revenue should be paid into the provincial fund. He does, however, recognize that this prospective surplus may be affected by a number of factors which are uncertain.

58 Sir Walter Layton's assumptions examined in detail.—We now proceed to examine in detail the assumptions made in the above calculations.

(1) *Customs*.—In view of the importance of this head of revenue among the few which are left to the central Government under Sir Walter Layton's scheme, we have had a special examination made by the Central Board of Revenue, which is printed as one of the appendices*. It will be seen that the Board do not accept Sir Walter Layton's calculations, but that for an entirely different reason—viz, the great possibilities which lie in the development of motor transport—they have arrived at the conclusion that in 10 years, provided that there are no setbacks due to extraneous influences, there should be an increase under customs of from 78 to 104 crores. We would add that some allowance might also be made for an increase in the revenue from the duty on silver, Sir Walter Layton having accepted the estimate in the present budget of 1 crore which on the basis of past years' imports is likely to be exceeded. Therefore, so far as customs are concerned, even if the Central Board's estimate is somewhat optimistic, we do not challenge Sir Walter Layton's figure of 7½ crores, which seems sufficiently conservative, provided always that economic conditions in those years are reasonably good, and that there are no substantial changes in the Government's tariff policy. These two qualifying provisos are of great importance. As to the first, a continuance of the present trade depression would reduce both the value of our exports and the consuming power of the people, and these conditions must lead to a diminished volume of imports. As to the second, the present tendency of articulate political opinion in India is strongly in favour of increased protection, and if this opinion obtains an increasing influence on Government's policy as is likely, many of the present revenue duties may acquire a much greater protective significance, with a resulting decrease in Government revenue. Nor can we leave out of account the possibility that there may be a strong demand that an increasing share in motor taxation should be transferred to the provinces, or be earmarked in some way for road development. There are thus grave elements of insecurity in the position, and the fact that the possibility of

improvement seems to depend mainly upon one uncertain item is an additional reason for caution.

(2) *Income tax*—It is not necessary to discuss at length the suggestions which have been made by Sir Walter Layton for increasing the return from income tax by lowering the exemption limit and steepening the gradation of the tax. These are suggestions which have been examined more than once before, and there are considerable practical objections to them. We include in the appendices* an extract from a note by the senior Member of the Central Board of Revenue on the subject. Nevertheless, if there were to be a strong demand from the general public or from provincial Governments, the possibility of increasing revenue in these ways might well be again explored. As regards the taxation of agricultural incomes, in view of the difficulties which this subject presents, it would, in our opinion, be unsafe to count on the increase which would be obtained from the higher rate of taxation on composite incomes. The tightening up of the taxation of income from foreign sources is a matter which we have already under consideration, but we have no evidence on which to base estimates of any substantial increase in revenue from this source. It is probable, however, that even without any change in our system of taxation, if we could count on a normal year commencing both in Bombay and Calcutta, we should be able to obtain not much less than 2 crores over our present figure at once and in the course of 10 years at least 3 crores above our present figure. Sir Walter Layton's figure of 5 crores is, in our opinion, optimistic. At any rate we do not care to rely on the average expectation of improvement in 10 years time of more than 2 crores though this is obviously a heading which is capable of great variation according to the development of the country. If political dissensions subsided and the whole national effort were concentrated on raising the general standard of life, there might be a surprising increase.

(3) *Civil expenditure*—The estimate of an increase of 3 crores in 10 years does not err on the side of generosity. We allude elsewhere to the probability of many additional burdens being put upon the central Government for contributions to expenditure in the North West Frontier Province, and also to the possibility of new demands if new provinces are created.

(4) *Opium*—We shall lose our revenue on exports (2 crores) but shall still retain a small sum (10 to 15 lakhs) from the sale of medicinal opium.

(5) *Army*—Sir Walter Layton's estimate assumes a debit of 3 crores to Burma and a further reduction of 7 crores, bringing the military budget for India down to 45 crores. This is a drastic reduction and the possibility of a big saving being realized depends largely on whether His Majesty's Government will make a contribution in respect of the "Imperial defence" element involved in army expenditure. We allude elsewhere to the probability that the Burma estimate will prove unrealizable.

(6) *Railways*—Sir Walter Layton does not take into account any increase in the contribution from railways in excess of 6 crores recognizing the importance of keeping railway rates down in the general interests of trade. With this latter comment we definitely agree though the amount of the railway contribution is a matter which may require further consideration.

(7) *Other items*—If provinces become responsible for their own accounts there will be a transfer of expenditure from the central Government to the provinces of over 50 lakhs though there may be some increase in the central Government's expenditure also on this head if the scheme for separation of accounts and audit in central areas is extended. On the other hand the debit to central revenues of High Court expenses less receipts from High Court fees would we believe involve an appreciable net charge to central funds. We are not yet in possession of full details on this point, but such preliminary estimates as we have received from provincial representatives confirm this conclusion.

59 Further considerations affecting Sir Walter Layton's assumptions—Apart from the doubts expressed above as to Sir Walter Layton's estimates there are further considerations to be borne in mind. In the first place he has assumed that 3 crores of interest on the balances of the paper currency and gold standard reserves will continue to be credited to central revenues. The receipts under this head are, however, at present more than counterbalanced by the losses on sales of silver which are still being debited to a remittance head. In fact the propriety of treating the present receipts as normal revenue may well be regarded as doubtful and we feel definitely that it would be improper to treat it as a source which could be drawn upon in order to surrender central revenues to the provinces. The difficulty will become more clearly apparent when a reserve bank comes into existence. Under clause 46 of the reserve bank bill of 1927 the central Government was, it is true, to be entitled to a

share in the profits of the bank both during the period when it was building up its reserve and afterwards. These profits, however, would be much less than the interest which we now take to revenue, and in addition the Government of India would, under the reserve bank scheme, be left with the responsibility for the disposal of surplus silver, so that any profits might be far more than swallowed up by losses on these sales.

In the second place, we must take into account the possible financial results of an adjustment of relations with the Indian States. Large claims are being made on their side for a share in our customs revenue and in other directions. It is impossible to make any accurate estimate on this account.

Thirdly, the terms for the separation of Burma, if this is to be effected, are uncertain, and there is a considerable margin of error here especially under the defence and debt heads. Sir Walter Layton, we note, assumes that India will levy customs duty on Burma produce.

Finally the most important consideration of all is that to which we have referred already. The estimated improvement is dependent entirely on the attainment of favourable trade conditions and on the absence of disturbing factors such as war, political unrest, or frontier trouble. We have to remember that these constitutional changes are being introduced at a period of extreme world depression accentuated by the present internal disturbances, and it would be optimistic to assume that trade for several years to come

according to time table may be impossible, but he goes on to lay down that in such an event the transfer should be a first charge on the central Government's surplus, and that any delay would be made good in subsequent years. This formula seems to us to require qualification, if only for the reason that a surplus of one year may not be a recurring surplus, and that it must rest with the central Government to decide when any surplus shown in the budget is evidence of a reliable margin of receipts over expenditure, sufficient to justify the permanent sacrifice of prospective revenue. Sir Walter Lytton's formula is also too rigid as, if interpreted strictly, it might be held to mean that the central Government was not at liberty to vary its scale of taxation (especially customs) in a downward direction a discretion which in the interests of the country as a whole ought to remain with the central Government.

In short we envisage a situation not different in essentials from that under the Weston settlement under which, while the proportions in which the various provinces were to share in the remission of contributions were laid down by rule, the dates and amounts of remission were left to the discretion of the central Government. This conclusion however, does not mean that the order in which central revenues should be surrendered should not be definitely prescribed. To this point we shall return in dealing with the application of the scheme to the provinces.

(1 **Necessity for allowing sufficient elasticity to revenues of central Government**—There is another question which is equally important. Does Sir Walter Lytton's scheme allow sufficient elasticity to the revenues of the central Government to enable it in all circumstances to discharge its responsibilities, remembering that those responsibilities include defence the debt the credit and the foreign relations of India? On this point we confess that we have felt misgivings. Our customs duties are already high nor is there much margin left for increase in taxation under income tax or stamps or in the receipts from the commercial services such as railways. Once salt has been transferred to the list of national excises the margin of elasticity in case of need may become dangerously restricted. This leads us to consider the desirability for treating the salt tax in a special way for it is the best suited of all for an emergency tax and thus has always been an argument for keeping its incidence low in normal times so as to retain the possibility of its increase as a reinforcement to revenue in an emergency. For these reasons, while we do not oppose the recommendation that the proceeds of the tax at its present rate should be transferred to the provinces when the central Government is

in a position to do this from its assured surplus, we consider that no further increase in the rate should be permissible as a source of provincial revenues. The margin for increase should be regarded as a potential emergency reserve for the central Government. In addition to this, we accept the recommendation* of the Indian Statutory Commission on the subject of surcharges by the central Government on any taxes included in the schedule of the provincial fund. In the absence of these provisions the central Government would be reduced to dependence practically upon customs, and as we have already explained, it would appear as if the prospects of substantial improvement were reduced to the single chance of an increase in the motor trade. We further consider that the constitution should retain the provision which now exists in Devolution rule 12, under which in cases of emergency the central Government may require contributions to be paid to it by the provinces, with the sanction of and subject to conditions approved by the Secretary of State.

62 Application of the scheme to the provinces—examination of some of the proposed new sources of provincial revenues.—We now turn to the application of the scheme to the provinces. There has not been time for a complete examination of all the points which arise in connection with the proposed new sources of provincial revenues, the decision regarding which will in any case mainly rest with the representatives of the provinces. We must, however, call attention to certain important points which have emerged in the course of our examination and our discussions with local Governments. In the first place Sir Walter Layton proposes that the customs duty on foreign liquor should be reduced to 30 per cent and that the provinces should be given the right of imposing further duties on foreign liquor in the form of excises. As a counterbalancing adjustment, the central Government should take the revenue from commercial stamps. We have no objection to this proposal in principle, but a careful scrutiny has suggested that the method proposed for dealing with foreign liquor may involve administrative difficulties not fully realized hitherto. This question requires further examination, which we are undertaking in consultation with the provincial Governments, before we should be able to determine the exact form in which this adjustment could be made. Incidentally we would observe that although the total amount of the present yield from commercial stamps is roughly equal to the total amount which would be surrendered to the provinces under Sir Walter Layton's proposals, the revenues of individual

provinces would be affected in varying degrees, and some provinces have gone so far as to ask for a preliminary adjustment on this account.

As regards the proposed surrender by the central Government of one half of the income tax on personal incomes we have already indicated that we accept this proposal in principle. Sir Walter Layton has stated that the amount involved is in the neighbourhood of 9 crores, half of which would give the provinces 4½ crores. He estimates further that at the end of ten years this allocation would probably grow to 6 crores. Both these estimates seem to us to be optimistic. On the latest figures available, for the year 1928-29, readjusted at the new rates of taxation introduced in the last budget, we calculate that the personal income tax collected in the provinces was approximately 7 crores, and the allocation to the individual provinces of one half of the tax would be roughly as follows —

	Lakhs.
Madras	50.8
Bombay	90.67
Bengal	96.08
United Provinces	32.68
Punjab	30.75
Bihar and Orissa	23.66
Central Provinces	16.71
Assam	8.57
Total	303.2

A point, however, which has to be borne in mind is that the figures shown in the above list would not represent a net gain to the provinces, for under Devolution rule 1 a certain share already accrues to them and we must presume that it was intended that this provision should meet, in the new proposals. It will be remembered that under that rule the provinces are entitled to receive a share (at this time in the rupee) of the tax upon new incomes brought under assessment in any year as compared with the base year 1920-21. The object of this rule was to give to the provinces some share in what was expected to be a growing head of taxation, and it was anticipated that the industrial provinces in particular would benefit from this provision. In actual practice the rule has operated very differently from the intention and, owing to the full assessments in the main industrial centres in the base year, the benefit has accrued mainly to the non-industrial provinces. The sums which the provinces have

obtained under Devolution rule 15 since 1921-22 are given in an appendix*. The latest figures available (for 1928-29), which we quote below, are sufficient to illustrate the unexpectedness of the results :—

					Lakhs.
Madras	..	..	..	..	5.46
Bombay	..	..	..	..	Nil
Bengal	..	..	..	..	Nil.
United Provinces	..	..	..	..	0.77
Punjab	..	..	..	..	4.04
Burma	..	..	..	..	12.22
Bihar and Orissa	..	..	..	..	4.74
Central Provinces	..	..	..	..	2.23
Assam	..	..	..	..	6.63

It will be seen from the above table that, if the increase already accruing under Devolution rule 15 has to be surrendered by the provinces, as a preliminary to the surrender by the central Government of half the share on personal incomes, the effect of the latter surrender would be considerably modified. The case of Assam is an extreme one, for that province would on balance only gain 2.34 lakhs. We have not finally considered how this situation can best be dealt with, but we would express a provisional view that here, as also in the exchange between liquor and stamp duties referred to above, some sort of preliminary adjustment will be necessary.

We accept the proposal that provinces should be permitted to levy a surcharge amounting to one-quarter of the tax on personal incomes. The proceeds of this tax, should they elect to impose it and should conditions admit of it being imposed at the full rate, may be taken as approximately equivalent to half the amounts mentioned in the table on the preceding page.

The proposal to remove the exemption from income-tax on agricultural incomes raises a most controversial issue, on which opinion in the country will run high. However indisputable may be the logic of Sir Walter Layton's arguments, we must face the reality that this exemption has the sanction of long tradition and that dealings in land have always been conducted on the assumption that it would remain. The opinions of local Governments, with few exceptions, are definitely opposed to it and for practical purposes we regard its imposition as unlikely in the near future. We have some sympathy with the view expressed by more than one province

that it is a form of taxation which should only be imposed by a representative and responsible government, and this in fact means that it should not be imposed upon a province on the vote of the central legislature, but that the representative legislature in each province must be free to decide for itself.

The objections to the widespread introduction of a system of terminal taxes are more fully dealt with in an appendix*. It imposed on the scale suggested by Sir Walter Layton, it would be a serious burden on trade. A terminal tax designed to bring in 8 crores of rupees a year represents a surcharge on railway freights of about 15 per cent, and the suggestion to impose such a tax is hardly consistent with Sir Walter Layton's strongly expressed views as to the urgent need for reducing freight charges. Moreover, apart from this broad consideration, there are certain practical difficulties in the way of the imposition of a general tax of this nature which are not mentioned in Sir Walter Layton's report. Octroi duties and terminal taxes are already used in some provinces as a source of municipal and local taxation. It would hardly be possible to allow this form of taxation to be used by municipal authorities at the same time as it is introduced on a universal provincial basis as proposed by Sir Walter Layton. On the other hand, the right to continue to levy the tax could not be withdrawn from the municipalities where it is now in force, while we foresee difficulties in the way of resisting all further extension of such a method of taxation to other municipalities. In this connection we have to take the actual needs of the various provinces into account. In Assam, for example, a province whose revenue is very restricted and whose opportunities for improving its position from income tax, etc., are under the present proposals for special reasons much less favourable than those of other provinces, we think that—particularly in connection with the tea garden traffic—there may be a special justification for some sort of terminal tax. Again, in Bihar and Orissa, a province which has hitherto had no municipalities levying this tax, there will probably be a strong demand for its introduction in this form. Without going into further details, we may state our provisional conclusion as follows. While we hold strongly that the economic disadvantages of such a tax are sufficient to condemn its introduction as a general provincial tax, we think that for purposes of local taxation there may be occasions when it will be the best available method, if used for special purposes and to a properly limited extent. If, however, the continued use of such a tax for local purposes is permitted, it will be essential to reserve to the central Government definite powers of control in order to

safeguard sources of central revenue, and to prevent the imposition of discriminatory taxation which may involve breaches of international treaties or agreements

We have already taken up the examination of the machinery for dealing with the proposed taxes on tobacco and matches in correspondence with provincial Governments. But the present special difficulties, and the tax on matches in particular can hardly be imposed on a substantial scale without co operation on the part of the Indian States. Our enquiries on both subjects are still incomplete and any view which we now take is necessarily provisional. We hope that some effective arrangements can be devised, but we believe that it will not be desirable to impose too high a rate at first on matches, and that the full yield from the tax can only be obtained gradually. We regard Sir Walter Layton's estimate of 5 crores from the taxation of tobacco as too high, and on present information we doubt whether even half that amount is likely to be realized.

63 Increased resources of the provincial Governments on Sir Walter Layton's and our estimates—These preliminary remarks have been necessary in order to enable us to approach the matter from a practical point of view. If Sir Walter Layton's assumptions were all accepted, that is, if within ten years the central Government were able to surrender half the tax on personal incomes and the salt tax, and if the provincial Governments were to get the benefit of all the new taxes, tobacco, matches, terminal tax and income tax on agricultural incomes, and were to impose the surcharge on personal incomes, and if his estimate of the yield of the various taxes were realized, we should get approximately some such result as the following—

Province	Actual increase of revenue in lakhs of rupees	Percentage increase
Bihar and Orissa	4,24	77
Bengal	7,70	69
United Provinces	6,09	52
Assam	1,26	49
Central Provinces	2,20	46
Madras	6,24	38
Bombay	4,76	34
Punjab	3,51	32

It must be recognized that the picture presented in the above table represents no more than a distant, and perhaps even totally unattainable, ideal. We have indeed already indicated

our view that all that the provinces are likely, in the near future, to be able to count upon from new taxation is the surcharge on personal income-tax, and a very doubtful 3 or 4 crores from the taxes on tobacco and matches, with perhaps a terminal tax in a province specially situated such as Assam. Some other forms of taxation may possibly be added to the provincial fund, though we can think of none of a very productive nature. We should also be glad to see as much latitude as possible allowed in framing the schedule of provincial taxes; but the provinces will have to rely, in the main, upon the gradual surrender to them of the central revenues from salt and personal income-tax.

However distant any substantial distribution may be, the figures given above illustrate the plan which now holds the field, and it is on that plan that we must consider the views of the various provinces. A glance at the figures shows that several provinces will inevitably regard it as unsatisfactory, and will claim that it does not take sufficient account of their needs. Our task now is to consider both the final objective and the methods of approach to it, and this means that the practical problems really before us are, first, whether a special enquiry into the needs of different provinces should be made before the automatic distribution begins, and second, what order should the surrender of resources take place.

64. An enquiry on the basis of needs.—As regards the rest of these problems, the Government of Bombay have felt themselves compelled to apply for a preliminary adjustment to meet their outstanding needs before the application of the automatic principle begins. They suggest that needs can only be determined by obligatory expenditure on essential services. Their request would therefore involve the appointment of a special committee to investigate the needs of the different provinces and to form a judgment upon the present rate of expenditure in Bombay upon essential services as compared with that of other provinces. The Government of Bihar and Orissa also consider that a preliminary adjustment should be made with the object of correcting existing maladjustments before the automatic principle is applied. They point out that, unlike other provinces, they obtained no relief by the remission of contributions under the present constitution, since no contribution was imposed upon them, and that, with their existing deficit of 35 lakhs and the heavier expenditure foreshadowed under the new constitution, there will be no margin for the province to develop, having regard to the fact that the estimates of the Layton scheme can hardly be expected to materialize. The considered views of the Bengal Government are not yet before us, but we have understood from their representative (who with the representatives of other provinces met us recently in conference)

that the Bengal Government also would be likely to press strongly for a preliminary adjustment before the introduction of the automatic principle. Other provinces, though they are prepared to accept the Layton scheme, would no doubt advance similar claims if a committee to enquire into needs were appointed. Some of them might argue that in their case expenditure on essential services had been reduced or deferred through enforced economy in the past.

While we have considered it our duty thus to bring prominently to notice the views of those Governments which have asked for a special enquiry, our own view at present is that the appointment of a committee to examine the position of the provinces on the basis of needs would be likely to intensify provincial rivalries and to create general dissatisfaction. For the conclusion is unavoidable that the demands of the various provinces are incompatible, and that no decision could be reached which would be accepted by all provinces as fair. On balance, therefore, our present view is that we must definitely rule out the idea of any general adjustment as between the provinces on the basis of 'needs'; for we do not see how any tribunal could pronounce judgment on a matter so controversial and so much a matter of opinion in a form which we could reasonably expect all provinces to accept.

65 Preliminary adjustments may have to be considered—While, however, we feel forced to the conclusion stated in the preceding paragraph, we do not go so far as to say that no sort of preliminary adjustment should be made. We have indeed been impressed in the course of our examination by the serious injustice which may be caused in the initial stage to certain provinces by the re-arrangement of central and provincial sources of revenue involved in the Layton scheme. We have already referred to the operation of Devolution rule 15, the abandonment of which would involve an initial loss in respect of income tax for several provinces, which could only be recouped later by the transfer of resources from the central Government, the date of which is uncertain. Assam, for instance, stands to lose at once nearly 7 lakhs from a source of revenue which had been steadily growing, whereas their share of personal income tax, even if the central Government were in a position to surrender once the full amount under this head, would not be more than 9 lakhs. Similarly the exchange between foreign and provincial commercial stamps, though these heads approximately balance so far as the central Government is concerned, will disturb provincial finances unevenly. No figures are at present available and it will take time to collect them, but the Government has estimated its loss from the transfer at 1

The provincialization of accounts will involve a new burden on the provinces which has hitherto been borne by the central Government, while some provinces might benefit from the transfer of High Court expenses less High Court fees. When the exact effect on individual provinces of these various transfers has been examined more thoroughly than has up to this moment been possible, consideration must be given to the question whether these special grounds justify some preliminary adjustments. We reserve our judgment on this point.

66. The order of surrender of central revenues—It is necessary first to explain how the various provinces will be affected by the order of surrender of the two taxes in question, personal income-tax and salt. We have already indicated the proportion in which the provinces would share the proceeds of the personal income tax when surrendered. The industrial provinces of Bengal and Bombay and in a lesser degree Madras would obtain the principal benefit. The distribution of the salt tax on the basis of population (taking, as seems reasonable, a net figure of 6 crores at the time when the transfer is completed) would give the following results:—

			Lakhs.	Percentage in case in revenue
Madras	..	..	1,10	67
Bombay			50	35
Bengal		..	1,24	112
United Provinces			1,17	99
Punjab			55	51
Bihar and Orissa		..	90	163
Central Provinces			37	77
Assam		.	17	66

It is, however, conceivable that the decision might be to transfer not the whole but a portion of one tax, and then a portion of the other. The result can be judged best by giving the proportions in which each province would share in the first crore of each tax surrendered:—

			Personal income tax.	Salt
Madras	..		14.5	18.5
Bombay	..	..	25.9	8.3
Bengal	..	..	27.4	20.7
United Provinces			9.3	19.5
Punjab	..	..	8.8	9.2
Bihar and Orissa		..	6.8	15.0
Central Provinces			4.8	6.2
Assam	..	..	2.5	2.8

Bengal and Madras come out fairly well in either event, and there is no serious difference in the case of the Panjab, Assam and the Central Provinces, though all would fare slightly better if salt were given the preference. The principal result of preferring income-tax to salt would be a very substantial gain to Bombay and an appreciable gain to Bengal, to the disadvantage mainly of the United Provinces and Bihar.

Sir Walter Layton has definitely recommended that the urgent needs of the industrial provinces should be recognized at least to the extent of arranging that the transfer of income-tax receipts should be begun as early as possible. It is true that the industrial provinces will also gain most from the surcharge on personal income-tax if they decide, and are able, to impose it, but we suggest that as fair a solution as any would be if the surrender of the first 2 crores of revenue were in the form of personal income-tax and that thereafter the surrender of revenue should be from both taxes in equal amounts. We recognize, as pointed out by the Government of Bihar and Orissa, that there would be definite political advantages in making a beginning with the provincialization of the salt tax at an early date. In further support of the form of recommendation that we have thus tentatively made, we would point out that for practical reasons it is likely to be necessary to undertake the transfer of these taxes step by step. The central Government will have to proceed tentatively in the abandonment of its revenues, and it is hardly possible that it will at any moment be in a position to hand over in a single transaction the whole proceeds of either of these taxes.

67. Procedure applicable to the provincial fund.—We accept the proposals* of the Indian Statutory Commission regarding the procedure applicable to the provincial fund. Some modification in detail will be required if the Commission's proposals regarding the constitution of the Federal Assembly are revised, but the principles could be applied *mutatis mutandis* to the alternative arrangement which we have suggested for a separate inter-provincial finance council. Several of the provincial Governments have expressed doubts whether it should be open to a minority of the inter-provincial council of finance members to bring proposals for taxation before the Assembly. On the whole however we consider that, if not less than three of the provinces desire that proposals for taxation should be placed before the Assembly, it is fair that they should have an opportunity of presenting their case and of securing, if they can, a majority

in the Assembly. It has also been suggested to us that in view of the many uncertain factors and hypothetical assumptions involved in the suggested financial arrangements, which may result in the settlement working out very differently from what is now anticipated, provision should be made for a review of the settlement after 5 or 10 years. We have considered this suggestion, but we are of opinion that such an arrangement would be disturbing, and might even lead provinces into a policy of extravagance with the object of establishing claims for special treatment in the light of their actual commitments at the time of revision.

We recommend that the settlement should be embodied in statutory rules so that alteration of it would be possible without an amendment of the constitution.

We call attention to the recommendation of the Bombay Government, with which we agree, that legislation imposing provincial fund taxation should not be voted every year, but only when the inter-provincial council of finance members makes proposals for a change.

68. Borrowing powers.—In an earlier paragraph we stated that we accepted the position that the control by the Government of India over the provinces in the sphere of finance should be confined to the control of borrowing. It is desirable to consider more fully the details of the Indian Statutory Commission's proposals on this subject.

As regards the powers of provincial Governments to raise loans, the proposals in their report make little change in the existing position which is governed by rule 3 (1) of the Local Government (Borrowing) rules (regulating borrowing in the open market) and by Devolution rule 25 (regulating advances by the Government of India to local Governments). In actual practice the terms on which advances can ordinarily be given have been codified in the rules governing the provincial loans fund, which have received the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, and have therefore to some extent limited the fuller powers which the Government of India enjoyed under Devolution rule 25.

The proposals of Sir Walter Layton may be summarized as follows :—

- (a) The loans raised by provincial Governments should be subject to standard regulations and their raising should be co-ordinated.
- (b) To this end a council of provincial finance ministers should be instituted, over which the

Finance Member of the Government of India should preside. Its tasks* should be "to establish a borrowing programme, to lay down the standard regulations, and to arrange terms with the Government of India". It should, however, be advisory only for the present, and the real power should vest in the central Government. On the other hand, it is contemplated that the latter should not act without consulting the council, since it is specifically stated that consultation should invariably be made before special sanction is refused to a loan, even where such sanction is definitely required by the regulations.

(c) As responsible government in India develops, the council may cease to be a mere advisory body and may acquire real power.

The Commission† apparently accept these proposals generally. They suggest further that the powers statutorily retained by the central Government should take the shape of a perfectly general control, but that this control should not be used to dictate the purposes for which loans should be raised. If a declared purpose is within the scope of the regulations, the grant or refusal of sanction should be dependent primarily on considerations of the monetary and credit situation. Approval should, however, not ordinarily be given to a loan intended to meet a deficit; and if it is to be given, the loan should pay a discriminatory rate of interest.

Subject to a qualification and a reservation explained at the end of this paragraph, we are prepared to accept these proposals as a provisional arrangement, though we must emphasize that the words 'credit situation' used above require further definition. The considerations which are to govern any decision should include, not only the general credit situation of the Government of India, having regard to its own position and the rates for money prevailing in the world at the time, but also the particular credit situation of the province which is seeking a loan. For this purpose account would have to be taken of the general financial policy and position of the province concerned. While accepting the proposals as a provisional arrangement, we feel bound to express doubts as to its advisability as a permanent plan, if it is to develop to a point where the inter-provincial council ceases to be merely advisory and acquires

* Volume II, para 311.

† Volume II. para. 189.

actual powers of decision. Several of the provincial Governments have expressed opposition to the idea that their borrowing programme should be controlled by a council consisting of representatives of other provinces who are their potential competitors for a share in the limited amount of loan money available. They do not rule out the possibility that it may be to their advantage to abandon permanently their individual liberty of borrowing on their own credit, for the sake of arriving at a co-ordinated plan of borrowing for the whole of India, and in order to obtain the advantage of borrowing with the credit of the Government of India. But they do not consider that in that case a body composed of political representatives of all the provinces would provide a suitable arbitral tribunal. They contemplate rather something in the nature of an all-India board of loan commissioners, on which the expert element would be strongly represented. It has indeed always been our view that the administration of the provincial loans fund should eventually be entrusted to such a board. On the other hand, we feel that it is premature at this stage to settle any arrangements which should govern the position for all time. While recognizing the advantage of a co-ordinated plan of borrowing, we see serious disadvantages in creating conditions, in which the individual provinces need not consider their own credit with the world but can always rely on the support and protection of the central Government. The surest way to bring home to any Government the necessity for following canons of sound financial administration is that they should be freed when they disregard those canons, with the absolute impossibility of raising funds, even on loan. This necessity will be borne in upon them if they have themselves to deal with the outside money market, whereas if it is merely a matter between the provincial Government and the central Government, the realities may be obscured and political influences will play a part. Speaking generally, we think that the future course must be decided in the light of actual experience. For the present the provincial Governments are all prepared to continue what is in substance the existing arrangement, and to place themselves in the hands of the central Government. It is our view also that this arrangement should be retained for the present. We have to make one further observation in conclusion. The objections expressed by the provincial Governments to having their individual loan operations controlled by a council of provincial representatives have led them in certain cases to ask that the functions even of an advisory council should be strictly limited. They fear that even if such a council is merely advisory, if it is formally constituted, it

will be difficult for the central Government to reject its advice. They would prefer it to be definitely understood that the power of decision remains with the central Government and that the central Government will do no more than summon a meeting of provincial representatives so that the general programme may be jointly discussed; such discussion being of an informal nature and not intended to lead up to anything in the nature of definite resolutions by the council. On the whole, we may express agreement with this view.

We must also make one further reservation. It would seem essential to give the Government of India power to act without consulting provincial representatives if an application for a loan is made in an unexpected emergency. It is consistent with our preceding observations that we do not consider it to be necessary or desirable to provide by statutory rules for the establishment of a council. The necessary provisions could be inserted in the standard regulations themselves, which would take the place of the rules now sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Minor points of detail could be thrashed out when the provincial representatives met to frame regulations.

69 Provincial balances—The Indian Statutory Commission have concurred in Sir Walter Layton's recommendation that provincial balances should not for the present be separated, and that any change in the present arrangements might be postponed until a central bank is created, which would presumably take over the banking business of the provincial and central Governments. We have ascertained that there is no desire on the part of provincial Governments for any immediate change in the present arrangements, and we support the Commission's recommendation. We have, however, to contemplate the possibility that an autonomous provincial Government may desire at some time in the future to maintain its own balances, and following the general principle adopted by the Commission a development in this direction should be allowed for. We therefore recommend that if, after the new regime has been started, any provincial Government desires to maintain separate balances, the Government of India should be prepared to agree, subject to suitable arrangements as to details. A scheme for the separation of balances was drawn up in 1924, and it may be said that the separation could be effected without any serious administrative difficulty.

In this connection the Commission have made a further recommendation that the Government of India should perform the service of banker for the provincial Governments.

on a commercial basis, and should not attempt to make undue profits out of the business. We accept this in principle without committing ourselves at present to the amount of profit which would be reasonable or the form in which this profit would accrue, e.g., services rendered at treasuries or interest on minimum balances to be kept by the provincial Governments.

70. Accounts and audit.—Sir Walter Layton's recommendation in regard to provincial accounts and to the status and functions of the Auditor General are endorsed* by the Indian Statutory Commission. We accept the Commission's recommendations. It is not unlikely that some of the provincial Governments will at first desire to employ the central Government as their agent to keep their accounts and supervise their accounting staff, but we agree with Sir Walter Layton that whatever arrangement is adopted, the accounting staff should be entirely separate, so that the accounts may be audited by an officer holding an independent position. The various technical problems arising in this connection have been examined, and, although complicated, do not give rise to any insuperable difficulty. The question of the future of the Indian Audit and Accounts Service is among the most important. The danger to avoid is that of having a number of small distinct cadres, none of which would be sufficiently large to offer a career to attract and keep good men. At first at any rate the provinces will probably find it necessary to employ men seconded from the central service for the higher posts, and the full organization will be for administrative experience to decide.

71. Grants in-aid.—We agree with the view expressed† by the Indian Statutory Commission that the rigid system now in force, under which it has been held that it is not permissible to incur expenditure from central revenues on provincial subjects, should be relaxed, and that it should be rendered constitutionally possible under suitable restrictions to assist provincial objects from central funds and *vice versa*. Any such grants in aid should be for some specific purpose, and the system should not be used for general relief of provincial revenues.

72. Local cesses on land.—We have no comment to make on Sir Walter Layton's recommendation‡ regarding the desirability of removing the limit upon surcharges or cesses on land revenue or rent. This is a matter which is within the competence of provincial legislatures.

* Volume II, para 189. † Volume II, para 187. ‡ Volume II, para. 276.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS' PROVINCES.

The North West Frontier Province

73 **The proposals of the Commission.**—The Commission devote particular attention to the peculiarly difficult problem of the North West Frontier Province. Their first volume contains an illuminating chapter on its main features. The contrast between the government exercised in the five administered districts and in the tribal tracts beyond is authoritatively described, and the chapter ends with a general discussion of the nature of the constitutional problem. The main points which the Commission take are, first, that the tribal area must remain under the direct charge of the Government of India, second, that the administration of justice and the task of promoting and preserving order in the five districts is intimately connected with the control of the tribal tracts; third, that if law and order in the five districts were to be dealt with in a provincial legislature, and entrusted to a minister responsible to such legislature, the necessary co-operation would be more difficult to secure, and, fourth, that the question of law and order, which in other parts of India is a domestic and internal matter, in the North West Frontier Province is closely related to the subjects of foreign policy, and of Imperial defence. On the other hand, while they comment sympathetically on the fears of the small Hindu community, the Commission hold that the denial of reforms to the five districts has given these an undoubted grievance. They comment, however, on the absence of local experience of the elective principle and draw adverse conclusions from the results of the recent experiment in elections to the Peshawar municipality.

The recommendations made by the Commission in their second volume reflect the tenour of the views they express in the first. They repeat their previous emphasis on the essential need for unified control over the settled districts and over the tribal tracts, as the only means by which the security of the frontier can be effectively maintained. They accordingly suggest that there should be no change in the present arrangement, by which the Chief Commissioner combines in his person the dual responsibility of administering the five districts and acting as Agent for the Governor General in dealing with the tribal area. They propose to meet the political aspirations of the province by creating a local legislature continuing indirectly elected representatives, with powers of taxation and of voting expenditure; but "executive responsibility should, as at present, rest with the Chief Commissioner."

74 The proposals of the Indian Central Committee —The recommendation made in the majority report of the Indian Central Committee was that reforms should be introduced into the North West Frontier Province on the lines of the Morley Minto reforms, and that after a constitution of that type had been in operation for ten years, the question should be further examined with a view to seeing what advance could then be made

75 The need for constitutional advance —As we shall presently indicate, we see strong reasons for giving the North-West Frontier Province a form of government somewhat more liberal than proposed either by the Commission or by the Indian Central Committee. But the first point which we desire to emphasize is that the Commission themselves appreciate the now urgent need for constitutional advance in that province. The need is also recognized by the Indian Central Committee. This is an important variation from the position which obtained in 1919 when the authors of the Joint Report recommended* that, for reasons of strategy, the province must remain entirely in the hands of the Government of India, a recommendation which has since continued to govern its constitutional status. And, though the problem of introducing reforms has been much agitated for some years past, and was examined by the Committee over which Sir Denys Bray presided in 1922, no change in the administration has yet been made. The province was separated from the Punjab in 1901, and still retains the form of government which it was then given. The last thirty years have seen great changes in the province, and this is a position which we think can no longer be maintained. The need for some advance is admitted, the questions now at issue are its degree, and the form which the new constitution should take.

The Commission seem to have been greatly influenced by their belief that local conditions prevent any resort to methods of direct election. For our part we are inclined to the view that the conclusions which the Commission drew from the first results of a single experiment in municipal elections may have been unduly pessimistic, and, if direct elections to the legislature be found practicable, we would consider it difficult, on general grounds, to refuse to the frontier province somewhat more generous treatment than the Commission recommend. The five districts of the North West Frontier Province are not behind the adjoining districts of the Rawalpindi and Multan divisions of the Punjab in point of intelligence and capacity. In these Punjab districts

the method of direct election to district boards and municipal committees was still unknown when the reforms of 1919 were introduced. Nevertheless, they have participated with success in the dyarchical constitution of the province. The people of the North West Frontier Province may well claim that the absence of direct representation for local purposes should no more obstruct the introduction of representative government in their province now than it did in the Punjab in 1919. In fact the Chief Commissioner has now decided to introduce direct representation for the constitution of local bodies.

There are, however, other reasons of great practical moment for carrying reform beyond the point reached by the Commission. Their proposals concede a legislative council, but deny any popular share in the executive. In effect the Commission, equally with the Indian Central Committee, would leave the North West Frontier Province, with some variation, very much at the stage which other provinces reached with the introduction of the Morley Minto reforms in 1909. There would be in the executive no element of responsibility to the legislature. The undertaking of His Majesty's Government set out in the announcement of the 20th August 1917 would still remain unexpressed in the constitution of the North West Frontier Province at a time when the other provinces are rapidly moving forward to responsible government. We fully recognize the particular conditions of the North West Frontier Province so well described in the report, and do not overlook the weighty considerations which influenced the Commission in favour of a strictly cautious advance. At the same time the realities of the situation, and we here have in mind the events of the past few months, make it a matter of the first importance that the scheme adopted should attract a reasonable measure of public support, and, subject to the necessary safeguard, that it should not leave the way open for invidious comparisons between the form of government in the North West Frontier Province and that introduced elsewhere.

76. The choice between three courses—These are the broader considerations which we have before us. The choice of a constitution for the North-West Frontier Province seems to lie between three systems: either a Morley Minto constitution, or dyarchy, or a unitary scheme on lines approximate to the form of government in other provinces, but with provisions appropriate to the particular circumstances of the province. The first represents roughly the choice made by the Commission and by the majority of the Indian

Central Committee For the reasons which we have just given, we consider that it would not satisfy the political aspirations of the province, and would thus suffer from the fatal impediment that it would elicit no popular co-operation. Arguments based on the Commission's contention that the province "forms the inevitable terrain for military operations" seem to us to be susceptible of implications other than those which the Commission draw. A discontented frontier province would be a serious threat in the rear of any army operating in the defence of India. We would be reluctant therefore to adopt a form of constitution for the North West Frontier Province which would fall so far short of provincial expectations. Incidentally the suggestion of the Indian Central Committee to fix a ten years' limit to the constitution which they propose seems to us more likely to aggravate than to assuage the objections to their scheme. From the first years of the new constitution agitation would be set on foot to replace an admittedly transitional system by something more acceptable.

The second expedient of a diarchic constitution on the lines of the existing constitution in the Governors' provinces was suggested by two Muslim members of the Indian Central Committee, namely Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan and Dr. A. Suhrawardy. So far as we are aware their suggestion has received no support in the province, and, in the absence of such support, we agree with the Chief Commissioner that there would be very grave disadvantages in now giving the North West Frontier Province a form of government which is being discarded elsewhere. The general arguments used by the Commission in criticism of diarchy in the Governors' provinces would apply with special force in the North West Frontier Province, where irresponsible opposition to the reserved administration would be particularly dangerous.

There remains the third possibility, namely, a unitary scheme approximating to the form of government in other provinces, but with adequate power secured to the head of the province suitable to the particular local circumstances. This is the form of constitution recommended by the Chief Commissioner and represents the choice between the three courses which we would ourselves make. The scheme which the Chief Commissioner proposes is set out in an annexure to his letter, but the matter is of such great importance to the peace and contentment of the North West Frontier Province that we make no apology for ourselves recapitulating the features of the Chief Commissioner's scheme and reviewing the lines on which it might be expected to function.

77 **The Chief Commissioner's scheme**—The scheme prepared by the Chief Commissioner contemplates a legislature to consist, as recommended by the Commission of an elected and nominated element in about equal proportions. The precise suggestion is that the elective element should be given a majority of one. So far there is agreement with the Commission, but in place of the Commission's scheme of indirect election, the intention is to substitute direct election "if there is found to be any strong local feeling in favour of a body of elected members wholly chosen by direct election." The Chief Commissioner does not exclude the possibility of combining direct with indirect methods of election, but, as he states, the problem would require to be worked out by a special franchise committee possibly local in its composition. The size of the council would be determined by the consideration of what would form convenient constituencies, but it is anticipated that it would comprise a total membership elected and nominated of some 30 or 40 members. The Hindu and Sikh minorities would be given weightage which might be double that to which they would be entitled on a population basis, and would be given a choice between various methods of representation including separate electorates, reservation of seats, or even nomination. The official element would be limited to six or eight nominated seats.

The Commission rightly emphasize the need for vesting responsibility both for the five districts and for the tribal tracts in the same executive authority. The Chief Commissioner's scheme recognizes this essential requirement. The head of the administration of the North West Frontier Province, to be known under these proposals as the Lieutenant Governor, would remain the Agent to the Governor General in Council for the tribal area. But for the administration of the five districts it is suggested that he should be assisted by two ministers, of whom one would be an official.

This departure from the recommendations of the Commission involves other important consequences. Instead of remaining a centrally administered area under the direct control of the Governor General in Council, it is proposed to devolve authority on the provincial administration with a classification of subjects into central and provincial, following broadly the lines of the classification in other provinces. But there would be exceptions in the case of certain subjects peculiar to the North West Frontier administration, which would be classified as central subjects and dealt with on the existing basis. The Chief Commissioner has enumerated some of these, for instance, the frontier constabulary and "outs,

Frontier remissions and allowances, and strategic roads as illustrations of matters chiefly relating to the tribal areas and to the defence of India, and properly classed as central subjects for that reason. He also mentions the extra police and other forces necessitated by the geographical position of the province. We think it probable that on further examination these should be classed as provincial. These, however, are matters of detail which need not here detain us. The broad point is that in making the dividing line between central and provincial subjects, regard would be had to the need for classifying as central certain subjects of all-India importance peculiar to the present administration of the North-West Frontier Province, which could not properly be entrusted to the provincial legislature.

Simultaneously with the devolution of authority to the local administration, it would be necessary to give the province a financial settlement. The Chief Commissioner has explained that it will be necessary first to reach a figure of what may be called its normal domestic expenditure. Steps have already been taken to enquire further into the classification which he has suggested of various classes of provincial expenditure, but these again are matters of detail with which we need not encumber this despatch. The outstanding result is that even after heads of expenditure which should be classified as central have been separated, the revenues locally raised are expected to fall far short of the expenditure needed for the administration of the subjects, which will be classified as provincial. To meet this deficit a subvention from central revenues would be required which, in agreement with the Commission, we consider would be justified. The Chief Commissioner suggests, and we are disposed to accept his suggestion, that the subvention fixed on this basis should not be variable from year to year, but should be subject to quinquennial review by the Assembly.

These are the broad outlines of the alternative scheme, which with due regard to local conditions the Chief Commissioner has put forward. In concluding his description of his proposals, which he describes as tentative only, he summarizes the main respects in which they depart from the recommendations of the Commission, namely, in the devolution of authority to the local Government; the provision for a financial settlement; the introduction of direct election to the legislature, and the presence in the executive of two ministers, one official and one non-official. The scheme is put forward in the belief that while securing to the Lieutenant-Governor adequate controlling authority, it will give the province a flexible constitution capable, with the growth of political experience, of development and expansion without

the necessity of subsequent violent changes or radical statutory amendment.

78. Consideration by the Round Table Conference—We have no doubt that full opportunity will be taken at the Round Table Conference, in consultation with the British India delegates, to weigh and to assess the rival merits of the three schemes which we have set out, or of any others which may be put forward for consideration. Much weight will attach to the proposal to which the Commission have lent their authority. We recognize the care and the ability with which they have considered this most difficult problem. We do not differ from them in their assessment of the factors which must be borne in mind, and of which we appreciate the bearing. But recent events have thrown fresh light on what has become a pressing political problem. We do not disguise the risks involved. They are set out frankly by the Chief Commissioner. But the risk of continued political dissatisfaction in the North-West Frontier Province is to our minds the greater menace. We look for a constitution which shall be so framed as, on the one hand, to safeguard the peace and security of the frontier, and, on the other hand, to recognize the local aspirations with which we fully sympathize for a form of government, containing a popular element, for the administration of purely provincial subjects. With this objective before us, while we appreciate the arguments on which the Commission base their proposals, we favour the more liberal scheme which the Chief Commissioner has prepared, and which he recommends.

Baluchistan.

79. The Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan accepts the view expressed by the Commission that no present change is required in the administration of Baluchistan, where no desire for western institutions has yet expressed itself. We also are of the same opinion. We agree with the Chief Commissioner in the importance which he attaches to the Commission's proposal for the representation of the province in the central legislature. We have borne this in mind in the suggestions which we have made below for the future composition of the Indian legislature.

Other Areas.

80. The Delhi Province—In our memorandum to the Commission on the subject of the Delhi province, we observed that it comprises the seat of the Imperial Government and those areas alone which could not conveniently be severed from it. Though the memorandum was descriptive only, we drew

upon the precedents of other countries to emphasize our direct interest in the general and political condition of our own enclave. The Commission's view that the form of government in Delhi cannot be usefully altered is entirely in accord with our own opinion. In our own suggestions for the constitution of the Assembly we meet the point taken by the Chief Commissioner that there should be two seats, one for a Hindu and one for a Muslim representative of the Delhi province.

81 Ajmer Merwara.—Similarly, in agreement with the Commission and with the Chief Commissioner, we consider that at present no constitutional reform can suitably be introduced in Ajmer Merwara. We agree with the Chief Commissioner that the representative of the province in the Assembly should as now be elected and should not, as suggested by the Commission, be nominated. It may not, however, be possible to meet the view of the Chief Commissioner that Ajmer Merwara be given a separate seat not shared with any other province in the Council of State. But, as in the case of Coorg, we agree that the views expressed by the Chief Commissioner in this matter should not be overlooked when the precise composition of the Council of State is being considered.

82 Coorg.—The Commission have expressed the opinion that there is no ground for changing existing constitutional arrangements in Coorg. The Coorgs themselves appear from the Chief Commissioner's letter to be divided in their views on the future status of the province. Some sections are reported to favour amalgamation with a larger unit, others desire to retain the separate existence of the Coorg province. We agree with the Chief Commissioner that, until local opinion has crystallized, it would be premature and unwise to take final decisions. We accordingly accept the recommendation of the Commission against any present change.

We accept the Commission's proposal to give Coorg one elected seat in the Federal Assembly. We fully appreciate the distinctive historical traditions of Coorg as recalled by the Chief Commissioner, but we see some difficulty in accepting his suggestion that this small province should also have one seat of its own in the Council of State instead of sharing a seat with Baluchistan and Ajmer Merwara, as recommended by the Commission. The views expressed by the Chief Commissioner on this point may however be further considered when the arrangements for the composition of the future Council of State are being made.

83 Machinery for constitutional changes—Though we accept the Commission's view that the time has not come for constitutional change in any of these four central areas, we recognize that their existing systems of administration may in course of time come to require modification. We should hope therefore that there would be machinery in the constitution to enable administrative and constitutional changes to be made at any time in the form of their government.

BURMA

84 Separation recommended by the Commission—In their report the Commission discuss* at some length the future of Burma. They describe the nature of its present association with India, and express two main grounds for their belief that the two countries should now be separated. These two grounds, which they state as cardinal considerations, are, first, the strength of Burman sentiment in favour of separation, and, second, the constitutional difficulty of giving to Burma a satisfactory place in any centralized system designed to advance the realization of responsible government in British India. Their examination of these two matters leads the Commission† “to the definite conclusion that nothing but the most overwhelming considerations could justify the continued retention of Burma within the Government of India.” Having reached this view, they next proceed to consider the main objections which have been raised, military, financial and economic.

The Commission do not contest the argument in the Montagu Chelmsford report that Burma must remain‡ “part of the Indian polity” for military reasons. They do not enter into questions of high strategy, but, after emphasizing the limit of Burma's interest in the defence of the North East Frontier of India, they take their main point that§ “they see no reason why it should not be possible to combine political separation with satisfactory arrangements in the military sphere.” Though they contemplate that the troops in a separated Burma would be under the control of the Governor in all ordinary internal matters, they seem to have had in view close military co-ordination under some kind of unified control between India and Burma for the general purposes of defence.

The Commission accept Sir Walter Layton's general conclusion|| that “separation could fairly be effected in such a way as to do no financial injury to either country, and to leave Burma with adequate resources.”

* Vol II, Part VI

† Joint Report, Para 198

‡ Vol II, para 219

§ Vol II, para. 221

|| Vol II, para 222.

They restrict their consideration of the economic consequences to the effect of separation on Burma's economic position and its economic relations with India, and suggest that mutual adjustments should be made by way of a trade convention between the two countries to the advantage of both.

The general view which the Commission reach from these conclusions is that there are no military, financial or economic objections of such weight as to amount* to "overwhelming considerations" sufficient to justify the retention of Burma under the Government of India. They accordingly make a definite recommendation that Burma should be at once separated from India, and they suggest that a declaration to that effect should be made as early as possible.

85. The military problem.—In the short time at our disposal we have endeavoured to supplement the Commission's investigations into the probable military, financial and economic consequences of separation by further departmental enquiries on our own part. We take first the military problem.

We do not here concern ourselves with questions of the garrison required in a separated Burma; nor with the sources from which it should be obtained; nor again with such matters as the nature and extent of such financial contribution, if any, as Burma might for one reason or another be required to make towards the defence of India. The broad issue which we place before ourselves is whether or not strategic considerations make it essential to maintain a single military organization under unified control for the defence both of India and of Burma. On this broad issue the technical advice which has been tendered to us by our colleague His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is that unified control is not essential. We are informed that there is no military reason why each country should not possess its own separate defence organization. This advice immensely simplifies the problem with which the Commission were faced. It does not mean that difficult and complicated issues may not arise in determining the appropriate arrangements for the defence of Burma. Nor does it exclude the possibility of some measure of mutual co-ordination in the arrangements made for the defence of the two countries. But the advice which we are given, and which we are disposed to accept, goes far to remove the military problem as in itself an obstacle to the separation of Burma. Moreover, it is wholly in accord with the representation made by the Government of Burma themselves that† "separation should be complete, and

*Volume II, para. 219.

†Burma letter, para. 14.

should extend to the military as well as to the political sphere ”.

86 **Financial considerations**—Our examination of the financial consequences likely to arise from separation is necessarily incomplete, but we enclose in the form of an appendix* a memorandum prepared in our Finance Department discussing various aspects of this matter. The calculations made by Sir Walter Layton in his note on the financial aspect of separation are examined and discussed, and the conclusion reached by the Department is that it would not be safe to accept at present the Commission's finding that separation could fairly be effected in such a way as to do no financial injury to India. At the same time, according to the departmental view, separation could be brought about in such a way that the revenue loss to India would not be of sufficient magnitude to make it a factor of overriding importance in considering the *pros* and *cons* of separation. The reactions of separation in the financial sphere will not be confined to its direct effects on revenue and expenditure. In considering these reactions we wish to emphasize the great desirability, if separation is to be carried out, of adjusting the relations between the two countries in a spirit of reason and mutual accommodation, so as to avoid as far as possible the ill effects which might arise from so great a change in long established practice. This remark applies equally to the economic consequences referred to in the next paragraph.

87 **Economic consequences**—We turn now to the possible economic consequences of separation. Here we pass into a region where precise statements of the probable future position in the event of separation cannot be made. At present the two countries come under a single economic system. The Commission have examined the question primarily from the aspect of the reactions of separation on the economics of Burma. They comment on the divergence of interests between India and Burma and mention that “Burma increasingly feels that its own practical interests sometimes conflict with the policy which commends itself to the majority in the central legislature”. We are aware that some sections of influential opinion in Burma take the view that economically their country suffers by its union with India, and that this constitutes a factor in the local demand for separation. But even if it were to be established that under existing arrangements Burma suffers some economic disadvantages not directly offset by compensatory economic benefits, this would not necessarily lead to a decision in favour of immediate separation. It would still be necessary to assess the

economic effect on India of a separated Burma. The most that we are able at present to say on this subject is that the economic effects may be considerable, but that, as suggested by the Commission, it should be possible to secure the legitimate interests of India by some such means as a trade convention on terms mutually advantageous to both countries.

88. Administrative aspects.—Into the more general aspects of separation we have made similar departmental investigation. No administrative objections have been brought to our notice of such moment as to affect a decision on the broad question of policy whether Burma should remain a part of British India, or whether it should be separated. If the political association of the two countries were to be terminated, it might still be found desirable by mutual agreement to retain common services for certain purposes. For instance, local difficulties in organizing scientific departments corresponding to the Geological Survey of India, the Survey of India or the Meteorological Department could be met by agreed arrangements on a basis of payments made for services rendered. Any necessary co-operation, for instance, in agricultural, medical or forest research, could no doubt be settled by negotiation.

89. Separation accepted in principle.—The brief review which we have made of the military, financial, economic and administrative factors leads us generally to the same conclusion as that reached by the Commission, namely that, however important may be the practical considerations which are raised by the proposal for separation, and we do not disguise from ourselves the fact that the consequences may be far-reaching, they do not in themselves constitute any insurmountable barrier. The separation of Burma can therefore be examined in the light of the broader considerations of policy adduced by the Commission. In their first volume the Commission* set themselves "to bring home to the British Parliament and the British people in what the difference between Burma and the rest of India essentially consists". The people of Burma are entirely different from the people of India. They come from a different stock and have a different history. The former rulers of India never ruled over Burma. The country in which the Burmese live is geographically distinct from India and is cut off from it by sea, mountain and jungle. These statements by the Commission of the differences between the two countries supply the fundamental argument in favour of separation, an argument which develops greater strength with each step forward that India takes on the road to self-

government. The Commission describe the difficulties of Burmese representation in the ' ' ' ' and the disabilities from which the few ' ' ' ' must necessarily suffer in a body ' ' ' ' in its composition and its outlook. We accept their description and we recognize the difficulties. But the real argument for separation is that in the words of the Joint Report* "Burma is not India." For that reason the growing volume of Burmese sentiment in favour of separation is now difficult to resist. Since the publication of the Commission's report the Burma legislative council has again expressed itself unequivocally in favour of separation, and in their letter the Government of Burma accept† as "unquestionably correct" the estimate of Burmese opinion made by the Commission‡. We accordingly endorse the view expressed by the Commission that, so far as there is public opinion in Burma, it is strongly in favour of separation. Assuming, therefore, that an equitable financial settlement will be made between the two countries, and that their respective economic interests will be safeguarded by arrangements which we hope may be mutually advantageous, we support in principle the proposal that Burma should now be separated. At the same time we feel strongly that it is a matter regarding which Indian opinion should have ample opportunity to declare itself, and we would not ask His Majesty's Government to come to any definite decision until there has first been full discussion of the whole question at the Round Table Conference. We accept the view of the Commission that there is nothing to be gained by postponing separation to any later stage in the constitutional growth of British India. If separation be accepted in principle, the present revision of the whole constitution of government in British India supplies the appropriate occasion for making the change.

90 An early declaration of policy.—The Commission suggest that an announcement should be promptly and publicly made that the policy of separation of Burma from British India has been approved, and that consideration will at once be given to the question of the new constitution of Burma, and to the settlement of the many complicated and important matters which must arise during the period of transition.

As we have just indicated, we do not contemplate that any public declaration should be made before the question of the

*Joint Report, para. 109 †Burma letter, para. 2

‡Volume II, para. 215

separation of Burma has been considered by the Round Table Conference. There may even be difficulties in making an announcement before Parliamentary approval has been obtained. This, however, would be a matter between His Majesty's Government and Parliament. The point with which we are concerned is to invite attention to the emphasis which the Government of Burma lay upon the need for expeditious action, in order that a new constitution for Burma may come into being at the same time as the new constitution for British India. In view of the large issues involved, we have some doubt whether this will in fact be possible; but, assuming that the general case for separation is established, we agree both with the Commission and with the local Government that an early declaration of policy is desirable to enable enquiries to be set on foot without avoidable delay, in order to effect the separation as nearly as may be simultaneously with the introduction of the new constitution in India.

91. The machinery for enquiry.—We have mentioned that large issues are involved, and we shall endeavour to give a connected view of the general nature of the enquiries which seem to us likely to be necessary before separation can be carried into effect. In such an event, there would be three classes of matters to be considered. In the first place a new constitution for the separated Burma would be required. Secondly it would be necessary to separate the finances of the two countries and to determine in other respects their mutual rights and obligations. And, lastly, there are all those arrangements which may require to be made by agreement between two separated countries, arrangements, for instance, relating to commercial and trading conditions. The most that we can attempt at this stage is to sketch in outline the machinery which may be necessary for the investigation of these several matters.

92. A constitutional commission.—The Commission naturally do not themselves undertake to elaborate a constitution for Burma because, as they say, suggestions from authoritative quarters are not as yet forthcoming, and until the main question is settled, the consequent readjustments are hypothetical. But they indicate* that they do not contemplate that "the framing of a new constitution for Burma would be undertaken without full consultation on the subject with those having special knowledge of the working of the

present government, or until after further enquiry into local conditions and opinions ”.

We should not anticipate that there could be any difference of opinion on the necessity for appointing some authoritative *ad hoc* body, whether commission or committee, to report upon a new constitution for Burma. Conflicting views may be held regarding the exact nature of this body. The Government of Burma set out two alternatives, either enquiry by a Parliamentary commission appointed by Royal Warrant or enquiry by a committee in which Burmans would be included. For reasons given in their letter the local Government prefer the former method, but would make provision to associate a select committee of the Burma legislative council with the work of enquiry both in Burma and in England. We do not ourselves feel called upon at this stage to express an opinion on these alternatives. But there is a considerable Indian population resident in Burma; and Indian capital and labour play an important part in Burmese business. The Government of India could not therefore disclaim all concern in the framing of a new constitution for Burma, and we would expect that in the process of enquiry Indian opinion would be given adequate opportunity to be heard on all matters touching Indian interests in Burma. These, however, are matters into which we need not now enter. Our immediate intention is to affirm the need which, in the event of separation being accepted, will at once arise for full and specific enquiry into the framing of a new constitution for Burma, a problem which has not yet been examined.

While we limit ourselves to stating this broad proposition, there is one matter of particular importance relating to the terms of reference to be given to those entrusted with this responsible task, on which the local Government comment, and to which we invite attention. When the announcement of August 1917 was made, Burma was, as it now is, a part of British India. The progressive realization of responsible government was promised to Burma equally with the rest of India. It is important that the pledge then given should be re-affirmed to a separated Burma. In some quarters doubts have been cast on the motives alleged to underlie official support to the policy of separation. If for no other reason, a clear statement of the continuing policy of His Majesty's Government should, in the event of separation, be publicly made in order to set such doubts at rest. We agree with the local Government that the point, which was not overlooked by the Commission,* can probably best be taken in the terms

*Volume II, para. 225.

of reference given to the commission or committee appointed for the purpose of the constitutional enquiry. We do not propose to discuss the lines on which this enquiry should proceed, but the organization of the defence of Burma will be a matter in which, as near neighbours, we may be expected to possess a continuing interest. For that reason, as also because of the present association of the two countries, we assume that the body charged with the constitutional enquiry will obtain the views of the military authorities in India on this question.

Lastly, before we pass on, we take this opportunity to state our agreement with the opinion* expressed by the Commission that if separation takes place, the Governor General of India should cease to have any official responsibility towards Burma, and Burma should have a Governor of its own not subordinate to the Governor General.

93 The financial settlement.—The general financial aspects of the separation of Burma were examined by Sir Walter Layton in an appendix to the report. We have already mentioned his general conclusion which the Commission accept, that separation could fairly be effected in such a way as to do no financial injury to either country, and to leave Burma with adequate resources and we have invited attention to the rather more cautious anticipation of the probable position made by our own Finance Department. The Government of Burma state that while they do not accept the assumptions made by Sir Walter Layton, they accept his general conclusion that there is no strong financial objection to separation.

It is clear that the separation of the finances of the country will raise extremely difficult issues, requiring close expert analysis, in the decision of which it will be essential to hold an even balance between what may be conflicting claims. We agree with the local Government that the best method of approaching this difficult problem is to endeavour, by mutual co-operation between the Government of India and the Government of Burma to draw up an agreed statement of the case for reference to an impartial tribunal. The subjects requiring settlement will be of a technical nature and will include, besides the normal questions of the adjustment of revenue and expenditure such matters as the allocation of debt charges and the adjustment of currency arrangements. No constitutional commission could deal satisfactorily with these questions for its functions would be entirely different, as also its probable methods of enquiry. In arriving at a

financial settlement the main point to be considered is the need for satisfying public opinion in both countries that each is being fairly treated. Indian public opinion would watch this aspect of the arrangements very jealously, more particularly the allocation of debt burdens. We believe that a committee of the Privy Council would be the sort of tribunal most likely to satisfy Indian opinion. Their decisions could be given on evidence placed before them, assisted by expert witnesses, or possibly assessors, from India and from Burma.

94. Trade agreements.—There remain the matters to be settled by agreement. Those which we have principally in view are connected with trade and commerce between the two countries. It might be argued that the consideration of these aspects of the problem could be left over until separation is effected, a financial settlement reached, and a new constitution for Burma inaugurated. The contrary view might be taken by Indian critics, that Indian opinion would only agree to separation subject to satisfactory arrangements being made on such matters. We do not ourselves consider that this attitude could be sustained, but we recognize that the knowledge that India and Burma were agreed to work together to their mutual advantage in regard to these questions would facilitate the discussion of the overriding issue of separation. We therefore agree with the local Government that in the treatment of these questions, as in the collection of material on which to reach a financial settlement, the ground should be prepared and endeavours made to establish without further delay an agreed statement of facts to serve if possible as a basis for future arrangements, which the two Governments, as they stand to-day, should agree to accept.

95. Summary.—After accepting separation in principle, we have in these paragraphs attempted to indicate in very general terms some of the more important issues involved, and to suggest machinery for their treatment. Should the policy of separation be adopted, these matters will require a very much closer examination in detail than it would be profitable for us to give them at the present stage, while the acceptance of the policy itself is still hypothetical.

THE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE.

96. The conditions of the problem.—We come now to the central Government and the main problem which it presents, namely, the nature of the central executive and its relations with the legislature. In considering the form of government at the centre it is necessary to remember that we are engaged in a process of transition from a system

of bureaucratic administration towards full responsible government. The process may be said to have commenced as soon as a legislature containing an elected non official element was set up. It has been developed by successive increases in the elected element in the legislature and in the powers that the elected element enjoys, and also by the inclusion of non official Indians in the central executive. We have already explained that in our view the time has not yet come for the final completion of this process, and that the present period of transition requires the continuance of an effective partnership between Britain and India. A partnership involves on both sides some measure of accommodation and compromise, and there is always a danger that it may lead to division of opinion. Nevertheless it is clear that on no other principle can we expect to devise at this stage a form of government at the centre which will provide for the essential interests and responsibilities of Britain, and at the same time give scope to the reasonable demands and aspirations of India.

97 The existing form of government.—It may be convenient at the outset to recall the framework of the existing structure of government at the centre. The Governor General in Council is responsible in all matters to the Secretary of State. The members of the executive Council are appointed by the Crown and three of them must be persons who have been for at least ten years in the service of the Crown in India. The legislature consists of two chambers of which the first contains a substantial majority of elected members, though the nominated element consisting of 26 official members and 14 non official is of sufficient size to play a very important part. The non official Indian members of the Governor General's Council have not been drawn from the existing legislature and do not depend for their position on its support. The Government endeavour to accommodate their policy so far as circumstances permit to the views of the majority of the legislature. But this does not obscure the fact that ultimately they are responsible to the Secretary of State and that in the last resort there are special powers by which they can secure what they deem essential in the matter of legislation or supply in spite of the opposition of the legislature.

98 The working of the existing system.—Unity in the executive.—In our view the main conditions of a strong Government on the lines which have already been drawn irrevocably for India are first internal unity in the executive, second harmony between the executive and the legislature and, third, a sufficient backing from public opinion. We propose to consider in the first place to what extent these

conditions are at present realized. The existing system provides adequately for the first condition, namely, internal unity in the executive. All the members of the Governor General's Council are appointed by the Crown. An Indian member of Council may have in de hors name in political life, but on appointment to the Council he would be regarded as a temporary official, more amenable perhaps to popular influence than an ordinary official, but standing apart from the legislature and for the time being lost to popular politics. The executive thus retains its unity.

99 Relations between executive and legislature—The second condition however, namely, harmony between executive and legislature is on this very account most difficult to realize. There is no effective link between them, and it is important to see whether their mutual relations are such as to avoid embarrassing the Government as a whole. The Commission would almost seem to suggest an affirmative answer. It is true, as they point out, that a large number of Government measures have been passed by the Legislative Assembly, and that, though many of these are of subsidiary interest, some have been of great importance. It is necessary, however, to look below the surface. If the working of the system is analysed, it will be found that an appreciable amount of non-controversial business is got through by agreement, that in matters important in themselves but which do not seem to the executive to be in conflict with its vital responsibilities the executive is prepared to let its decisions be largely guided by the views of the legislature and that in matters which raise issues affecting the essential responsibilities of the executive the latter is sometimes able with the foundation of a nominated official and non-official element totalling 10 out of 145 members to secure sufficient support from other groups to get its own way by a bare majority and after acute controversy. But there are occasions when the executive fails to carry in the legislature measures which it regards as of the first importance, and there are other occasions when it feels that certain legislation even if not of an essential character, ought to be undertaken but knowing that there is no chance of carrying it refrains from introducing it. Thus although at first sight it might appear that the executive is usually able to carry its measures the real situation is that in any controversial issue the Government can seldom be certain of securing the support of the majority of the Assembly. It is true that their executive powers are unimpaired, though they are subjected to inevitable and ceaseless criticism. But the difficulty of ensuring a majority in the Assembly may frequently be a source of embarrassment.

in projects of legislation or in obtaining supply. In these circumstances it is unlikely that what we have described as the third condition of a strong Government should be realized, namely, a sufficient backing from public opinion. Indeed, as we indicate below, controversies in the Assembly definitely tend to injure the credit of the Government in the country.

100 Causes of lack of harmony—It is no part of our case to impute the blame for these conditions either to the executive or to the legislature. It is merely a practical illustration of a familiar feature of representative government of this type, where an irremovable executive is confronted with a popular Assembly in which it can command only a minority of votes. Personal influence and a spirit of goodwill may do something to mitigate the tendencies which make for disagreement between the executive and the legislature. But the tendencies themselves are inherent in the system. On the one hand there is a legislature with a substantial majority of elected members entrusted with wide powers but with no real responsibility. The legislature can and does in many matters influence profoundly the policy of the executive. But it can hardly feel that the policy is really its own. It cannot seem that those who determine policy should be in general sympathy with its views nor can it be called upon to assume responsibility for the action which it recommends. In these circumstances it is natural that considerable elements in the legislature should develop primarily an attitude of destructive criticism and find themselves in constant conflict with the executive partly on the merits of particular proposals and partly as a protest against a position which they resent and from which they can only hope to escape by undermining and weakening the authority of the executive. The executive on the other hand while it retains its normal powers of executive action and is even able in emergencies to override the decisions of the legislature in matters of legislation and supply nevertheless suffers from the loss of public credit and confidence which result from conflict with the legislature. Public opinion counts every year for more and is expressed in an increasing degree in the legislature where it finds a conspicuous platform for the purpose of extending its own influence and denouncing the policy and action of Government. Conversely the criticism of the executive by the elected members in the Assembly, characterized as it not unnaturally is by the normal exaggerations of political controversy receives wide publicity and support in the press throughout India and so magnified has tended to generate feeling and friction. The Statutory Commission refer rightly to the danger of the authority of

Government being undermined by continuous and unjustifiable attacks. Publicity is suggested as a corrective, but satisfactory publicity for a Government placed in the position we have indicated above is difficult to secure. The only effective remedy is to enlist a greater degree of popular support.

101. Outline of proposals of the Commission.—Having given a general picture of the existing constitution at the centre and the way in which it works, we have to consider against this background the proposals of the Commission for the future. The Commission suggest no change as regards the responsibility of the Governor General in Council to the Secretary of State, and they have been unable to propose any definite restriction of the field in which the Secretary of State will exercise his powers. In all matters, with the exception of those covered by the fiscal convention, the principle of which, however, they do not approve and would not extend, the Commission contemplate that the Governor General in Council will remain subject to the orders of the Secretary of State. The Commission further insist* in very emphatic language on the unity of the Council. "Unity in the central executive must be preserved at all costs". They propose to continue the requirement that three of the members of the Governor General's Council should be persons who have been for at least ten years in the service of the Crown in India. They put forward, however, two important suggestions in connection with the appointment of members of the Council. In the first place they suggest that the members should be appointed by the Governor General instead of by the Crown, and in the second place they suggest that some of the members of the Council should be taken from among the members of the legislature. At the same time they propose changes in the composition of the legislature which might have far-reaching effects. They contemplate that the Assembly should be composed by indirect election from provincial councils, that its numbers should be raised from 145 to something between 250 and 280 and that the official element should be reduced from a total of 26 to 12, to which would be added the members of the Governor General's Council. We discuss the general question of the substitution of indirect election for the present direct method when we come to deal with the central legislature. But it is in point here to observe that there is little ground to anticipate that this change would produce a legislature of which it could be predicted that it would work harmoniously with the executive contemplated by the Commission. In any case it is evident that these proposals would completely change the balance of the legislature, and that the proportion which the official

element bears to the whole would be so small that it would be unable to exercise any appreciable influence

102 Implications and consequences of these proposals — It is necessary to examine fully the implications of these proposals. Such an examination appears to indicate that in practice they can hardly produce the strong central Government which the Commission desire to see. Indeed they carry a stage further a process which we consider has already reached the limits of safety. The policy pursued in the past in developing the constitution has been to make successive advances in the legislature, while maintaining more conservative treatment in the executive. That may have been a wise course as a matter of political education, but in other respects it has had consequences not salutary. As we have pointed out above, it has tended to foster irresponsible criticism in the Assembly, and placed the executive in a difficult position. A stage has now been reached when the appropriate course appears to be to endeavour to bring the development in the legislature and the executive into closer co-ordination. We should therefore prefer to pursue a somewhat more cautious policy in regard to the legislature, and to consider whether it is not possible to contemplate some development of the Commission's proposals for the executive in its relations on the one hand to the Secretary of State and on the other to the legislature, which would afford promise of more favourable conditions than these proposals, as they have been generally understood, would appear to contain. Under the proposals of the Commission we fear the executive would find itself constantly faced with the dilemma either of conflict with the legislature, under conditions in which it could never expect a majority, or of subordination to the views of the legislature. The answer suggested by the Commission to this line of comment is that in fact Government policy will be profoundly affected by the action of the legislature and that the executive will to an increasing degree be responsive to the will of the members of the Assembly. This doctrine of "responsiveness" is one to which we ourselves attach great importance, but it must be recognized on the one hand that it cannot be applied when the popular view is in opposition to the policy which Parliament considers it necessary to pursue and on the other hand that when it is applied consistently it approaches very near to responsibility. Responsiveness to the legislature is difficult to combine with a strict adherence to the principle of responsibility to Parliament over the whole field. We shall deal with the matter more fully later. At this point we only wish to suggest that the difficulties inherent in the situation would be greatly enhanced by constituting the executive and the legislature on principle which

would widen the gap between them. We do not deny that there must in present conditions remain an appreciable degree of incompatibility, but our aim should be to reduce that incompatibility so far as circumstances permit. If, as we hold, the Commission were right in taking the view that the present popular character of the legislature should not be impaired, any adjustment must be sought in revision of the composition of the executive or of its responsibilities. In regard to the latter point we have already suggested that it may be possible for Parliament to restrict its interest to certain definite purposes, a course which would have important effects on the relations of the central executive and its legislature. In regard to the form of the executive it may be that, in order to obtain a greater degree of harmony with the legislature, we shall have to sacrifice something of its internal unity. We do not fail to realize the great importance of effective unity and shall endeavour in any suggestions we make to promote its retention in the greatest degree possible. But we do not think that all other considerations can be sacrificed to the attainment of this one object, or that internal unity in the executive without any degree of harmony between the executive and the legislature will yield a strong or even a tolerable Government.

103. The possible methods of sharing power.—Exclusion of certain functions from the field of the central Government.—We have made it plain that in our view conditions at the centre involve an inevitable duality or sharing of power between Parliament and the Indian legislature, and we now proceed to consider the various constitutional forms by which this essential fact might receive expression. The most extreme and rigid method would be to exclude certain subjects from the purview of the Indian legislature, and to administer them in unqualified responsibility to the will of Parliament. As a means of dealing with strictly limited problems for very special reasons it deserves consideration, and we shall discuss below the proposals made by the Statutory Commission for excluding from the sphere of the Governor General in Council the administration of the army, and the exercise of paramountcy in regard to the Indian States. But the objections to any considerable extension of this system are obvious. Constitutionally it may be distinguished from dyarchy in that in the main sphere of government there would be no division. But if the excluded sphere were appreciable there would really be two Governments, and that is clearly not an arrangement which could be contemplated. Moreover, even if the excluded sphere is limited, such a plan involves a separation of the functions of government to which there are substantial objections.

104 Exclusion of rights of paramountcy in relation to Indian States—The specific proposal, however, made by the Commission that in future the Viceroy, and not as at present the Governor General in Council, should be the agent of the Paramount Power in its relations with the Princes, appears to us to rest on a sound basis and has our full support. We give in detail later the reasons on which this conclusion is based. It is sufficient at this point to state that we regard the exercise of paramountcy over the States as not one of the natural functions of the Government of British India, and we recommend accordingly that it should be vested in the Viceroy alone.

105 Suggested exclusion of defence.—The Commission have proposed for special reasons that the problem of the defence of India should also be solved on the lines of exclusion. They suggest that a definite agreement might be reached between India and Great Britain, acting on behalf of the Empire, whereby the forces composing the existing army in India would no longer be under the control of the Government of India, but would be under an Imperial authority which would naturally be the Viceroy acting in concert with the Commander in Chief. The Imperial authorities would undertake the obligations of Indian defence in return for the continued provision of definite facilities as to recruitment areas transport and other matters. It is suggested that there would be an equitable adjustment of the burden of finance a contribution subject to revision at intervals being made from Indian revenues while it is foreshadowed that the balance of the expenditure would be borne by Great Britain. The central legislature would not vote the annual sum required for the army the appropriation of which would be authorized by certificate of the Governor General. It is suggested that a committee on army affairs should be constituted, on which the central legislature would have representatives for the purpose of discussing and keeping in touch with military questions. The military administration would have to be secured in all necessary control over its own dispositions and arrangements and would have the right to demand the co-operation which it now enjoys from the civil authorities. We examine elsewhere the more practical administrative aspect of these proposals. At this point we confine ourselves to a consideration of the scheme in regard to its constitutional implications.

106 The constitutional aspects of this suggestion.—The Commission have been greatly impressed by two incontestable facts. The first is that the defence of India involves interests in which the whole Empire is concerned. The

second is that though we look forward to a future in which India will assume responsibility for her own defence for the present and for many years to come the defence of India must rest on an army which includes a large British element. From these two facts the Commission draw the conclusion, which we fully accept, that Parliament cannot now or in any future which is within sight divest itself of all responsibility for the army in India. The Commission view this conclusion as involving an obstacle in the way of progress to full responsibility. We agree that the problem of defence is the most serious difficulty that stands in the way of India's attainment of fully responsible self government, and that it is likely to continue longest. But at the moment it is by no means the only difficulty, and we think it is important not to suggest that its removal would at once clear the way to fully responsible government over the rest of the central field. It is evident that that is not the view of the Indian Statutory Commission. On the contrary, according to their plan, after the exclusion of the army from the sphere of the Government of India, that Government would still remain irresponsible to the legislature. It is doubtful therefore whether under this proposal of the Commission there would be any immediate gain to India's constitutional progress, and we are somewhat apprehensive of a premature decision. Conditions do not remain static, and it seems to us not impossible that, by retaining the army for the present under the control of the Government of India, a workable partnership in its administration may gradually be evolved by means of the natural processes that we hope to see set up by the new constitution. On the other hand we do not in any way ignore the advantages promised by the proposal even if the full effects of these might not be immediately felt, and we are of opinion that so far as concerns its constitutional aspect much must depend on the attitude of Indian opinion. If that opinion expressed itself definitely in favour of the idea, we should certainly recommend that it should be further examined.

suspending the constitution would also be a necessary corollary. It would be specially necessary to provide for the responsibility of Parliament in the financial field. The repayment of the public debt of India and the interest thereon, the charges due from the Indian exchequer for the cost of Indian defence, the pay and pensions of officers appointed by the Secretary of State, would all need to be specifically provided for by making them a first charge on Indian revenues, and the management of the currency would need to be entrusted to a reserve bank suitably constituted and placed on a statutory basis. The fulfilment of certain conditions, such as the establishment of a reserve bank of this character and the constitution of a statutory authority for the control of railways, would precede the inauguration of such a constitution. These preliminaries, which would be of a definite and specific character, need not however relegate its introduction to an indefinite or unreasonably distant date.

It is recognized by our honourable colleague that it is possible to urge objections, not without force, to such a constitutional project, and to express doubts, not without justification, as to its operation in practice. The important question, however, in his opinion is whether on the one side the proposal to confine the limits of Parliamentary interference within as narrow boundaries as possible, and the manner of its exercise, would find acceptance, and on the other whether certain inevitable limitations of authority would meet with acquiescence. The advantage claimed for the scheme is that it permits of a unitary Government at the mentary life, pro-
 dyarchic scheme,
 the road to self-
 ial interests and
 without embarking on a course which in case of necessity would not permit of reconsideration. Further constitutional development would need neither fresh legislation nor fresh sanction from any authority. Given good sense and goodwill on both sides, progress would be automatic and would take the shape of the non-exercise of the Governor General's powers of control, which would alone stand in the way of complete responsible government, except in so far as the army was concerned.

Our honourable colleague makes it plain that his plan is contingent on the acceptance by Indian opinion of some arrangement in regard to the army on the lines adumbrated by the Statutory Commission. So far as Indian opinion has yet disclosed itself, we see little prospect of any such arrangement being accepted. We do not therefore propose to

examine the practical difficulties which under such a scheme might arise both in connection with the administration of finance and the maintenance of the ultimate responsibilities for law and order throughout the country. At this stage we merely state the scheme. It, contrary to our expectation, Indian opinion were prepared to accept the suggested exclusion of the army from the functions of the central Government, it would be necessary to examine more closely these difficulties and the general implications of this method of approach to the problem.

108 The solution of dyarchy—The second possible method of meeting our difficulties is to introduce into the central Government the system of dyarchy. It might appear strange if dyarchy were adopted at the centre at a time when it has fallen under popular condemnation in the provinces and is there being abandoned. Nevertheless, we must remember that in part at least its condemnation in the provinces was due to the fact that it was only a half way house, and in the centre we are admittedly concerned to find some constitutional form which will permit of a sharing of power. Further, we have to take account of the fact that the Indian Central Committee have recommended the introduction of dyarchy in the centre. We must therefore examine fully the case for and against it.

109 Examination of dyarchy—Dyarchy is the strictly logical solution of a situation in which it is desired to base authority of Government in different matters on two different sources. It can be claimed that it constitutes a frank recognition of the facts. There is no ambiguity as to where the responsibility for particular decisions lies, and no tugging of the edges. It is a system plain and precise. And because it eliminates ambiguity it enables each side of the Government to pursue its policy unembarrassed, in a political sense at least by the decisions of the other. But, however valuable dyarchy may have been in the provinces at the inception of the reforms in practice it is obvious that a division of the Government into two halves charged with responsibility to different authorities is at best an inconvenient plan. It is easier to divide a Government on paper than it is in actual working and when dyarchy was introduced in the provinces it had to be recognized that special devices were necessary to promote the co-operation of the two parts which had been formally divided. The Statutory Commission in their review of the working of the provincial constitutions were disposed to think that the object with which the system was established, namely, to make plain the responsibility of two sides of the Government, was in fact very imperfectly

suspending the constitution would also be a necessary corollary. It would be specially necessary to provide for the responsibility of Parliament in the financial field. The repayment of the public debt of India and the interest thereon, the charges due from the Indian exchequer for the cost of Indian defence, the pay and pensions of officers appointed by the Secretary of State, would all need to be specifically provided for by making them a first charge on Indian revenues, and the management of the currency would need to be entrusted to a reserve bank suitably constituted and placed on a statutory basis. The fulfilment of certain conditions, such as the establishment of a reserve bank of this character and the constitution of a statutory authority for the control of railways, would precede the inauguration of such a constitution. These preliminaries, which would be of a definite and specific character, need not however relegate its introduction to an indefinite or unreasonably distant date.

It is recognized by our honourable colleague that it is possible to urge objections, not without force, to such a constitutional project, and to express doubts, not without justification, as to its operation in practice. The important question, however, in his opinion is whether on the one side the proposal to confine the limits of Parliamentary interference within as narrow boundaries as possible, and the manner of its exercise, would find acceptance, and on the other whether certain inevitable limitations of authority would meet with acquiescence. The advantage claimed for the scheme is that it permits of a unitary Government at the centre, of a healthy development of parliamentary life, pro-

without embarking on a course which in case of necessity would not permit of reconsideration. Further constitutional development would need neither fresh legislation nor fresh sanction from any authority. Given good sense and goodwill on both sides, progress would be automatic and would take the shape of the non-exercise of the Governor General's powers of control, which would alone stand in the way of complete responsible government, except in so far as the army was concerned.

Our honourable colleague makes it plain that his plan is contingent on the acceptance by Indian opinion of some arrangement in regard to the army on the lines adumbrated by the Statutory Commission. So far as Indian opinion has yet disclosed itself, we see little prospect of any such arrangement being accepted. We do not therefore propose to

examine the practical difficulties which under such a scheme might arise both in connection with the administration of finance and the maintenance of the ultimate responsibilities for law and order throughout the country. At this stage we merely state the scheme. If, contrary to our expectation Indian opinion were prepared to accept the suggested exclusion of the army from the functions of the central Government, it would be necessary to examine more closely these difficulties and the general implications of this method of approach to the problem.

108 The solution of dyarchy—The second possible method of meeting our difficulties is to introduce into the central Government the system of dyarchy. It might appear strange if dyarchy were adopted at the centre at a time when it has fallen under popular condemnation in the provinces and is there being abandoned. Nevertheless, we must remember that in part at least its condemnation in the provinces was due to the fact that it was only a half way house, and in the centre we are admittedly concerned to find some constitutional form which will permit of a sharing of power. Further, we have to take account of the fact that the Indian Central Committee have recommended the introduction of dyarchy in the centre. We must therefore examine fully the case for and against it.

109 Examination of dyarchy—Dyarchy is the strictly logical solution of a situation in which it is desired to base the authority of Government in different matters on two different sources. It can be claimed that it constitutes a frank recognition of the facts. There is no ambiguity as to where the responsibility for particular decisions lies, and no blurring of the edges. It is a system plain and precise. And because it eliminates ambiguity it enables each side of the Government to pursue its policy unembarrassed, in a political sense at least, by the decisions of the other. But, however valuable dyarchy may have been in the provinces at the inception of the reforms in practice it is obvious that a division of the Government into two halves, charged with responsibility to different authorities is at best an imperfect plan. It is easier to divide a Government on paper than it is in actual working, and when dyarchy was introduced in the provinces it had to be recognized that special devices were necessary to promote the co-operation of the two parts which had been formally divided. The Statutory Commission in their review of the working of the provincial constitutions are disposed to think that the object with which the system was established, namely, to make plain the responsibility of the two sides of the Government was in fact very imperfectly

criticism directed to the poverty of India and her economic backwardness. For these features an alien Government is held responsible. There is a widespread belief that the economic disabilities of India could be removed by a national economic policy, and an equally widespread suspicion that the interests of India and Britain in this matter do not coincide, and that, as long as India's economic policy is controlled by Britain, India will not have a fair chance of developing her resources and raising the general standard of life of her people. We cannot of course admit that there is justification for this feeling. But there is no doubt that it exists, and that it is being used more and more to stir up discontent against the present system of government. If it were feasible in the way outlined by the Indian Central Committee to establish the principle of responsible government at the centre, and to put it into practice on a large scale, particularly in the economic and financial spheres, it might be expected that Indian sentiment would be to a great extent satisfied, and Indian suspicions of the real intentions of Britain allayed. But all depends on the possibility of an immediate transfer to popular control of the central administration of finance, commerce, and law and order.

111 The problem of transferring finance and commerce — It must be frankly recognized that the control of finance is fundamental, for finance has a bearing on all the activities of Government. It is sufficient here to state the position in very general terms for we deal fully with the subject in another place. The points which we have found it necessary there chiefly to emphasize are the magnitude of the interests hitherto safeguarded under the responsibility of the Secretary of State, and the serious effects which any transfer of this responsibility might have through its reaction on India's credit.

The financial administration affects the credit of the country, not merely in the limited sense of determining the conditions on which it can borrow money, but in the broader sense of the confidence felt in the administration by all those who do business or have property in India. A serious shock to India's credit, leading as it undoubtedly would to large movements from the country of capital both Indian and European and to a restriction of new enterprise might have results so far reaching as to endanger the entire economic fabric on which India of the present day depends. It would do nothing but disservice to Indian interests for the British Parliament to transfer its responsibility for Indian financial administration until the foundations for confidence in the policy of those who would control affairs under the new régime had been established. At present in view of the

general attitude of Congress and the talk of repudiation of debt, such confidence, however unjust this may be to India as a whole, is conspicuously lacking.

It is not our purpose to argue that these considerations create permanent and insurmountable obstacles to any transfer of financial responsibility, but the practical conclusion to which we feel impelled is that, before so fundamental a change can safely be undertaken, there must, on the one hand, be careful preparation including the fulfilment of certain conditions, which we define elsewhere, and on the other, Indian leaders must collaborate with the Government in the fulfilment of these conditions, and must on their own account take steps to create confidence in the policy which an Indian government might be expected to pursue. We do not wish to exaggerate the difficulties, but we feel that the greatest service which the present Government can render to India is to face them frankly, and to do its best to work together with Indians to overcome them. We deal more fully with this question in the section dealing with finance.

In one important respect commerce is hardly separable from finance, for the customs head is the principal source of central revenues and this fact must have its due place in shaping tariff policy. It must be recognized therefore that until finance is transferred the popular control of the tariff would be incomplete. But commerce has problems of its own quite apart from its connection with finance. It may be difficult to devise effective guarantees, which would secure British firms and companies doing business in India against unfair discrimination and to provide for the efficient commercial management of the railways which the experience of other countries has shown may be seriously endangered when the management is in the hands of those who must maintain harmonious relations with a popular Assembly. We do not regard either of these difficulties as insuperable, and in a later section of this despatch we shall consider them in greater detail.

112 The problem of transferring law and order.—In regard to internal tranquillity a critical change is being made in the provinces by transferring to popular control the administration of law and order. Until the results of this change have been observed it does not seem to us possible for Parliament to part with the power to maintain the ultimate guarantees of stability. It is sometimes argued that if law and order is transferred in the provinces there can be no reason for not following a similar course at the centre. But we have no doubt that the provincial Governments in accepting the proposal of a transfer of law and order in the provinces are to a considerable extent relying on the

maintenance of existing conditions at the centre. It is the central Government which is responsible for the ultimate conditions of internal security throughout the country. It determines the military forces required for this purpose and their disposition. It lays down principles for the administration of the Arms Act. On it rests the duty of keeping intact the general structure of the criminal law and procedure, which forms the essential framework for the maintenance of internal tranquillity. It must co-ordinate information and policy in regard to subversive movements of an all-India character, such as those which are continuously pursued by the terrorists and by the communists, or widespread anti government activities such as the present campaign of civil disobedience. In carrying out these duties it has hitherto seldom been possible for the executive to rely on support from the bulk of popular opinion in the Assembly, and until experience has been gained of the manner in which similar problems are handled locally by responsible provincial Governments, it is unlikely that Parliament will be willing to contemplate the transfer to popular control at the centre of the ultimate safeguards of security throughout the country. Our honourable colleague who has drawn attention to the scheme described in paragraph 107 wishes, however, to make it clear that in his view the safeguards suggested in that scheme would be sufficient to justify the degree of responsibility, both in regard to finance and to law and order, which is there proposed.

113 A unitary government—Proposals of the Commission—If there is force in the general conclusions stated above, it would seem necessary to look to some solution on the lines of a unitary Government such as is contemplated by the Indian Statutory Commission. But a decision, in favour of a unitary Government of this type does not get rid of the difficulty that there must be some sharing of power between two different legislative bodies, namely, Parliament and the Indian legislature. The Commission were, no doubt, not less conscious than ourselves of the importance of harmony between the executive and the legislature, and were anxious that whatever is possible should be done to establish satisfactory relations between these two elements. They hoped to achieve this object along three lines. In the first place they have proposed that the members of the Governor General's Council should be appointed not as now by the Crown but by the Governor General. This evidently introduces a considerable degree of elasticity into the formation of the Council. It is not only that the appointment of members in accordance with the requirements of the local situation would be facilitated, but that

they would no longer have a fixed term of office of five years. Under the new system they would in fact, subject to the direction of the Secretary of State, hold office at the pleasure of the Governor General. The Governor General would retain his existing power to make rules for the transaction of business in his Council and to distribute portfolios. We presume that the determination of the numbers of his Council would, subject again to the superintendence, direction and control of the Secretary of State, rest with him. The only formal restriction that would exist on his selection of members of his Council would be that the existing rule would be maintained under which not less than three of the members of his Council must be persons who have been for at least ten years in the civil service of the Crown in India. We attach considerable importance to the change suggested in the method of appointment of the Governor General's Council. It does not necessarily lead directly to a responsible Government but historically the substitution of the Governor General for the Crown as the appointing authority has proved in the Dominions to be an important condition in the development of responsible government. In the same place the Commission have suggested that opportunity should be found to include in the executive Council one or more elected members of the Assembly or of the Council of State. It is clear that this proposal has potentialities of great significance and these we shall proceed to examine. Finally as we have already mentioned the Commission lay stress on the power which the elected representatives in the central legislature possess to influence the executive Government in all fields of administration and legislation. They express the belief that this influence will steadily increase and that the executive will become more and more responsive to the will of the legislature. We have no doubt that the Commission have rightly foreseen one of the developments in the relations between the executive and the legislature which must follow on their proposals. But we shall explain in what way we should anticipate that these relations are likely and indeed certain to develop.

114 Inclusion of members drawn from the legislature — We now proceed to examine the two features in the scheme of the Commission which seem to us to require further elaboration. We welcome as we have said the proposal that elected members of the Assembly or of the Council of State should be included in the Governor General's Council. But the inclusion of individuals however prominent in public life will not in itself secure the object at which we are aiming namely, the promotion of harmony between the executive and the legislature. As the Commission have pointed* out there is

a natural tendency to regard even an elected minister under the system of dyarchy as in some degree tainted by his association with Government. When it is a question of joining a Government which cannot technically be responsible, this tendency will be much stronger. Unless something is done to counteract it, we fear that the Governor General will be unable to obtain for his Council the authoritative Indians desired by the Commission, or that if he does obtain them they will soon lose their authority. This tendency would, we think, be accentuated by the suggested provision that on appointment to the executive Council they should cease to hold their seats by virtue of election. Our view therefore is that, if real value is to be derived from a proposal which contains the promise of hopeful developments, it is necessary not only that the members appointed from the legislature should retain their seats as elected members, but that it should be recognized that they will remain in touch with, and responsive to, their political supporters. We develop in paragraph 116 below the conditions on which alone as we believe they might look to retain political influence in the legislature, and so be able to assist Government not only by their personal contributions to the problems of administration, but by bringing to Government some prospect of support for the policy in the framing of which they will have been associated.

115 The practice of responsiveness.—An examination of the working of 'responsiveness', on which the Commission lay so much stress, leads us by a different road to the same conclusion as that expressed at the end of the last paragraph. Even at present the executive endeavours to be responsive to the legislature. The disadvantages of the system, however, have made themselves very apparent in the experience of the last few years. We have shown above how the function of the Assembly is inevitably one of criticism as long as it has no responsibility for a constructive programme. Efforts have been made by the Government of India, particularly in recent time, to escape from this difficulty by consulting the party leaders on matters of policy before they themselves reach their conclusions. This system is probably inevitable given the existing conditions which would in this respect be reproduced under the proposals of the Statutory Commission but it has not proved satisfactory. The party leaders have little inducement to have regard to anything other than the popular view as reflected in the Assembly, and the Assembly having no comprehensive responsibility for policy is likely either to take a critical and negative line, leaving the Government still unrelieved of the responsibility for finding a constructive solution for urgent problems or to advocate

proposals, the full consequences and reactions of which on other interests or in other fields of administration have not been thought out. From the nature of things it is impossible that the party leaders should have the same sense of responsibility as members of the Government. If their advice is accepted and the results prove unfortunate, the discredit falls not on the party leaders but on the Government. If on the other hand their advice is not accepted, the Government is accused of being unsympathetic and unresponsive to the popular view, and there is no improvement in the relations between the executive and the legislature. Indeed if the advice of the party leaders is constantly rejected, these relations are likely to deteriorate. Such a state of affairs really makes neither for harmony between the Government and the Assembly, nor for strength and steadiness of purpose in the Government. We are convinced that if leaders of parties in the Assembly are to be taken into consultation, as they must be on any principle of responsiveness, it is better that they should be inside the Government rather than that they should advise in an irresponsible capacity from without.

116 How a Government of this type might be expected to work—The conclusion of these arguments seems to point to a Government which, while containing a definite official element, and not formally responsible to the Indian legislature, would yet include an appreciable popular element consisting of elected members of the legislature, who might command sufficient support in that body to afford in normal circumstances the promise of reasonable harmony between the executive and legislature. The proportion which the elected members should bear to the official members might no doubt receive consideration, if suggestions on these lines were discussed at the Round Table Conference. It will naturally be asked how the elected members of the Government associated with an official element are to retain their following. The answer is that they must be able over the widest field that circumstances permit to frame policy in accordance with the views of their supporters. This in turn implies that Parliament will be willing to define with some precision the purposes for which it would wish to exercise its constitutional right of interference with the policy of the Government of India and that so long as the policy pursued does not menace the objects which Parliament declares its intention to safeguard the Government of India will be at liberty to manage the affairs of India in close association with the Indian legislature. We shall in a later paragraph of this despatch indicate what appear to us essential purposes which His Majesty's Government must safeguard. On the assumption that the exercise of the duties

of paramountcy in relation to the Indian States is transferred from the Governor General in Council to the Viceroy as representative of the British Crown, these purposes may be briefly summarized as defence, foreign relations, internal security, financial obligations, financial stability, protection of minorities and of the rights of services recruited by the Secretary of State, and prevention of unfair discrimination. The primary responsibility for ensuring that these purposes of Parliament were not impaired would rest upon the Governor General but he would have, to assist him in this task the three official members of his Government, who would naturally hold the portfolios in which the questions of more particular interest to Parliament were likely to arise. Their position in the Government would presumably ensure that the general administration of such subjects would be in harmony with the views of Parliament and that there would seldom be occasion for the Secretary of State to interfere by express direction or veto. But the official member would be part of a Government containing if the system were working successfully, a considerable popular element in intimate relations with the legislature. In these circumstances it seems certain that the official members would not press their views beyond the real requirements of the situation and that the popular view would receive the full consideration. In most cases we should anticipate that the Government would be able to reach united conclusions which would not infringe the responsibilities which Parliament would look to the Governor General and the Secretary of State to discharge. When however, there was an irreconcilable difference of opinion between the two elements in the Government it would be for the Governor General in consultation where necessary with the Secretary of State to decide which view was to be supported. If he accepted the popular view the official members would have the right to record the grounds of their opinion and have them transmitted to the Secretary of State and would thus know that they had discharged their responsibilities by referring their difficulties to the ultimate authority whose purposes it was their duty to safeguard. It may be supposed however that in a matter which raised such issues the Governor General would be reluctant to reject the views of his official members. In that case the elected members might either acquiesce or they might whether as the result of pressure from their supporters or of their own personal convictions tender their resignations. If the elected members resigned on any such issue, it is possible that the Governor General would be unable to get other members with a political following to take their place. In such an event he would be thrown back on the expedient of replacing them either by non-officials with no popular follow-

ing or unconnected with politics, or in the last resort by additional officials. If this happened the progress towards the development of responsible government would be interrupted, but there would be no question of suspending the constitution, and the Government would continue to function, though it would have to encounter the hostility of the legislature. The situation however would be no worse than if an unpopular measure or policy had to be pushed through or under the system sketched by the Statutory Commission. On the other hand we are disposed to think that forces would be at work tending to restore the situation. We contemplate, as we have said, that the legislature would through the elected members have real power to put its own policy over a wide field. It seems unlikely that it would for a long period deprive itself of constructive power over policy merely in order to register its dissatisfaction at some particular measure. The greater the power the legislature had acquired, the less would it be likely to persist in such a course.

117 Possibilities of deliberate obstruction—We must make it plain that the above argument proceeds on the basis of a general desire to work the constitution. We have not overlooked the possibility that in the earlier years of any new constitution there may be a party whose object is to exploit all political difficulties with a view to wresting from His Majesty's Government further political advance. The existence of such a party would undoubtedly increase the probabilities of the Governor General being deprived of the support of the legislature in carrying on his Government and being thrown back for a time on an almost completely official composition. We should greatly deplore such a contingency, but, if necessary, it would have to be faced. In the long run we believe that the forces of reason and orderly progress would triumph over those of negation and obstruction.

118 The scope of the popular element in such a Government—Hitherto we have been considering whether the kind of Government we have sketched would be capable of maintaining the objects which Parliament would wish to safeguard and whether in so doing it would be likely to retain the popular element. We turn now to the wide scope of activities and responsibilities which would present itself to the elected members of the Government. In the first place they would within the Governor General's Council be enabled to press their views on all subjects with knowledge of the strength which these views must derive from the support of the legislature. In the second place there is a large sphere with which we should hope Parliament would not find

it necessary to concern itself. Throughout this sphere we contemplate that the Governor General would be guided by the advice of those of his Council who represented the wishes of the legislature, and we would suggest that the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor General should contain a definite provision to this effect. A convention of this kind would offer a wide field for constructive work and for practice in the art of formulating and carrying through a popular policy, and thus the foundations of self government at the centre would be laid. The official members of the Government would express their views and give counsel on these matters but it would be recognized that here their primary duty was to see that the purposes of Parliament were not infringed.

119 **Members not removable by the legislature**—From the point of view of maintaining the unitary character of the Government we think it important that the members of Government chosen from the legislature should not be subject to direct votes of censure by the legislature or regarded by convention as liable to removal by that body, and that their salaries, like those of the official members, should not be submitted to the vote. It might be that the elected members lost popular support through no action of their own, but as the result of measures taken by the Governor General in exercise of his responsibilities to Parliament. If that were so, nothing would be gained by attempting to select new members from the legislature, for the act of joining the Government would in such case deprive them similarly of popular support. If in these circumstances the existing elected members were prepared to remain in the Government the Governor General would clearly not wish to change them. But one or more of the elected members might lose his following for reasons other than his association with a Government which in discharge of its responsibility to Parliament had felt obliged to take action bringing it into conflict with the Indian legislature. In that case the Governor General would naturally see whether he could find other members of the legislature, who would more truly represent its views on those matters in which the framing of policy would primarily lie with it.

120 **Objections to a Government of this type**—We are conscious that it is easy to take objection to a constitution drawn on the lines which we have attempted to indicate. It involves a form of dualism within the Government, it will not work harmoniously without goodwill, it can be attacked on the one hand on the ground that, owing to the strong influence of the elected members and the legislature, the responsibilities which the Government of India owe to Parliament will

not be fully discharged, it can be attacked on the other hand for its failure to offer clear cut responsibility on the popular side. Most of these objections are inherent in my attempt to share power. For the success of any such attempt it is necessary to assume a measure of agreement. Without this no constitution will function satisfactorily. It may be that some other method than the one we have adumbrated can be devised. But let the main elements of the problem be remembered. The executive must own responsibility in certain matters to Parliament. The legislature must on my supposition have a substantial popular majority. If a completely irresponsible executive is confronted by a predominantly popular legislature, the result must be intolerable friction. This is recognized by the Indian Statutory Commission, who have made certain proposals designed to reduce the probabilities of friction. We feel that those proposals point in the right direction, but that in order to produce a workable system of Government they must be interpreted and developed somewhat on the lines which we have sketched in the preceding paragraphs, and that it is essential to their working that Parliament should be willing to define with sufficient clearness the purposes for which it might deem it necessary to intervene. There may be other possibilities more acceptable to Indian opinion, and we consider that any alternative proposals that may be put forward to safeguard the purposes of Parliament should receive full consideration. We have already explained what appear to us to be the serious difficulties of any statutory and rigid distribution of subjects of administration to distinct portions of the executive with different responsibilities. If, however, it would help the admittedly difficult position of the popular members under the unitary scheme we have outlined, that the conventional division of responsibility within the Government should be formally recognized, we should be prepared to make this sacrifice of the forms of unity, provided we might expect to maintain such a degree of harmony and co-operation between the two elements in the Council as would secure to the popular element training and experience over the whole field of Government, and to the official element reasonable support in the legislature.

121 Powers of the Governor General—To complete our picture of the central executive it is necessary to consider specifically the powers which the Governor General will exercise and the position he will occupy. It is evident that the powers of the Governor General in relation to the legislature must remain unimpaired. In regard to legislation he must retain his existing powers of previous sanction and assent and of

stopping proceedings on any bill which in his opinion affects the safety or tranquillity of British India. He must also retain his power of securing the passage of essential legislation by means of certification. We think, however, that the procedure of certification might well be made more simple and elastic. The Governor General should also retain his emergency power to make ordinances. In regard to the provision of money, the Governor General would keep his existing power to authorize, in cases of emergency, such expenditure as might, in his opinion, be necessary for the safety or tranquillity of British India. The power of restoring demands which have been refused by the Legislative Assembly is placed by the existing Act in the hands not of the Governor General but of the Governor General in Council. We think that in the new constitution this power would more appropriately be exercised by the Governor General. It will not be desirable to bring the Governor General in Council unnecessarily into conflict with the Assembly. The general principle of the suggested constitution is that the power to overrule the legislature should reside in the Governor General and we see no reason why this principle should in this one case be abandoned. It seems to us wiser to place the responsibility for securing supply, as for the passage of legislation directly on the Governor General.

The relations of the Governor General with his Council will be fundamentally changed by the provision that members should be appointed by the Governor General instead of by the Crown. The elaborate provisions contained in section 41 of the Government of India Act for the Governor General overruling his Council will no longer be required. Technically indeed the Council will cease to be the colleagues of the Governor General and will become his advisers, and it will have to be made plain by statutory provision either direct or indirect that if the Governor General sees sufficient cause he may act otherwise than in accordance with the advice of his Council. We have already explained in paragraph 116 what we anticipate would be the possibilities open to the official and to the popular members when action is taken not in accordance with their advice. The appointment and dismissal of members of the Council by the Governor General will be subject to the superintendence, direction and control of the Secretary of State. It may be expected that the Secretary of State will not as a rule wish to be consulted in regard to the popular members. But we should anticipate that he would find it necessary in the discharge of his own responsibilities to require that the Governor General should not take action to appoint or to remove any official member without his specific concurrence.

122. **Potentialities of development.**—It must be expected that any scheme of government at the centre will be judged by Indian opinion on the promise it affords of development into full responsibility. We think that the suggested form of unitary government leaves the path open for such development on natural lines, and this is in our view perhaps its main attraction. No abrupt changes would be required. As Parliament recognized that the Indian legislature did not desire to pursue a policy inconsistent with the fundamental purposes which Parliament wished to secure, the occasions for interference would become less frequent. Simultaneously the necessity for retaining the official element in the Council would diminish. This element would with the approval of Parliament gradually be reduced, leaving what would in effect be a Government progressively responsible. Development would come, by normal constitutional evolution, through the wise use by the Indian legislature of its opportunities. Until such time as India is able to make her own provision for defence and internal security, we recognize with the Commission that special arrangements would be necessary for these subjects and for foreign policy. But over the rest of the field the process we have indicated might continue without interruption. This natural growth of the powers of the Indian legislature, through Parliament permitting its own powers of control, retained for specified purposes, to fall into disuse, could be accelerated if the intervening period were used to fulfil certain conditions, by which Parliament might be reasonably assured that its purposes were secured. As regards minorities, Parliament would no doubt require that adequate provision based on mutual agreement should be made for their rights and interests. In the spheres of finance, commerce and railways, we indicate below the conditions on which progress seems to us to depend. Finally, when Parliament had been assured of the successful working in the provincial field of the transfer of law and order, it might be willing to see the central administration of this subject placed in popular hands. When matters of this sort had been satisfactorily adjusted, a wide and definite transfer of power might take place, for the completion of this task would furnish proof to Parliament of India's ability to assume responsibility for those subjects, over which Great Britain would at present be likely to feel it necessary to retain a measure of control. In the meantime the preparatory work leading up to this transfer of power might be carried out, with perhaps a large measure of unanimity, by the kind of unitary government containing a popular element which we have sought to portray.

THE CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

123 **Two preliminary points.**—We began our consideration of the problem of the central executive by presenting a general picture of the existing constitution of government at the centre and the way in which it works. We discussed the relations between the executive and the legislature, and gave some prominence to the importance of trying to establish reasonably harmonious relations between them. We accepted the view of the Commission that the present popular character of the legislature should not be impaired, and made certain suggestions which seemed to us to flow from that conclusion for the construction of the central executive. The next matter with which we must deal is the composition of the central legislature. There are however two preliminary points which we wish to take. They are perhaps sufficiently obvious in themselves, but we think that it may be an advantage to state them. The first is again to emphasize the close inter-relation between the two questions of the construction of the executive and the composition of the legislature; the second, which indeed follows from the first, is to disclaim any intention of putting forward suggestions here and now to give the central legislature its final form.

124 **The central legislature and public opinion.**—The reconstruction of the Indian legislature is perhaps the least vivid of the issues which have arisen in the recent political life of India. Under the present constitution the two chambers were constructed on principles which accented well with the sentiment of the country, and it is possible that India had not been formally content with the existing arrangement for bringing under review every feature of the constitution. A comparatively little attention would have been directed to the practical necessities to this purpose. The structure is as far as Indian constitutional thought has expressed itself it does not stray far from the principles which the present legislature reflects. For the Assembly, under the present earlier schemes, and for the Nehru report, proposed a basis of adult suffrage, but it is perhaps a not unfair comment that these proposals were either the results of study of systems developed in other countries, or were put forward as a device for surmounting communal difficulties. Though some provincial committees recommended a limited element elected by provincial legislatures the general trend of opinion has been in favour of a directly elected, but enlarged Assembly. The alterations proposed by the Indian Central Committee are matters of detail rather than of principle. nomination is used to remedy inequalities in representation.

to retain officials, and to introduce experts without the right to vote

A regards the upper house the prospect of a unicameral central legislature makes little appeal. The structure of the Council of State has attracted little attention. It is true that the Nelson report proposed to compose it through indirect election by the provincial councils after the method of proportional representation, but the general trend of provincial opinion leaves the Council of State much as it is now, and the Indian Central Committee would alter it only so far as to increase its numbers.

125 Indirect election proposed by the Commission.—We now have before us the recommendations of the Commission for radical changes in the construction of both chambers and the substitution of indirect for direct methods of election. The views on these recommendations expressed by local Governments show considerable divergences, and opinions within each Government are often divided. The general impression, however, conveyed to us by the reports of the provincial Governments is that public opinion is not favourable to the changes which the Commission propose. But as opinion has yet been made articulate, it appears, among Hindus to be hostile to indirect election, and among Muslims, to be divided according to calculations of its effect on the representation of the community which it would secure. We cannot regard as final any of the views yet expressed after full consideration Indian opinion were to pronounce itself in favour either of indirect or direct election, we could only on very strong grounds advise His Majesty's Government in a contrary sense. Our own view is that on principle arguments in favour of direct election are the stronger but we find finite practical advantages in the scheme of indirect election which the Commission put forward. The task therefore, which we shall set ourselves in the paragraphs which follow, is to try to set out as fairly as we can some of the merits and demerits of the two systems of election—direct and indirect. But we defer our own final conclusions until the matter has been thoroughly discussed at the Round Table Conference and Indian opinion has expressed itself fully.

It will be convenient to deal first with the Assembly and then with the Council of State.

The Lower House

126 The federal principle.—The Commission have proposed that the Legislative Assembly should be reconstituted as a Federal Assembly* the members of which would not

"be directly elected by constituencies of voters, but would be mainly chosen, in proportions which we shall have to indicate, by the provincial councils." If the central Government is to develop on federal lines the Commission consider that "the adoption of a method which will represent the provinces as such at the centre is extremely desirable", and seem almost essential for the ultimate inclusion of the States. It may be that the representation of provinces by indirect election might facilitate at a later date the representation of the States in the Federal Assembly, but we would make two comments. The first is that it is far from certain that federation for the whole of India will come about by the inclusion of the States in the Assembly. It may be that some new federal organ will be developed. The second is that even if the States did enter the Assembly it does not appear to us to be necessary that the method of representation of the State and the provinces of British India must be uniform. We should therefore hesitate to put the federal argument of the Commission too high.

127 The representation of provinces.—More substantial support for the principle of indirect election by provincial councils is found in the general relationship which the Commission desire to establish between the centre and the provinces. They remark that it is important that the provincial view should be brought to bear upon central administration, the more particular function which they have here in mind being the provision of revenue by the central Government for distribution to the provinces. So far as this function is to be exercised through the medium of the provincial fund proposed by the Commission, we may observe that decisions affecting this fund will be discussed by the Federal Assembly and it might be argued with some force that in determining the composition of the Assembly we should have regard to its suitability for dealing with the broad political issues that will normally be before it rather than with a function performed only at infrequent intervals. According to Sir Walter Layton's scheme however, the improvement of the financial position of the provinces will depend very largely on the surrender to them of central sources of revenue, and from this it would follow that they would have a direct interest in the whole financial administration of the central Government. This is a consideration of great importance and it would not be unusual for the provincial Governments to seek some means of protecting their interests, and for this reason to support the substitution of indirect election by the provincial councils in place of direct election to the Assembly. At the same time there is room for some misgiving whether

so great a degree of provincialization would be desirable in the lower house of the central legislature. The consequences on central administration might be serious, and might result in a policy unfavourable to the general interests of the country.

126 **The responsibility of the member**—Another argument advanced by the Commission is that the method of indirect election may be expected to afford “a closer nexus between the member of the Federal Assembly and the provincial council.” The argument is based on the view which the Commission have taken of the general operation of the directly representative system, and their conclusion is that as the members of the Assembly cannot be subject to any real control by electors in territorial constituencies, they would feel greater responsibility to a provincial legislature. We shall revert in a later paragraph to the question of the size of constituencies under the direct method. Here we are concerned only with the relations which the Commission desire to encourage between the Federal Assembly and the provincial councils. Subject to the remarks which we have just made we appreciate the advantages of establishing a link between the central and provincial legislatures. Indirect election by the provincial councils is probably the best method of securing that purpose, but it would still seem open to question whether the provincial contingent at the centre would acknowledge any real responsibility to the provincial councils. It must be remembered that members of the Assembly will retain their seats even when provincial dissolution has brought about the disappearance of the electors who returned them, and if the Commission, under the method, the tendency of each only to the particular group or interest which elected him.

In effect, so far as the Commission's scheme of indirect election rests upon the requirement of provincial representation at the centre and the need for a greater sense of responsibility on the part of the member, a dilemma is produced. Either the provincial contingents would be controlled by the provincial councils and the central legislature be excessively provincialized, or they would not be controlled by the provincial councils and the responsibility of members to those who elected them might be even less than under the existing method of direct election from large general constituencies.

129 **Proportional representation**—The Commission claim that if use were made of proportional representation in selecting members for the Federal Assembly, it would be

possible to get rid of specific provision for separate communal representation. The Federal Assembly would no longer have to be constituted by the present method of classifying constituencies. At the outset the system would no doubt produce reflection of communal divisions. But in proportion as general considerations came to bulk more largely in the political judgment of the provinces, it would enable members to be returned to the Assembly on a more general view of their merits and political opinions. A result of that kind, involving an automatic decision of communal claims, would in our judgment be an attractive feature of any scheme, and we would hesitate to reject any plan which promised to get rid of precise communal proportions in the composition of the legislature. But just as in the absence of agreement between the two major communities separate representation for Muslims in the provincial councils must continue, and an adequate number of seats must be guaranteed to them, so we think that the question of the abandonment or the retention of direct representation at the centre ought to depend very largely upon the attitude which communities may adopt towards such a proposal. Subject to this and apart from our own views on the more general aspects of indirect election, we wish to make it clear that we do not undervalue its possibilities as a means of avoiding specific communal representation at the centre.

130 **Personnel**—The Commission have not alluded to the possible effects of indirect election on the personnel of the Assembly. There is, however, a body of opinion which suggests that the choice of the provincial legislatures would be more judicious than that of popular electorates, and further that if election were to be indirect, persons of local position and experience, who are at present unwilling to face the trials of popular elections might be more ready to come forward. We doubt whether the expectation is very securely founded. One result of employing the method suggested by the Commission would very possibly be to induce political associations or parties to make special efforts to capture seats in the provincial councils not on provincial issues but in order to secure the return of members who could be relied upon to vote for candidates of a particular type to the central legislature.

131 **The confusion of electoral issues**—Indeed, the role which under the Commission's scheme political associations might play in central and provincial politics raises issues immediately relevant to the success of the new constitution. Under the method of indirect election, it will be the first concern of any party wishing to enter the Assembly to secure its own electors in the provincial legislatures. The whole

weight of all India political associations would, therefore, be directed upon the local legislatures where the novel experiment in the use of the trustable vote will itself tend to throw the business of the elections into the hands of party managers. Again, the Commission appear to assume that the judgment of the primary elector will have regard to provincial issues to the particular policies of candidates and on central issues only to their general suitability as electors in the central legislature. We doubt whether electoral campaigns would in practice observe these limits and we should expect that the simultaneous reference of central and provincial issues to the electorate will have a disturbing effect. There is reason to fear that developments on these lines would introduce divergent issues into provincial politics and invest them with an element of confusion and uncertainty. We regard this as a real danger in the plan of indirect election by provincial councils.

132 Dissolution.—There is in the undesirable feature of indirect election as a means of constituting the Assembly which seems to us to be of importance in regard to the position of the executive. The Commission describe* the inconveniences which may arise when a general election becomes necessary on the expiry of the life time of the Assembly. Means are devised by which in such circumstances the minimum of disturbance of provincial legislatures may be caused. It is we presume on similar grounds that the Commission have proposed that the Assembly should have a fixed life and in fact there would be difficulties in combining a liability in the Assembly to dissolution with a similar liability in the provincial legislatures. We agree with the Commission that on the one hand general elections in provinces cannot be entirely dependent on the necessity to reconstitute the Assembly and on the other that the choice of members of the Assembly cannot be left to provincial legislators who have not been in comparatively recent touch with the electors. The proposals of the Commission give this degree of security to provincial legislatures that at the worst there is a guarantee of two years' life and the date of compulsory dissolution is known. If however the Assembly itself were liable to dissolution the tenure of all provincial legislatures which had still more than three years' life before them would be insecure. It appears therefore that on practical grounds an indirectly elected Assembly must be incapable of occasional dissolution and we consider that this must definitely be regarded as an objection in the scheme. It may be argued that the weapon of occasional dissolution could probably not be effectively used in any circumstances which could be expected to prevail during the next few years but we should

be unwilling to deprive the Governor General of this power. With an Assembly constituted for a fixed period and not liable to earlier dissolution, one of the normal means of removing deadlocks would be sacrificed, while the legislature would be guaranteed for a known period against the effective interference of the electorate. We greatly doubt whether this could be regarded as a satisfactory arrangement.

103 **Review of indirect election**—We have endeavoured in the preceding paragraphs to run rapidly over some of the salient points, arising out of the Commission's recommendation to substitute indirect election by the provincial councils for the present system of direct election by territorial constituencies. The subject is very complicated, and some of its aspects are highly technical. Theoretical and practical considerations are difficult to disentangle, and in estimates of the manner in which any particular electoral system may be expected to work, there is necessarily a large element of speculation.

It has not been our object to indulge in merely destructive criticism. In no country has an electoral system yet been evolved, which is not open to objection. The choice is not between a perfect and an imperfect system, but rather depends upon the balancing of advantages on either side. We readily admit that indirect election possesses advantages from the point of view of the federal principle which direct election cannot give. As a general proposition and on the considerations arising out of Sir Walter Lorton's proposals for finance, we are disposed to welcome a closer connection between the central and the provincial legislatures. The chance offered of getting rid of specific communal representation at the centre is not lightly to be discarded. It is only when we set ourselves to examine the actual working of the indirect system, its probable effect on the constitutional machine at the centre, and its possible consequences in the provinces, that doubts arise. Some of these we have already expressed. The confusion of electoral issues between the centre and the provinces, the dangers of excessive provincialization in the central legislature and the election of the latter for a fixed term, all seem to us to contain the seeds of future complications. We are also impressed by the objections to an allocation of seats in the Assembly on a purely population basis. The alternative is an unequal allocation somewhat on existing lines, which proceeds from an artificial weightage of provinces. But any attempt to combine such a weightage with a natural representation of communities throughout India by an automatic method is likely to encounter great difficulties.

Again there are troublesome and perplexing details arising out of the use of proportional representation.

Since eight legislatures will be empowered to create a single legislature, somewhat larger than any one of them, and containing under the Commission's scheme approximately 250 members, we would anticipate two results. We would expect that the members of provincial legislatures, as electors, would be called upon to express a number of preferences, which must normally exceed thirty and may run to considerably larger figures. We have been unable to discover any sufficiently analogous precedent from which to judge how the system of proportional representation, when applied on this scale, may be expected to function. The second result of the system is that the number of votes which would suffice to secure a candidate's election by a provincial legislature would be on an average from province to province as small as eight. The use of restricted quotas for a system of election, which must be secret, causes us considerable anxiety, for we cannot but attach importance to fears already expressed that a wide door is thereby opened to the employment of improper methods. Moreover, as we have already said, there is reason to doubt whether quotas so small will in fact induce any real sense of responsibility in the successful candidate.

On the sum of these considerations we would ourselves incline to the conclusion that a method whereby the Assembly would be wholly or mainly constituted by indirect election would not be suitable. The certain objections seem to us to outweigh the possible advantages.

1.4 A mixed system—On the other hand, in view of the real advantages offered by the indirect method we think that it deserves consideration whether these advantages could not by some means be attained without involving the objections to which we have drawn attention.

An Assembly comprising elements drawn from both direct and indirect election, securing on the one hand "territorial" representation through indirect election by provincial councils and on the other the representation of the "all India" point of view and of special interests partly by direct election and partly by nomination might secure advantages and eliminate disadvantages on both sides. Such a method of constituting the Assembly would admittedly still leave open to the disadvantage that it would remove the possibility of making an effective appeal to the country in the event of disagreement between the executive and the legislature and for this reason we need not doubt whether such a plan would be particularly suitable in the first stages of the development of the constitution. But it is arguable that this objection need not be conclusive before complete responsible government at the centre is introduced. As a transitional arrangement during the period when the relations between the centre and

the provinces have to be adjusted and the stresses and strains created by these relations taken up, there would be much to be said for having a central Assembly in which "all India" views and "provincial" views could each be stated by their own respective representatives in debate. We think that a scheme of this nature might usefully be examined. We foresee difficulties, particularly in the matter of securing proper communal representation, but it is possible that these might be corrected by providing special communal constituencies among the quota reserved for direct election, this method perhaps being further reinforced by nomination in certain cases. We have not been able to work out in detail an electoral project on these lines, but we hope that the practicability of such a scheme might be considered along with other alternatives at the Round Table Conference.

135 Direct election.—We now turn to a brief consideration of the system of direct election. The most obvious and perhaps the most grave defect of direct representation is, as the Commission have observed, "the unwieldy and indeed extraordinary size of many of the existing constituencies", rendering in their view reality of representation impossible. The difficulties of polling even a limited electorate over an area so vast and of such varied physical characteristics are evident. In the past direct election has certainly not secured that intimacy between voter and candidate which it attains in small compact countries, and we may expect personal contact to become more difficult when the franchise is extended. Nevertheless there are other considerations of which we consider that account should be taken before a definite break with direct territorial representation is made. The real point at issue is whether the physical conditions of India in fact make direct election ineffectual.

We believe the facts to be somewhat as follows. First, the central elector has exercised the franchise with increasing readiness and at least as freely as the electors in provincial councils. A great deal of the business of the central legislature is so intimate to the elector and is so fully within the scope of his understanding as the business of the provincial councils. We need cite only such matters as the Sarda Act, the income tax, the salt tax, the railway administration and postal rates. Even more abstruse matters, such as the exchange ratio and tariffs, interest large sections of the electorate. Second, the electoral methods natural to the social structure of India may be held to some extent to replace personal contact between candidate and voter, a contact which adult suffrage and party organizations make increasingly difficult in western countries. The Indian elec-

torate is held together by nigrarian, commercial, professional and caste relations. It is through these relations that a candidate approaches the elector, and in this way political opinion is the result partly of individual judgment, but to a greater extent than elsewhere of group movements. These relations and groups provide in India a means of indirect contact between voter and member, reducing the obstacles which physical conditions entail. Moreover, we are impressed by the further consideration that ten years ago Parliament of its own motion set up for the first time a directly elected Assembly, representative of the whole of India. That Assembly, in part perhaps because it is directly elected, has appealed to the sentiment of India, and sown the seeds, as yet only quickening, of real representation. Accordingly, unless new considerations of greater importance have to be taken into account, we feel reluctant as yet to condemn an experiment undertaken so recently in a country awakening to political consciousness.

136 Advantages and disadvantages—On these general grounds we would hesitate to hold that the orthodox method of representation by direct election is unsuited to the conditions of India. It may be admitted that during these ten years direct election has not achieved all the results which Parliament perhaps hoped, nor has it overcome all the obstacles which the vast size of the country and the complication of separate electorates impose. But in many ways its success has been growing, and it has contributed to the strength of the Assembly as a focus of national allegiance. On the other hand it would not provide that expression of provincial views as such which may be judged desirable in the new conditions contemplated by the Commission. In financial matters, in particular, this defect may be serious. But, as against a plain alternative of indirect election, we believe that the balance of the argument is in favour of the maintenance of direct election.

137 Summary—We have now examined briefly the methods of direct and indirect election. For the circumstances which exist to-day in India there is no parallel in constitutional history, and the question is admittedly very open. The opinion of provincial Governments is divided in regard to it. Without forming any final conclusion we have expressed a preference for direct election, but have suggested that it may be found possible to devise a combination of the direct and indirect methods, which might go far to reconcile the different considerations which have force on either side. One of the two preliminary points which we took, when approaching this question of the composition of the Indian legislature, was to disclaim any intention of suggesting its

franchise qualification should be investigated by the Franchise Committee, with instructions to make suggestions for a reasonable extension

141 Constituencies—We do not desire to cover again the ground of communal representation and the forms which it might take, so fully explored by the Commission. We are in accord with their general conclusions and in the absence of agreement at the centre, would feel bound in a directly elected Assembly, to retain communal representation, derived from separate electorates, approximately in its present proportions. The territorial constituencies would then be differentiated as non Muslim, Muslim Sikh and European. We would keep the existing distribution by provinces unless on further examination some modification seemed necessary and feasible, but we would aim at carrying into effect the proposals of the Commission for the elected representation in the Assembly of the centrally administered areas. The special interests to be represented by election might continue to be those of landholders and Indian commerce. We think it important that European commerce should be directly represented in the Assembly.

142 Illustrative statement—While we have left open the question whether the Assembly should be constituted by direct or indirect election we think it may be an advantage if we show in detail the composition we would suggest for a directly elected Assembly. The Assembly would have a total maximum strength of 200 members including 150 members returned by territorial constituencies. The 50 remaining seats would be filled by the return of 12 members by direct election to represent the interests of landholders and Indian commerce and by the nomination of 38 members. The former category would include as at present 7 representatives of landholders and 3 representatives of Indian commerce. The nominated category would contain a limited number of officials within a maximum of the present figure of 26 and would provide for the representation *inter alios* of the depressed classes and Libon, until conditions permit the use of direct election by these interests.

The statement which we append does not comprise all the 200 seats. It has been prepared in illustration of a possible distribution by provinces and communities of the 150 seats which would be filled by election from the general territorial constituencies and to show a comparison with the existing arrangement.

143 The need for a strong second chamber — "The Council of State", the Commission remark,* "represents the more conservative elements in the country and, in particular sections of society which have most to lose by hasty and considered legislation." We believe that danger of such legislation will long continue and that a second chamber will always be required as an element in the Indian legislature. There are, however, reasons why at the present stage the Council of State should be composed with particular care. It is not proposed to have a form of purely popular government at the centre, and a unitary executive, however amenable to the influence of the Assembly, cannot be directly responsible to it. In these circumstances we cannot expect that harmony between the executive and the lower house will always prevail and the merits of administrative policy may not invariably receive that consideration which the executive would desire. It is of importance, therefore, that there should be a second chamber, so constituted as to be able to give to the executive reasonable and discriminating support. Again, the Governor-General will continue to be charged with the duty of securing those purposes which will be the concern of Parliament, and it is desirable that as far as possible, these powers should not be brought into play in opposition to the wishes of the Assembly until the decisions of that body have been reviewed by the calm judgment of the Council of State.

144 Numbers and qualifications of members — The Council of State has in the past exercised to the great benefit of the country the functions which we have just described and we think that it should retain much as it is at present. We concur in the conclusions of the Commission that the numbers and the proportion between elected and nominated should be left unchanged and that the qualifications for membership of the upper house should continue to be high. The present qualifications for membership are the same as for the franchise and we agree with the Commission that the number in future is perhaps less well than at present. A comparatively small number of suitable members might well undertake the duties suggested by the Commission.

145 The electoral method. The present method of returning members of the Council of State by direct election has been successful in composing the upper house on a satisfactory basis. One can therefore see little for maintaining the

sent system, but we recognize that, if the Assembly were to continue to be constituted on the basis of direct election, there might be some advantage in taking occasion through the Council of State of familiarizing men's minds with the federal idea and the system of indirect election proposed by the Commission. We would, however, make our acceptance of change in the existing method of election conditional upon two objects being attained. We should wish to be satisfied that the change involved no prejudice to the rights of minorities. Our second proviso would be that the change commended itself to public opinion. Subject to these two considerations, we should be prepared to accept the proposals of the Statutory Commission.

146. *Nomination.*—There are two arguments, which weigh with us in retaining the existing proportions of elected and nominated members. First, we hesitate to rely altogether on the qualifications, which will be prescribed for candidates, to secure an element which has proved valuable in the past and is indispensable in a senatorial body. In paragraph 8 of our Reforms Office despatch No. 3, dated the 6th May 1920, Lord Chelmsford's Government made the following observation: "The functions of such a chamber, as we conceive them, are those of a revising body, capable of exercising in relation to the popular chamber a restraining though not an overriding influence, and its composition is a corollary of its functions. The members of such a body must be persons possessing what has been called the senatorial character; they must, that is to say, be men who will bring to bear, on problems of State, the qualities of knowledge, experience of the world, and the sobriety of judgment which comes thereby. No form of indirect election could satisfy these requirements. At its best, this method would produce a body which merely reflected the views of popular electorates; at its worst, one which consisted of the delegates of small electoral cliques; but in no circumstances could it yield a true senate." We do not now press these views so far as to reject indirect election altogether. They are however still a justification for retaining adequate scope to maintain by nomination the senatorial character of the chamber. Second, we consider it desirable that for some time longer the central Government should be able to count on support from the upper chamber. For that reason it is essential that the Council of State should remain a body of conservative disposition. We would, therefore, retain the power possessed by the Governor General to make nominations both of officials and of non-officials, observing that the Governor General is at present under no obligation to nominate the maximum number of officials and indeed in

practice nominates a smaller number. We would hope that this discretion to reduce the nominations of officials might, in the future, be more freely exercised than at present and it might well be that if the method of indirect election were adopted, more frequent resort to nomination of non-officials might be necessary, in order to represent interests or communities which fail to secure representation through provincial legislatures.

147. *Life-time.*—Whether the Council of State is elected directly or indirectly we agree with the view of the Statutory Commission that its life should be seven years.

DEFENCE.

Administrative problems.

148. *Connection of civil departments with the administration of defence.*—Having described the general administrative and legislative dispositions at the centre, which appear to us to accord best with present conditions, we desire to consider in greater detail how these dispositions will affect some of the more important of the departments of Government. The Commission have fully recognized the importance of the subject of defence, which indeed constitutes one of the most difficult of all the problems at the centre. In putting forward their scheme, they have been largely actuated, as they point out, by the desire to remove what might otherwise form a continuing barrier to constitutional progress. Any proposals designed to produce this result merit the most careful and sympathetic consideration. We have already discussed the proposals for the exclusion of defence in so far as they affect the structure of the central executive; and we have examined in that connection the suggestion that the removal of the control of the army from the Government of India would clear the way for constitutional advance. We will now endeavour to consider how the proposal would affect the army administration itself. We have been impressed by the accuracy and insight with which the Commission have analysed the problem, and by the ingenuity of the solution which they propound. The essence of their proposal, as we understand it, is a mutual agreement between Great Britain and India that for the time being the defence of India should be regarded as an Imperial concern carried on in co-operation with, but outside, the civil administration of the country. By a similar agreement, a fixed total sum would be made available from Indian revenue for defence expenditure, subject to revision at suitable intervals. The idea has undoubtedly many attractive features. We have however, to ask ourselves two questions, first, whether, in the endeavour to avoid a constitutional difficulty

of a special character, India may not fall into a greater danger by attempting to detach an important function of Government from its true place in the organic whole: and, second whether the control of defence can as a matter of fact be isolated in the manner proposed. It has to be remembered (and experience in all countries during the Great War has brought home this lesson very forcibly) that the administration of defence cannot be made the business of one department of Government alone. The successful conduct of war does not depend solely on the strength of the armed forces available, the manner in which they are raised and controlled, and their general state of preparedness, but upon the combined efforts of the Government and the country as a whole. A modern war may, and generally does, involve all the resources of the nation. In considering the wider aspects of the defence problem, the defence administration of the State cannot be dissociated from other branches of the administration, such as finance, maintenance of order and the quelling of civil disturbances, posts and telegraphs, railways, trade, shipping and transport, labour, health, and even education. The efficiency of the fighting services depends to a large extent on the general efficiency of the nation in these departments, and on the degree to which the national resources have been co-ordinated in peace, and can be harnessed in war. The responsibility of Government for defence is thus a joint responsibility. The Commission evidently had these facts in mind, for they have laid special emphasis on the necessity for continuing unimpaired the help and assistance which the army at present looks for and obtains from the civil administration. If we have correctly followed their line of thought, they believe that the co-operation of the civil departments in the day to day administration of defence can be secured on the same basis of mutual agreement as is necessary to the introduction of their scheme as a whole, though the means for ensuring such co-operation must in the final resort rest in the hands of the Governor General. We have to examine this assumption from the practical point of view.

149 **Position of the Army Department under the existing system**—In the central Government as at present constituted, there is no fundamental difficulty in correlating the activities, and defining the responsibilities, of the various civil departments in regard to defence. Questions, which are the joint concern of the army and one or more civil departments, are dealt with under the ordinary inter-departmental routine of the Government of India, and decided ultimately, in the event of disagreement, by a reference to Council. It is true that the procedure is sometimes found to be cumbrous, and that the need for a co-ordinating institution, analogous to the

Committee of Imperial defence, is not infrequently felt. This is at the most, however, a remediable defect in the administrative machinery. The Government, in its present unitary form, does provide the means of solving departmental differences, and precludes the possibility of deadlock.

150 Our apprehensions regarding the position of the Army Department under the Commission's proposals.—We do not feel sure that this would still be the case under the arrangements proposed by the Statutory Commission. The Army Department would cease to be a constituent unit of the central Government. It could no longer rely on its position as a department of the Government of India for support when claiming the co-operation of other departments, or in endeavouring to impress upon them its peculiar requirements or points of view. The burden of persuading a civil department in the last resort to take or withdraw any action in the interests of the army would rest upon the shoulders of the Governor General, whose task would be made no easier by the fact that the central Government had been deprived of its direct share of responsibility for defence. It is not, in our opinion, merely a question of the provision of facilities in regard to recruitment, transport, and other matters. The Army Department is in contact with civil departments from day to day. At present it deals with them on an equal footing, but if it became an authority separate from the central Government, some friction would almost certainly ensue. The position of an excluded Army Department would, we think, be difficult enough even if the central executive were constituted, as the Commission propose, with an official element, and were not responsible to the legislature. But if the exclusion of defence fulfilled its avowed object of removing the constitutional barrier to complete self-government and the Army Department, administered by an Imperial agency, found itself in daily contact with a central Government responsible to the legislature in all respects, we apprehend that the possibilities of friction would be greatly increased.

151 Arguments on the other side.—It is, of course, possible that we have overestimated these disadvantages. It may be contended that so far as the provinces are concerned, should effect be given to the constitutional proposals of the Commission, the co-operation which is needed for the successful administration of defence must depend in the first instance on goodwill and mutual understanding (the ultimate power resting in the hands of the Governor General), whether the army remains an integral part of the Government of India or not. In regard to the centre, it might further be argued that as a matter of fact conflicts between the army and the civil departments are not frequent, and that if

is hardly reasonable to assume that antagonism and opposition will become the rule, and co-operation the exception, merely because the army has been placed, for administrative purposes, under the Governor General. Though under the Commission's proposals the army administration would be outside the Government of India, the responsibility of the latter to co-operate in the defence of the country would remain unimpaired, and the powers of the Governor General would be in reserve to enforce that responsibility. It might also be questioned whether an army administration, excluded by mutual agreement from the Government of India, would be faced with any greater difficulties in securing co-operation and co-ordination of effort than an army administration forming part of a Government of India, which was in other matters responsive to the legislature. We do not ourselves hold these views, but we think it desirable, in connection with so important a proposal, to state the arguments on either side.

152. In the legislature —The removal of the Commander-in-Chief and the Army Department from the Government of India might lead to complications in the legislature. The Commission observe that the Army Secretary would be available in the Legislative Assembly. He would however cease to be an official of the central Government, and, as that Government would be divested of its share in the responsibility for defence, he would act, not as its spokesman, but as the mouthpiece of an Imperial agency. His position in the Assembly as the official exponent of policies for which the Government of India were not responsible, would be in our view anomalous and embarrassing. There is already a tendency to criticize the existing arrangement under which the Army Department is represented in the Assembly by a Secretary, and not by a member of the Government. We think that there might be greater cause for dissatisfaction if the spokesman on military matters were not even an official of the Government of India. The Commission indeed propose* that the Leader of the Federal Assembly should take charge of important debates on military subjects : but although the Leader of the Federal Assembly might personally carry great weight, his rôle, in army debates, would be merely that of an advocate briefed for the occasion.

Here again we do not overlook the arguments on the other side. If defence were excluded from the Government of India by general agreement, the Assembly might tend to concern itself less with the details of army administration, especially if it were represented in a standing defence com-

mittee, and had opportunities for the discussion of army policy, and the Commission suggest

153 Effect upon the Indian soldier—Our argument is for a direct appeal with the administrative objections that might be raised against the Commission's proposals. There is another important aspect of the matter. The Commission have stated in their report the main argument on which their proposal is based. It is the principle that the protection of the interests of India at any rate for a long time to come should not be regarded as a function of an Indian Government in addition to the Indian Legislature but as a matter of principle for the whole Empire which can only be effectively organized and controlled by an Imperial agency. We do not wish to enter into the question of the degree to which the defence of India may be regarded as an Imperial matter in principle in Indian concerns. We do so, however, in order to note that the greater part of the rank and file of the army in this country consists of British Indian subjects. The Commission's proposals might be thought to have the effect of removing Indian officers and men from the service of the Government of India and of turning them into employees of an Imperial agency whose policy might be dictated to a large extent by the War Office. It is possible that the effect of this change in the status of the Indian soldier would not immediately be felt. Under the Commission's proposals the army would still be directly subordinate to the Commander in Chief and would still be under the supervision of the Governor General. The dislocation of the army from the Government as a whole might however in the long run have reactions unfavorable to the Indian soldier during his army career, and might also tend to deprive him of the affection and sympathy of the civil population at his retirement.

The advocates of exclusion may reply that here also the good will and co-operation of the provincial Government must be secured and that if these are not readily forthcoming the Government of India would at any rate be in no better a position than a separate Army Department to secure the interests of individual soldiers and pensioners. We do not ourselves hold this view. We believe that, in this as in other matters, the representations of the Government of India are likely to carry more weight with local Governments no matter how autonomous than those of a detached authority.

154 Conclusion the army should preferably remain under the Government of India—Our conclusion after weighing the arguments on both sides is that it would be

preferable that the Government of India should retain its control of the administration of defence. The Commission themselves, however, recommend the adoption of their scheme only on the understanding that it meets with acceptance. If Indian opinion were decidedly in its favour, we should be prepared to reconsider our views. The proposal hitherto does not appear to have enlisted any public support.

155 The portfolio of defence.—If this view is accepted, the portfolio of defence would continue to be held by a member of the central Government. This brings us to the question of the position of the Commander in Chief. We consider that there is great force in the Commission's recommendation that the Commander in Chief should cease to be a member of the central Government occupying a seat in the Indian legislature. The present official position of the Commander in Chief combining as it does the function of the supreme Commander of the forces in India with that of permanent Army Member and Government spokesman on army affairs, is becoming increasingly difficult and embarrassing. The problem had arisen before the appointment of the Statutory Commission, and we had already for some time been considering the possibility of some such solution as the Commission propose. We agree that the Commander in Chief should cease to be a member of the Indian legislature and we recommend that his place in that respect should be taken by a civilian member for defence who would become the responsible member of Government and Government spokesman in the legislature in all matters of defence policy. This in our opinion would constitute the simplest method of relieving the Commander in Chief of duties which are extraneous to the nature of his profession and appointment. The change would involve no dislocation of the existing machinery and the actual conduct of business between the Army Department and Army Headquarters would proceed on the existing lines. The Commander in Chief should however retain the right of direct access to the Governor General and should as a matter of rule be present in Council when military affairs are discussed. The mutual relations of the Commander in Chief and a civilian defence member would not present the difficulties that were found to arise when the Commander in Chief and the military member both high military officers were both also permanent members of the Executive Council.

156 The army estimates.—We find ourselves in agreement with many of the Commission's observations on the subject of military expenditure. It will be for His Majesty's Government to consider whether the Commission's argu-

ments in favour of a subsidy from Imperial revenues should be accepted, and whether the Government of India can establish a claim to a fixed contribution determined by the factors to which the Commission have referred. We are in favour of the proposal for the constitution of a committee on army affairs, including members of the central legislature, for the purpose of discussing and keeping in touch with military questions, as recommended* by the Commission. We are also in favour of the Commission's suggestion that military expenditure from Indian revenues should henceforward take the form of an annual total sum fixed for a period of years, and revised at intervals. The general position of the legislature in regard to defence matters should, however, remain unchanged: in particular, the existing facilities for the annual discussion of military policy and expenditure, in the course of the budget debates in the Assembly, should continue.

Indianization.

157. *The Commission's survey of the problem.*—In chapter 10 of the first volume of the report, the Commission have presented a comprehensive picture of the military problem, notable for its impartial, yet sympathetic, treatment of a most difficult subject. That the Commission recognize the supreme importance of this question is made clear in the first sentence of the chapter, where they observe that in considering the implications of the policy, to the pursuit of which the British Parliament is solemnly pledged, for the increasing association of Indians in every branch of Indian administration, and for the development of responsible government in British India, no question is at once more difficult and more crucial than the future organization, recruitment, and control of the army in India.† We think it worth while to quote in full one passage;‡

“For the purposes of the constitutional inquiry upon which we are engaged, the method by which Indianization might proceed is not so immediately important as the fact that it has at length begun, and that it is recognized that the pace at which it proceeds is conditioned by the efficiency of the results obtained. A completely self-governing India must be in a position to provide itself with armed forces, fit to undertake the tasks which armed forces in India have to discharge, so far as those tasks

*Volume II, para. 210.

†Volume I, para. 111.

‡Volume I, para. 125.

are the special concern of India itself. It is not to be supposed that units recruited in Britain and officered by British officers are going to be mercenaries in some future India where the ultimate military authority rests with an Indian Minister for War or with an Indian Cabinet, responsible to an Indian elected Assembly. Indian nationalists are, therefore, perfectly right in attaching great importance to army questions in India in relation to India's constitutional development. It is essential to the honour of Britain, in relation to the assurances which have been given that we are sincerely aiming at the attainment of self government in India, that the transformation should be given every fair chance. The change is bound to be slow, and it is much more likely to come about smoothly and successfully, if the difficulties are honestly faced on both sides in a spirit of complete goodwill."

These words sum up clearly and succinctly the whole problem of Indianization. It is of paramount importance that we should satisfy Indian public opinion that we are in earnest in our policy, and that our measures of Indianization are directed towards a definite goal. It is equally important that our critics, on the other hand, should recognize that the maintenance of efficiency is an indispensable condition of progress and that this plea is not raised for the purpose of obstructing legitimate demands.

158 The Commission's recommendations.—The Commission have put forward a tentative proposal* for the development of a separate army of a dominion pattern, recruited for purposes of internal order, but sharing with Imperial troops the burden of external defence. This army, if and when created, would be under the control of an Indian Minister. The suggestion is repeated in paragraph 211 of the second volume where it is further made clear that the dominion army would be independently paid for and controlled and contain no British element. The Commission recognize, however, that the suggestion raises many difficulties, technical and financial and that the time for so considerable a departure from the established organization has not yet come. We shall return to this subject later. For the present the Commission urge that we should go forward steadily, as we are pledged to do, with the Indianization of the army, subject only to the overriding requirements

of military efficiency and they consider that this obligation should continue to be honoured in the letter and the spirit if the army in India were to pass, as they suggest,* out of the control of the Government of India. We need hardly say that we accept this view of our obligations. Our present policy of Indianization is indeed based upon it. We believe that the pursuit of that policy, in the language of the foreword published with your predecessor's approval to the report of the Indian Sandhurst Committee "offers the substantial line of advance towards the creation of a dominion army." By "the creation of a dominion army" we mean the evolution of a self-contained Indian force, to be commanded and officered eventually by Indians and to be under the control of a self-governing India. We propose to describe briefly the progress that has already been made in Indianization since the announcement of decisions on the report of the Indian Sandhurst Committee, to state the position now reached and to indicate what the next steps in advance are likely to be.

159 Progress of Indianization since 1928.—In March 1928 we announced that in future the number of vacancies available for Indians at the Royal Military College Sandhurst would be increased from ten to twenty a year, and that some vacancies would be thrown open to Indians at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and the Royal Air Force College at Cranwell. The first examination under the new conditions was held in November 1928 but it was not until the November examination of 1929 that for the first time the number of Indian candidates qualified for Sandhurst exceeded the number of vacancies offered. At that examination eighteen candidates passed the examination against ten vacancies. At the same examination six Indian candidates succeeded in qualifying for Cranwell and two also passed into Woolwich. Up to that point no Indian had passed for either Woolwich or Cranwell. We have recently received final results of the examination held in June 1929. Two candidates succeeded in qualifying for Woolwich and ten for Sandhurst. The number of those qualified for Sandhurst was therefore on this occasion exactly equal to the number of vacancies offered. For future calculations it may be assumed that the number of candidates qualifying for Sandhurst will not fall below the present number of vacancies, namely twenty a year. To these should be added a number of Viceroy's commissioned officers nominated to Sandhurst as Viceroy's commissioned officer cadets. The prescribed annual maximum for such nominations is five but for the

present not more than two or three suitable candidates are likely to be forthcoming from this source every year. In addition, we may expect an average of three or four candidates a year qualifying for either Woolwich or Cranwell.

160 Number of Indianizing units required—An annual output of twenty officers with direct commissions from Sandhurst, together with an annual average of two or three Viceroy's commissioned officers granted King's commissions, will, in the course of time, supply an officer establishment sufficient for a complete infantry division of twelve battalions, a pioneer battalion, and a brigade of three regiments of cavalry, together with an adequate margin for ancillary departments, staff and command appointments, and for wastage in premature retirements and transfers to civil departments. The calculation assumes the conversion of the officer establishment of Indian units from the existing pattern, which consists of twelve to fourteen King's commissioned officers and nineteen or twenty Viceroy's commissioned officers, to a homogeneous cadre of twenty three to twenty five King's commissioned officers. Our scheme therefore at its present stage, envisages the Indianization in all of sixteen units of cavalry, infantry and pioneers, in addition to such units of artillery, signals and engineers as may hereafter be officered by Indians from Woolwich, and to the air squadron which we hope to raise gradually with Indian officers trained at Cranwell. The eight units hitherto set apart for Indianization are still officered on the pattern mentioned above. But these officer establishments will in the course of time be insufficient to accommodate the increasing number of Indians commissioned through Sandhurst. It will then be necessary either to set apart more units for Indianization or to begin the conversion of the officer establishment to the British pattern, or to introduce a combination of both these measures. We have not yet decided which procedure we shall adopt. An important factor in the decision must naturally be the necessity of securing the rights and prospects of the Viceroy's commissioned officers, and of the sepoy and sowars who enter the army with the ambition of being promoted to Viceroy's commissioned rank.

161 Question of an Indian military college—The increasing numbers of successful Indian candidates at these examinations bring us nearer to the point when the question of the establishment of a military college in India must be decided. The Indian Sandhurst Committee, in paragraph 44 of their report stated that according to the expert evidence they had received the desirable number of candidates for the starting of an Indian military college, if it were to have an efficient organization, was 100. They

164 Arguments for an Indian military college.—On the other hand it may be argued that a course of three, or possibly four, years in an Indian military college, beginning in the seventeenth or eighteenth year of age, when boys are still comparatively impressionable, could be made at least as effective as the training imparted during eighteen months at Sandhurst to Indian cadets, who rarely go there under the present system until after they are nineteen. The advantages resulting from association with British contemporaries might perhaps be secured, when the time comes, in another way, namely by extending for Indian officers the period of attachment to a British unit before they are posted to the Indian army from one year, as at present, to, say, two years. Further it may be thought that the qualities of initiative and comradeship—the combination of which is essential to the making of a good officer, are acquired rather during the time spent at an institution such as Dehra Dun or at an English public school than during the later and shorter, stage of a course at Sandhurst. By taking its cadets at a more formative age and by training them longer, an Indian military college could supply to some extent the advantages of a public school education for those who had not already had it, and there is no reason to suppose that the military authorities in charge of the direction of the college could not by choice of staff and in other ways ensure the provision of a first class training. The Indian Sandhurst Committee were obviously guided by considerations such as these in making their recommendation for an Indian military college—a recommendation that has received much support from Indian public opinion. We cannot ignore the strength of the demand for such a college. In spite of the financial assistance granted by Government to Indian cadets we cannot doubt that the expense, the distance to be travelled, and the uncertainties of the surroundings are factors which deter a number of parents at present from allowing their sons to follow a military career. There is a general impression that it is not everything that is government can do to effect a change in the Sandhurst training exclusively and the Indian Government might improve it in various other ways. Thus to have a better staff. To appreciate its force it is only necessary to consider what would be the attitude of British parents who had a son attached to the Indian army, if there were no military college in Great Britain and every English cadet had to be trained at an institution in a distant country. It is difficult to gauge the force of public opinion, in such circumstances, and I think the establishment of a military college in India is justified. An Indian military college will in any case be necessary, as Sandhurst can no longer accommodate the increasing numbers of Indian cadets. We do not

know when that point would be reached it would depend, among other things, upon the attitude adopted towards this question by the Army Council. But even if the military authorities in England were willing to accept Indian cadets at Sandhurst in sufficient numbers to avoid the immediate necessity of founding an Indian military college the question would still remain whether it would be better to continue sending Indian cadets to Sandhurst as soon as possible or to start the Indian college without delay.

Some of our number would prefer for the reason given in paragraphs 162 and 163 above to make every effort for the retention of the advantages of Sandhurst as long as possible provided that the military authorities in England were prepared to accept Indian cadets in the increasing proportions that the progress of Indianization will require others of us take the view that the establishment of an Indian military college should be set on foot as soon as practicable. In these circumstances we have stated to the best of our ability the arguments in favour of either course, and His Majesty's Government will have the opportunity at the Conference to ascer-
tain Indian feeling on the matter.

160 The Commission's scheme for a separate "dominion" army—If the number of King's commissions offered annually to Indians is increased in the near future it will be necessary to decide in what way the additional officers should be employed. We have considered very carefully the proposal made by the Indian Statutory Commission in paragraph 211 of the second volume of their report. Reading that paragraph with paragraph 126 of the first volume we understand the proposal to be that Government in co-operation with the central legislature should encourage the recruitment of battalions of a dominion pattern commanded by officers holding a dominion commission, for purposes of internal security, that these forces should be controlled by an Indian minister of the central Government, and that out of them a dominion army should gradually emerge as a self-contained indigenous force distinct from the Imperial army in which latter army however the policy of Indianization should also be pursued. The Commission have left us in some doubts as to the functions of this new force which they contemplate* as being "recruited for purposes of internal order" but also "sharing with Imperial troops the burden of external defence." Nor have they defined the source from which it is to be financed though recognizing that financial considerations will of necessity impose strict limits on its size.

166. **Tentative character of the scheme.**—This suggestion of the Commission is, however, only tentative. As we have already stated, they do not themselves consider that the time has yet arrived to decide upon it, and whether it should be adopted or not. Its adoption would in any case depend upon a definite pronouncement in its favour by Indian public opinion. We shall proceed to examine it in the paragraphs that follow. At the same time, we wish to make it clear that our views, like those of the Commission, are merely provisional, and that we do not commit ourselves at this stage to a final expression of opinion.

167. **Possible objections to the scheme.**—Whether, as we should prefer, the Government of India continue to control the regular army, or whether the Statutory Commission's recommendation be adopted, and the control of the army be transferred to the Governor General, acting as an agent of the Imperial Government, this further recommendation of the Statutory Commission would involve the existence of two distinct forces side by side, controlled, organized, equipped, financed and employed on different systems, but both of them none the less forming part of the army in India, and containing the germ of the future dominion army. We confess that we do not at present see what justification or incentive could be found for the creation of the proposed new force. Apart from the financial difficulties to which we have alluded in paragraph 165, it is obvious that newly raised troops of this character would not for many years be as efficient as units of the regular army. Indian public opinion, so far as we know, is content that the whole army should remain under the control of the Government of India and the Commander-in-Chief. Its main demands are first, a large reduction in military expenditure, and, second, an increase of Indianization within the existing army. The fact that the Government of India and the Assembly were free to develop an army which might be regarded as of inferior status and of less effective fighting capacity alongside the regular army, with such funds as might be available, would not evoke any degree of popular enthusiasm: nor would it be easy to convince any one that this measure constituted an advance towards the formation of a dominion army. It must further be remembered that, in time of peace, internal security troops, as such, do not exist. All units of the army are recruited, trained, and equipped up to the full standard of efficiency required for service in the field. On the outbreak of war, units which are at the moment stationed in certain places become, on mobilization, part of the field army, and proceed to the front. Those in certain other stations are detailed

internal security purposes but, being fully trained, also form a valuable reserve to the troops in the field. In ordinary times however every unit is fully trained for war, and is also available for duty in aid of the civil power on the outbreak of local disorders whatever its duties may be in the event of mobilization. Battalions trained for internal security purposes alone would not have sufficient occupation to justify their maintenance as regular forces.

168 Another suggestion—Provincial battalions—We have considered also an alternative suggestion that a certain number of units over and above those set apart under the existing scheme for Indianization within the army, should be handed over to provincial Governments to be maintained by them as provincial battalions. These battalions would normally be employed by the provincial Governments on duties connected with law and order, for the preservation of which they are under the Commission's proposals to become primarily responsible. They might also develop, in the course of time into units capable of taking their place in the field army. They would in fact be raised and maintained by provincial Governments in precisely the same way as Imperial State forces are raised and maintained by the rulers of the larger Indian States. They would be inspected and supervised by a central agency similar to, and possibly amalgamated with the Military Adviser in Chief and his assistants. For every provincial battalion so constituted, a corresponding unit of the regular army would be brought under reduction and the provincial Government would receive out of the resultant saving to army estimates such financial contribution as was required to maintain the new unit on an adequate footing. Provincial battalions like the Indianizing units in the regular army, would be officered by Indians commissioned through an Indian military college. It is claimed for the scheme that by encouraging the development of localized forces it would help to broaden the basis of recruitment and perhaps foster willingness to undertake military service among communities who show no enthusiasm for it at present. Meanwhile, the Imperial army would not run the risk of including more experimental and to that extent ineffective units than it could carry. At the same time there would be no restriction of the field of employment for young Indian commissioned officers many of whom might prefer service in provincial units of this character to service in the Imperial army. The suggestion therefore has something in its favour from the purely military point of view. It is however open to some of the same objections as the proposal of the Indian Statutory Commission nor have we any reason to suppose that provincial Governments or provincial sentiment would welcome it. There is no evidence

at present of a movement in any part of India for the establishment of provincial military forces.

169. Reasons for preferring the continuance of a single army.—Apart from these considerations; the creation of any new type of armed forces would form, in our opinion, an unnecessary complication. We already have regular troops with British officers, and regular troops in process of Indianization. We have also the territorial forces, and the various battalions of military police maintained by provincial Governments. We doubt if there is room for provincialized forces in addition to all these. We would greatly prefer that all units hereafter selected for Indianization should retain the status and functions of regular fighting troops: and we have little doubt that Indian sentiment would support us in this view. We think that the advantages of a provincial or local connexion could be equally well attained by assigning certain stations as permanent headquarters to some of the Indianizing units of the regular army. Some such arrangement would indeed be desirable for several reasons. The increase of the number of King's commissioned officers in replacement of Viceroy's commissioned officers, for instance, will necessitate the proportion of officers on a different scale from ordinary units: and for this reason it will, if not impossible, in future, for ordinary units to succeed Indianizing units on relief, and *vice versa*. We have reason to believe that provincial Governments, if asked or required to maintain armed forces for internal security duties, would prefer that those forces should take the existing form of military police. We accordingly consider that any advance in the Indianization of officer ranks must be made within the army itself, and that units selected for this purpose, hereafter must continue to be trained and employed in exactly the same way as those which retain their British officer establishments.

170. Conclusion.—But whatever may be the outcome of the Commission's suggestion for the eventual creation of a separate army, we have sufficiently indicated, in the foregoing paragraphs, our whole-hearted concurrence in the policy which they advocate for the meanwhile. Our aim is to proceed with measures for preparing India to undertake a larger share of responsibility for her own defence as rapidly as is practicable: and we shall be ready to adopt whatever means may be found most suitable and effective, for the achievement of that end.

FINANCE.

171. Considerations which affect the early transfer of responsibility for finance.—We have referred in a previous

paragraph of this despatch to the special difficulties in the way of any immediate transfer of responsibility for finance, owing partly to the magnitude of the interests which have hitherto been safeguarded under the responsibility of the Secretary of State, and partly to the necessity for the prior fulfilment of certain special conditions. We desire to examine in more detail the special circumstances which surround this highly technical but vital part of the administration. We shall then offer some suggestions as regards the direction in which, and the qualifications subject to which, advance in financial responsibility may be made.

172. The four principal factors in the situation.—It will facilitate an appreciation of the practical measures which are required if the principal factors in the situation are analysed and considered separately, though they necessarily to some extent overlap. These factors may be stated as follows :—

- (a) The great financial significance of the purposes in regard to which Parliament cannot divest itself of all responsibility.
- (b) The foundations of India's credit and its significance to the country.
- (c) The unusual responsibilities which the Government now carries in relation to the currency.
- (d) The particular financial and economic conditions which exist to-day.

173. The financial significance of the responsibilities of Parliament.—The special responsibilities of Parliament in the financial sphere may be classified under three main heads. First, if Parliament remains, as it must, responsible for defence, it must be able to ensure that the funds to meet the cost of defence are available. Second, Parliament having been hitherto responsible for the general good government of India could not relinquish this responsibility without ensuring that the debts incurred during its period of responsibility are honoured. In this connection we may recall the assurance given by the Secretary of State to the holders of Indian loans in England in Sir Arthur Hirtzel's published letter of January 27, 1930. Third, Parliament must remain responsible for the pay and pensions, family pensions, and provident funds of all officials recruited by the Secretary of State. It may be argued that it would be a sufficient discharge of the responsibility of Parliament, if it were provided as part of the new constitution, that the sums required to make the payments due under the above three main headings should be a statutory first charge on a consolidated fund, payable independent of any vote by the Indian legislature.

But (a), a first charge on revenue is of no value unless the necessary taxes are levied to produce sufficient revenue, and

(b) in this case the total of the charges including only cost of the army, interest on loans and pensions amounts to about 80 per cent. of the net revenue of the central Government. When a "first charge" absorbs all but a narrow margin of the total revenue, the security implied by the nomenclature disappears. In such a case, the authority responsible for seeing that these payments are made has an intimate concern in the whole financial administration of the country.

We do not go so far as to suggest that this circumstance must constitute a permanent obstacle to any transfer of financial responsibility. But Parliament may not unreasonably demand some signal guarantee for the future, before surrendering the security provided by its direct constitutional power to control proposals for taxation and expenditure through a minister responsible to itself.

174. Credit of India.—The maintenance of India's credit is a factor of overriding importance, and having regard to the special circumstances in which India has been governed in the past, the outstanding consideration is that, in the absence of special safeguards and preparation, the removal of the authority and responsibility of the Secretary of State would represent a fundamental change, which might be expected to give a very severe shock to India's credit. However unfair we may feel to be any implied distrust of what is to be expected in the way of financial policy from a responsible Indian Government, it is none the less real, and we have to face realities. We cannot ignore the fact that the foundations on which the financial stability of India depend are of a very special nature, first, owing to the extent to which up to this point India has relied on external resources for the building up of her existing economic structure; second, because of the great part which reliance on the credit of the Secretary of State and the responsibility of Parliament plays in the maintenance of that structure. The peculiar features in India's position have arisen mainly from the historical connection between the United Kingdom and India both in civil administration and in defence, and in the supply of capital raised in the United Kingdom for the construction of railways, and canals, and other public works. India has in consequence built up very large sterling

commitments in the form of loans, pensions, and similar obligations

Moreover, India's credit for the purpose with which we are concerned means something more than the credit of the Government of India as a borrower. Vast amounts of private capital have been invested in the development of the country and its industries, and it can hardly be disputed that a large part of this investment has been made in reliance on the prevailing system of administration, especially financial administration, of the country. A sudden and fundamental change creating uncertainty and doubt as to future policy would inevitably result in a withdrawal of a large part of the capital already invested, and stop the free supply of further capital which the proper development of the country urgently needs. Even the fear of such a change would be sufficient to produce these results, as the experience of recent months has shown. It must also be realized that the withdrawal of existing capital and the restriction of fresh supplies would not merely concern British capital. There are many Indian investors who might seek to invest their capital abroad if they lost confidence in Indian administration, and of this danger also there has been evidence during the last few months. The effect on movements of capital to which we have referred might well be felt on a scale which would mean financial and economic disaster.

Whatever may be thought from the Indian point of view about the desirability of this state of affairs, in which India relies so much on external credit and external services, it is a vital element in the problem, which must be faced with all its consequences, the chief of which is that the means of livelihood and the welfare of a vast portion of the Indian people depend at present on these foundations. If the foundations were withdrawn without an adequate and careful period of replacement, the whole Indian economic life as it exists to day might collapse.

We do not suggest that the factors just mentioned would not be fully appreciated by a popular Finance Minister in India, and indeed we think that their very existence should afford the strongest reasons for his pursuit of a sound financial policy. But change is always unsettling, and our purpose rather is to emphasize the need for establishing confidence before such a change is made.

175 **The Government of India's responsibilities in relation to currency**—The third factor to be considered is the unusual responsibility which the Government now carries in relation to currency. It is, of course, a well known feature of

the situation in India that the responsibility for supporting exchange, and therefore assuming that adequate remittance can be made to meet all foreign exchange requirements, public and private, has in practice been undertaken by the Government and has recently been made a statutory obligation. It has long been felt that this is, on grounds of principle, undesirable and that the right course must be for India to follow the practice of other countries by providing that the control of both currency and credit should be united in the hands of a central bank acting independently of Government. The underlying idea in all countries is that the currency authority should be free to conduct its policy in accordance with the dictates of sound finance detached from all political influence. The official character of the Government in India has hitherto been a distinguishing factor, and it is obvious that the reasons for introducing the practice of other countries into India would be enormously reinforced, if the finance portfolio were to pass into the hand of a minister relying for his position on the support of a political party. We wish therefore to state in unambiguous terms that the formation of a reserve bank on sound lines must in our view be a condition precedent to any transfer of financial responsibility from the agents of Parliament to a minister answerable to the Indian legislature.

It must, however, be admitted that the present is an exceptionally unfavourable time for an attempt to establish a reserve bank. During the present period of falling prices the currency authority of a country like India which relies mainly on agricultural exports, must be forced in order to fulfil its duty for maintenance of exchange (whatever the statutory ratio may be), to follow a course involving the removal of redundant currency from the market. The bank would have to rely on the use of its sterling resources or on sterling borrowing, in which respect its position would be far weaker than that which the Government has held hitherto with the credit of the Secretary of State behind it. But more important still, as has already been pointed out, any sudden change in the administration or even as to the future constitutional position may start a tendency for capital to leave India, and so long as this is going on the balance of remittance may be insufficient with a consequent increase in the strain on the bank's reserves or on its capacity to borrow. Lastly, a special difficulty is created by the fact that in any case a special strengthening of reserves is necessary, for the present gold and sterling reserves held for currency purposes by the Government cannot be regarded as sufficient for the secure working of the reserve bank even in normal times. As

indicated in the report of the last Currency Commission, these reserves will require to be built up gradually, and it is difficult to see how, in all the circumstances, this can be done without further external borrowing on a large scale.

The combination of circumstances, to which we have referred, means that the implementation of a reserve bank to relieve the Government of its functions in regard to currency and exchange is a matter, which demands careful preparation and a combined effort by the Government and the people of the country. It cannot be regarded as a condition easy of fulfillment or lightly left to an uncertain future. At the same time, we must make it absolutely clear that it ought to be definitely a part of our programme, and that it should be undertaken at the earliest possible moment.

We wish here to mention for one further consideration, that it will be necessary that the constitution of the bank should contain safeguards for its future control against the danger of political interference. We should hope that it would be possible to convince Indian opinion of the desirability that such a bank should work in close co-operation with, and on lines approved by, the Bank of England. This idea could be supported by the general consideration of the importance of co-operation between the central banks of the world, and especially within the Empire, while the action just now being taken by the Bank of England in giving control in a period of great difficulty to Australia may help to convince Indian opinion of it also. Whatever the future for India may be she must always be closely dependent upon her standing in the London money market, and nothing could be of greater service in this direction than a close co-operation between a central bank for India and the Bank of England.

170. *Special difficulties inherent in the present financial and economic position.*—Finally, we come to the present special difficulties inherent in India's financial position and in world economic conditions. These are so well known as to require no detailed explanation. The difficulties fall mainly under three headings. First, the general economic difficulties from which all countries which rely mainly on agricultural exports are suffering at the present time. Second, the serious after effects on public and private finance which may be expected to result from the present political disturbances and the programme of those who have organized the civil disobedience campaign, effects which, even if that campaign were immediately terminated, must be felt in the country for a long time to come. Third, the obligation for redemption of existing loans of the Government of India which will be particularly heavy over the next three years,

and the need for further resources in gold or external capital, not only to continue the development of India's railway system, but for establishing a central bank with adequate reserves. It would indeed hardly be possible to imagine a combination of circumstances more unfavourable to an immediate change of policy, which might result in shaking public confidence in the credit of India.

177. Importance of central Government finance in the new constitutional scheme.—There is one further consideration which should be mentioned at this point, namely, the vital importance of maintaining the financial stability of the central Government in India in relation to the constitutional scheme which we are now considering. The proposals of the Statutory Commission would give a wide extension of responsibility and independence to the provincial Governments. Nevertheless, the provinces cannot be regarded as separate economic units, and they must remain to a large extent dependent on the central Government's financial administration and the maintenance of its credit. At the same time, the administration of finance in the provinces may on its side react to an important degree on the general financial position of India, and the centre must be strong enough to protect the situation. Central Government finance indeed may be said to represent a key point in the proposed constitutional structure which may be exposed to heavy and uncertain strains. India can hardly afford to run risks at this point during the early years of the new régime in the provinces.

178. Conclusion that transfer of responsibility requires fulfilment of certain conditions.—From this review of the main factors in the present position we are forced to the conclusion that the occasion for a transfer of financial responsibility cannot be reached apart from the fulfilment of certain conditions, such as the restoration of normal economic conditions, the re-establishment of credit and confidence, and the inauguration and successful working for some time of a reserve bank with adequate sterling reserves. Some of these conditions, such as the last, are clear, and their fulfilment is capable of precise determination. Others are essentially more general and in the last resort His Majesty's Government must be the sole judge of their realization. It is at this point that the essential difficulty arises, and it is precisely on the subject of these conditions that free discussion at the Round Table Conference is likely to be helpful. Pending such discussion we are reluctant to propound final proposals, and in the following paragraphs we do no more than attempt to indicate the general significance of what we have in view.

179 Possible lines of development —The essence of what we contimplc is that we should endeavour as a first step to embark upon a period which is definitely acknowledged as a period of preparation for the transfer of responsibility. Our declared object would be to create such a state of affairs as to make a transfer possible, and to do this with no avoidable delay. It would be the task of the Government to do all in its power 'to expedite the fulfilment' of such of the conditions referred to in the preceding paragraph as it can influence, and accordingly, in co-operation with representatives of Indian opinion, to complete the inauguration of a reserve bank on the lines which we have already sketched, and to consolidate the financial position both as regards revenue and expenditure and the public debt. A concerted effort will be required to overcome the special difficulties referred to in paragraph 176 and to work out a financial programme for the future which will inspire confidence. We trust that our suggestions for a mutual executive, which may give greater harmony with the legislature may go some way to help in this direction and we would also hope that committees of the legislature might provide opportunities for co-operation between Government and the popular representatives.

Apart from these matters it is necessary to say something of those other conditions less easily definable to which we have referred the essential purpose of which would be to establish confidence in Indian administration. The main weight of this task must lie with the leaders of Indian opinion. An authoritative declaration by responsible leaders that they entirely discountenanced the doctrine of repudiation of debts would be of some value but beyond this it would have greater practical effect if Indians could give some signed proof that they are willing to mobilize their private resources for the sake of establishing the national financial position. We say no more on this subject now, leaving it to be further developed in discussion at the Conference. Our general outlook on these questions is that on the one hand while fully recognizing the special difficulties inherent in a transfer of financial responsibility, we accept the position that an eventual transfer is implicit in the declared policy of an advance towards self-government in India inasmuch as financial responsibility is one of the most essential parts of the responsibilities of Government. But we feel that the chances of obtaining that co-operation from Indian public opinion requisite for the fulfilment of the conditions to which we have referred, will be largely dependent on the clarity with which such conditions can be defined and the certainty with which the intentions of His Majesty's Government can be stated. On the other hand, we must emphasize that the chances of an advance are

dependent on action to be taken on the Indian side, for we consider it essential that Indians should realize that they also have a definite task to fulfil, and that it is for them to dispel the misunderstanding and mistrust that have been created. We do not overlook the difficulties in the way of defining precisely how this is to be achieved, but we are of the opinion that unless His Majesty's Government state clearly what is required, and Indians are given a fair chance of making a response with assistance given generously from the British side we cannot expect Indian opinion to accept the difficulties of transfer as an excuse for its indefinite postponement.

There is one subsidiary matter to which we might refer before leaving this subject. If we look forward to a period when the finance portfolio may be held by a responsible minister, in distinction from the system which has prevailed hitherto of filling this post with a specially selected financial expert, one consequence may be to throw a greater burden on the permanent staff of the Finance Department. An elected minister, even if he is himself experienced in finance, will have to devote more of his time to political activities and to rely more on his permanent officials as regards departmental work, and we must emphasize the need for greater continuity than has under the present practice prevailed in the personnel of the highest posts of the department. The recruiting of suitable officers and a provision for their training will become of greater importance, while it must be remembered that the special training ground which is now available in the currency department of the Government will no longer exist after the inauguration of a reserve bank. This may appear to be an administrative rather than a constitutional point, but we attach great importance to it.

180 Safeguards after responsibility is transferred. It will be clear from the nature of the present responsibilities of Parliament, as envisaged in preceding paragraphs, that Parliament so long as certain obligations inherent in the position created by past history remain could not escape the ultimate responsibility in many important respects, and for this purpose it would be necessary to preserve certain safeguards even after the primary responsibility for financial administration had been transferred to a minister responsible to the Indian Legislature. The nature and extent of these must to some extent depend on the measure in which the general conditions precedent had been fulfilled. It is not necessary for our immediate purpose to examine them in detail. They would include —

- (a) The creation of consolidated fund charges to cover such items as interest on debt, railway annuities,

pay, pensions, family pensions, and provident fund payments for civil officers appointed by the Secretary of State, and army officers, and expenditure on defence,

- (b) Some powers of supervision and control to be vested in the Governor General for the purpose of maintaining financial stability,
- (c) Provision for resumption of control by the Secretary of State in the event of a threatened financial breakdown or an actual default under (a).

The provisions under (b) and (c) imply an adequate supply at all times of information to the representatives of His Majesty's Government

We have stated these provisions in very general terms, for in the nature of the case it is difficult to be more precise, particularly as regards provision (b). Much would depend on the manner in which such a power was exercised. It would be a negation of the whole object of the constitutional arrangement which we are considering if interference was carried to the point of destroying the minister's responsibility. There might, however, be occasions of financial danger, short of an actual default, when a power to hold up rather than to veto inadvisable action might be of value and give the popular representatives a chance to reconsider the position and follow wiser counsels. It is probable that, if and when this stage was reached, the Governor General might usefully be assisted by a financial adviser. An adviser, if he had the right personality and experience, might perform an important rôle and establish relations with the finance minister which would be of assistance to the latter. Subject to the safeguards which we have indicated above, we should suppose that at this stage the finance minister would have become responsible to the legislature, and that the supervision, direction and control would have passed to the Governor General, acting on behalf of His Majesty's Government under the superintendence of the Secretary of State. We should further suppose that by that time the advisory committee of the London branch of the reserve bank would have been constituted. This committee would be available to give advice either to the finance minister or to the Governor General with his financial adviser. The future evolution of these arrangements would necessarily have to depend on practical experience. We should, on the assumption that all went well, look forward to a gradual development through decreasing use of the special powers of the Governor General.

181 Relations with the Secretary of State—Continued
 ly with the action which we have described in paragraph 179
 by way of preparation for the later transfer of financial
 responsibility, we recommend some modification in the rela-
 tions between the Government of India and the Secretary of
 State. In a subsequent portion of this despatch we shall con-
 sider the general constitutional aspect of this question,
 and it is sufficient to say here that in our view the Secretary
 of State should in future exercise only a power of superin-
 tendence, direction and control, reserving the first executive
 authority in such matters only as might be definitely removed
 from the exercise of the authority of the Government of
 India. It is first necessary to ask whether there are any such
 matters in the field of finance.

(a) *Sterling borrowing*—We take first the question of
 sterling borrowing. In the report of the Indian Statutory
 Commission reference is made to a suggestion that the High
 Commissioner instead of the Secretary of State in Council,
 should undertake the task of floating sterling loans for Gov-
 ernments in India and should be assisted in its performance
 by a small committee of experts. The main reason
 given is that the control of currency in India and the raising
 of loans in India rests, in practice, with the Government of
 India. This statement does not accurately represent the
 facts. The amount of loans raised in India and the terms
 on which they are raised, are subject to the approval of the
 Secretary of State while the Secretary of State's control in
 currency affairs is not by any means confined to broad ques-
 tions of policy. Moreover the Secretary of State manages
 such matters as the ways and means operations in London,
 the investments of the Home treasury balances and the sale
 and purchase of silver.

When the reserve bank scheme was under discussion
 in 1927, it was contemplated that the bank should undertake
 all the remittance operations of the Government of India,
 and would supply the Secretary of State with sterling funds
 against corresponding debits in rupees in India. If the scheme
 is followed when a reserve bank is created practically
 all the control of the Secretary of State over
 the details of the currency and ways and means operations
 will automatically cease and it might then be desirable to
 relieve him of the function of floating loans for the Govern-
 ment of India. The reserve bank manager in London might
 have an advisory committee to assist him, and the High

Commissioner in consultation with the manager of the reserve bank and his advisory committee, could suitably undertake the management of the Government of India's sterling borrowings. But until the reserve bank is created we consider that, from the administrative point of view, it would only make for inconvenience and delay to transfer these functions to the High Commissioner, and there would in addition be the possibility of difference of opinion and friction between the advisers of the High Commissioner and the Secretary of State, who would still retain his powers of superintendence, direction and control.

Our view, therefore is that the question of transferring the function of borrowing in London from the Secretary of State to the High Commissioner should in any case be postponed until a reserve bank is created. Moreover, and thus is a governing consideration the effect of such a transfer of the borrowing function on the standing of Indian loans in London would need to be carefully considered. Many technical points of substantial importance such as the effect on the position of the Government of India sterling securities as "trustee securities", require careful examination when any change is considered, and on them we shall address you separately. For the present the function of borrowing in London or more correctly outside India together with the control of ways and means operations in London and the investment of the Home treasury balances can well remain in their present form with the Secretary of State.

The control over the gold standard reserve is another matter which may be held to fall within the same category, though here again the creation of a reserve bank and the amalgamation of the reserves would alter the situation. The recommendations made in this sub paragraph are intended to be read in the light of the general observations made in sub paragraph (c).

(b) *General financial administration*—We would suggest that in all other matters the powers of the Secretary of State should be those of superintendence, direction and control. The control of the Secretary of State over finance is at present of two kinds. The general control, which has as its object the maintenance of financial stability and the observance of canons of sound finance cannot be defined by rule, and includes general control over such matters as the budget and taxation, currency, exchange remittances and borrowing. In this latter sphere we contemplate that the control will more and more be confined to broad questions of policy and that interference in details of administration will be avoided. More exact definition is hardly possible, but we recommend

in a later portion of this despatch that the Secretary of State's controlling power should be specified in the same terms as which Parliament may see fit to define the purposes which it must continue to be concerned to secure in India.

(c) *Other matters for control*—There are other matters in which control can be defined by rule, as at present in the central audit resolution. Here the Secretary of State will require to retain such control as is necessary to safeguard his responsibility for members of the services appointed by him and rule 1 of the appendix to the central audit resolution will in substance have to be retained. Rules 2 and 3 which impose restrictions upon the Government of India's powers to create permanent and temporary posts have already been greatly relaxed by rule 10 of the new Classification Rules but these restrictions might now, in our opinion disappear. Similarly the grant of unusual pensions (rule 1) should be left to the discretion of the Government of India. Rules 5 to 7 deal with expenditure on military works and stores. We doubt whether these special restrictions by rule are necessary in addition to the general power of superintendence, direction and control. Rule 8 (a) and (b) deal with minor matters which might be left to the Government of India. Rule 8 (c) deals with the Governor General's amenities, staff household and contract allowances, etc. There may be some advantage in reserving the control in these last mentioned matters for an outside authority, but apart from this possible exception and the retention of rule 1 relative to the service, all the restrictions in the central audit resolution might be removed.

(d) *Secretary of State's Council*. We deal elsewhere with the constitutional position of the Secretary of State's Council and will merely add here that we regard it as important, not that there should be financial control by the Council—indeed we are recommending the abolition of the financial vote by the Council but that the Secretary of State should have at his disposal the best financial advice available in the City. This is a subject which requires further discussion but we need say no more for our present purpose.

(e) *General spirit of relations with the Secretary of State*. We may perhaps with advantage sum up our views as to what henceforth should become the relations between the Secretary of State and the Government of India in financial matters.

We consider that whatever the immediate constitutional changes may be, a stage has been reached now when the main direction of financial policy must definitely be regarded

is resting with the Government of India and that the function of the Secretary of State should be regarded as that of giving counsel and support in financial matters to the Government of India rather than that of exercising detailed control. Indian opinion is very closely interested in the conduct of Indian financial affairs in London and particularly in the sterling borrowing policy together with the methods of floating loans. Subject always to the observance of principles of sound finance it is desirable that the financial policy should be conducted in a spirit responsive to Indian opinion and we should go so far as to recommend this even if on occasion some slight sacrifice may have to be made. No system can work successfully if Indian opinion is strongly opposed to the policy of Government, and comparatively minor matters often lead to a disproportionate amount of political hostility while the cumulative effect of a number of minor irritants may sometimes provoke political opposition of real importance. If the Secretary of State can support India's credit in London can make available to the Government of India the best advice from the city of London, can from his records supply an element of continuity and knowledge of past history as an aid in assessing the problems of today and can, by counsel given in a detached atmosphere supply at times a balance to views perhaps unduly influenced by local factors, then his co-operation can be of the greatest possible value to India and the relation thus interpreted might even with advantage continue when the finance portfolio came to be actually held by a minister responsible to the Indian legislature. But the success of such a relation depends on the recognition of its limitations and any attempt to control the details of India's financial policy from London must be regarded as an anachronism.

COMMERCE

182 The demand for liberty to control economic policy — For a number of years past there has been an insistent demand from Indians of all shades of political thought that the economic policy of the country should be shaped on national lines that in particular industrial development should be actively pursued and that the control should be placed in Indian hands. Even under the present constitution an attempt has been made to meet this demand by means of the fiscal autonomy convention, according to which the superintendence, direction and control of the Secretary of State are held in suspense when the Government of India and the legislature are in agreement on any question of fiscal policy. If the attempt is to be made to give to Indians a larger share in moulding the policy of the central Government, there can be no question that in the economic

sphere the demand for a further advance is keen, and unless in this region some transfer of power proves feasible, it will not be possible to satisfy Indian aspirations. The question to what extent power can be transferred, therefore, is of great significance and must be fully considered. We have no desire to magnify obstacles, which it may be possible to remove into insuperable barriers, but there are real difficulties to be overcome which cannot be ignored or brushed aside. Most of the subjects which require mention are under the administration of the Commerce Department, but we shall refer also to certain subjects, which are at present controlled by other Departments of Government.

18. The customs tariff.—The most powerful instrument which Government possesses of pursuing an active programme of industrial development and employment is the customs tariff. But the tariff has a dual aspect, for while tariff policy exercises a decisive influence on the economic and industrial life of the country, the Government of India must look to the tariff as the principal source of their revenues. Revenue considerations, therefore, must play a large part in shaping tariff policy. Again tariff policy may have international repercussions, or may raise questions between India and other parts of the Empire, and Parliament must necessarily retain control in the sphere of external relations. For the present, therefore, two limitations on India's complete control of the tariff are inevitable. Of these the financial limitation is inherent in the facts, and a finance minister responsible to the Indian legislature no less than an official finance member would necessarily regard the tariff from a point of view by no means identical with that of the member or minister in charge of the commerce portfolio whose primary interest is the effect of customs duties either on the revenue. But even during the period within which the tariff is introduced in paragraph 178, the control of the Finance Department might remain in official hands, the financial considerations need not prevent substantial progress in the direction which Indian opinion favours. The second limitation is not likely to involve constant interference, but is consistent with the grant of considerable latitude to the Government of India and its representatives when commercial negotiations have to be undertaken either with foreign countries or with other parts of the British Commonwealth. So far as Great Britain itself is concerned, control might reasonably be exercised to secure for British goods most favoured nation tariff treatment, but it would be for the Indian Government and legislature of the future to decide all questions of preferential rates of duty. Other countries within the Empire do not necessarily extend most favoured nation treatment to Indian goods, and subject only to the general super-

vision of the Secretary of State, the authorities in India should be free to deal with each case as it arose. Apart from the two limitations we have mentioned in the spheres of finance and external relations, we contemplate that there should be no outside interference with India's management of her customs tariff, and we believe that a wide field will be opened up within which Indian members of the Government will be able to give effect to India's desires.

184. **Discrimination against British business**—We have referred in an earlier paragraph to the necessity of devising effective guarantees, which would secure British firms and companies doing business in India against unfair discrimination. The apprehensions felt by the British business community arise chiefly in connection with the laws relating to joint stock companies generally, and to insurance and banking companies in particular, the laws relating to merchant shipping and inland navigation, the policy which ought to be pursued in the development of industries by means of bounties or direct State assistance of other kinds, the position of public utility companies, such as railways, tramways and electric supply companies operating under licence or under contract with the Secretary of State, and of the holders of mining leases granted by Government, and the security of those engaged in professions and callings for which special qualifications are required, such as those of doctors, chartered accountants and lawyers. The field covered is a wide one, and includes many subjects of first class importance to India's economic future. We believe that if once agreement could be reached as to the position of British enterprise in India, and if by that means the apprehensions of the European business community could be removed, there is no reason why the control of policy should not pass into Indian hands, and in that case the occasions for interference by the representatives of Parliament would be very infrequent. The problem is to devise means by which India's reasonable aspirations can be satisfied without injustice to those British trading interests which have contributed much to India's past history, and which, we believe, have a valuable part to play in India's future. The question is both important and difficult, for while we cannot but sympathize with the earnest desire of Indians to see their countrymen taking an increasing share in the commercial and industrial life of the country, we must also take account of the anxiety with which European business men regard the future after the transfer of power has taken place, and in so far as this anxiety may seem to be well founded, we are concerned to provide safeguards against injustice. We could not in the space at our disposal attempt to discuss in any great detail the various subjects which would require consi-

sphere the demand for a further advance is keen, and unless in this region some transfer of power proves feasible, it will not be possible to satisfy Indian aspirations. The question to what extent power can be transferred, therefore, is of great significance and must be fully considered. We have no desire to magnify obstacles, which it may be possible to remove, into insuperable barriers, but there are real difficulties to be overcome which cannot be ignored or brushed aside. Most of the subjects which require mention are under the administration of the Commerce Department, but we shall refer also to cognate subjects, which are at present controlled by other departments of Government.

18: The customs tariff.—The most powerful instrument which a Government desirous of pursuing an active programme of industrial development can employ is the customs tariff. But the tariff has a dual aspect, for while tariff policy exercises a decisive influence on the economic and industrial life of the country, the Government of India must look to the tariff as the principal source of their revenues. Revenue considerations, therefore, must play a large part in shaping tariff policy. Again, tariff policy may have international reactions, or may raise questions between India and other parts of the Empire, and Parliament must necessarily retain control in the sphere of external relations. For the present, therefore, two limitations on India's complete control of the tariff are inevitable. Of these, the financial limitation is inherent in the facts, and a finance minister responsible to the Indian legislature, no less than an official finance member, would necessarily regard the tariff from a point of view by no means identical with that of the member or minister in charge of the commerce portfolio whose primary interest is the effect of customs duties rather than revenue. But even during the period within which for the time being as adduced in paragraph 178 the control of the Finance Department might remain in official hands, the financial considerations need not prevent substantial progress in the direction which Indian opinion favours. The second limitation is not likely to involve constant interference, but is consistent with the grant of considerable latitude to the Government of India and its representatives, when commercial negotiations have to be undertaken either with foreign countries or with other parts of the British Commonwealth. So far as Great Britain itself is concerned, control might reasonably be exercised to secure for British goods most favoured nation tariff treatment, but it would be for the Indian Government and legislature of the future to decide all questions of preferential rates of duty. Other countries within the Empire do not necessarily extend most favoured nation treatment to Indian goods, and subject only to the general super-

vision of the Secretary of State, the authorities in India should be free to deal with each case as it arose. Apart from the two limitations we have mentioned in the spheres of finance and external relations, we contemplate that there should be no outside interference with India's management of her customs tariff, and we believe that a wide field will be opened up within which Indian members of the Government will be able to give effect to India's desires.

184 Discrimination against British business—We have referred in an earlier paragraph to the necessity of devising effective guarantees which would secure British firms and companies doing business in India against unfair discrimination. The apprehensions felt by the British business community arise chiefly in connection with the laws relating to joint stock companies generally, and to insurance and banking companies in particular, the laws relating to merchant shipping and inland navigation, the policy which might be pursued in the development of industries by means of bounties or direct State assistance of other kinds, the position of public utility companies, such as railways, tramways and electric supply companies operating under licence or under contract with the Secretary of State and of the holders of mining leases granted by Government, and the security of those engaged in professions and callings for which special qualifications are required such as those of doctors, chartered accountants and lawyers. The field covered is a wide one and includes many subjects of first class importance to India's economic future. We believe that if once agreement could be reached as to the position of British enterprise in India and if by that means the apprehensions of the European business community could be removed there is no reason why the control of policy should not pass into Indian hands and in that case the occasions for interference by the representatives of Parliament would be very infrequent. The problem is to devise means by which India's reasonable aspirations can be satisfied without injustice to those British trading interests which have contributed much to India's past history, and which we believe, have a valuable part to play in India's future. The question is both important and difficult, for while we cannot but sympathize with the earnest desire of Indians to see their countrymen taking an increasing share in the commercial and industrial life of the country, we must also take account of the anxiety with which European business men regard the future after the transfer of power has taken place and in so far as this anxiety may seem to be well founded we are concerned to provide safeguards against injustice. We could not in the space at our disposal attempt to discuss in any great detail the various subjects which would require consi-

deration before any settlement could be reached nor indeed is it necessary to do so for our present purpose. But it may be useful if under the various heads we attempt to indicate the apprehensions which are felt and the reasons underlying them.

185 Qualifications for the practice of certain callings.—

Some of the subjects to which we have referred could be dismissed briefly. The qualifications required for the practice of certain professions and callings may be mentioned next. A chartered accountant for example may be qualified under the existing law to practise his profession in India in virtue of the British qualification which he possesses. It should certainly be open to the Legislature to prescribe what qualifications would be necessary for the future and to require that these qualifications should be the same for all candidates of any nationality. But apprehensions are undoubtedly felt that the legislation might take a form which would deprive those qualified under the existing law of the privileges which they enjoy. We do not think that on this point there will be any serious controversy, but legislation of the kind apprehended would obviously be unjust.

186 Public utility undertakings.—Next in order it may be convenient to take public utility undertakings operating under licences from Government or under contracts with the Secretary of State and the companies or firms holding mining leases from Government. Ordinarily both the licences and the contracts give in option to Government to decide at fixed periods whether the concessions should be terminated and lay down the terms upon which if termination is exercised the property of the company must be returned. Similarly, mining leases are granted for fixed periods at the end of which they terminate and the minerals are to be returned. As financial considerations are involved in the termination of the concession, the decision whether to terminate or not is left to the Government. We see no reason for the exercise of any special powers of control by the agents of Parliament when the termination of a concession at the appointed date is in question. But apprehensions are in fact felt by the non-Indian companies who have received these concessions that either the powers (other than the power of termination) reserved to Government under the licence or contract may be exercised to their detriment or that by legislation a concession may be terminated before its due date or alternatively that the terms of a concession may be modified during its currency to the detriment of the company. We entertain no doubt that power should be reserved to secure just and equitable treatment in this respect for firms and companies concerned, if the occasion for its exercise should ever arise.

187 Ordinary British commercial undertakings—the cases considered in the last two paragraphs are comparatively simple. When, however, we turn to consider the position of the British companies which enter into competitive business in India, competing on equal terms with Indian enterprise, the case is different and requires fuller consideration. Such companies may be engaged in general trade, or industrial production, or may undertake more specialized business such as banking or insurance. So far as the companies engaged in industrial production are concerned, apprehension has been aroused by the frequently expressed demand for direct Indianization, to be secured by the imposition of conditions as to the number of Indian directors, and the facilities to be afforded for the training of Indian apprentices, or, in the case of new companies, by requiring that a proportion of the shares, sufficient to establish Indian control, should be definitely reserved to Indian investors. Sometimes it has been suggested that these conditions should be enforced only when the company is engaged in a protected industry, or when it is in receipt of bounties (or other direct assistance) granted by the State in order to encourage the development of industries and sometimes that they should be imposed upon all companies as a condition of engaging in a particular manufacture or trade. The proposals made as regards insurance and banking companies have been somewhat different. Direct Indianization has not been much in evidence and the line taken has been to advocate schemes under which non-Indian companies would be allowed to operate in India only under licence or subject to special restriction and conditions. Some of the proposals made may be regarded as fair subjects for discussion on their merits, provided that all companies whether Indian or non-Indian, are to be treated alike but some advocates of proposals of this kind have not attempted to conceal the fact that one of the objects which they had in view was to promote the growth of Indian companies at the expense of British companies and for this purpose to impose restrictions on non-Indian companies which would not be applicable to Indian companies. Other examples might be given but we shall mention only two. In Bengal there have been many expressions of feeling against the British companies which operate the inland steamship services. We are not concerned here with the merits of the complaints made but the attitude of those who have been prominent in the agitation makes it clear that their ultimate objective is the transfer of the inland steamship services to Indian hands and that in their view the powers of Government and of the legislature ought to be freely used to achieve that result. Finally, we may refer in a sentence to the agitation on the subject of the reservation of the Indian coal

traffic to vessels owned and managed by Indians. The object sought to be attained is the development of an Indian mercantile marine, but the method proposed to be adopted is the exclusion from the trade of all non Indian companies.

188 Indian feeling that existence of British enterprises blocks advance—We have said enough perhaps to make it clear that the apprehensions of the European business community are not without substantial foundation. During the last ten years, in one branch of commerce and industry after another, the evidence has been unmistakable that important sections of Indian opinion desire to secure the rapid development of Indian enterprises at the expense of what British firms have laboriously built up over a long series of years. There is nothing surprising in the fact that national consciousness should thus have found expression. Indians who desire to see the growth of Indian banking, Indian insurance, Indian merchant shipping, or Indian industries find themselves faced by the long established British concerns whose experience and accumulated resources render them formidable competitors. In these circumstances, it may seem to them that the ground is already occupied and that there can be no room for the growth of Indian commerce and industry until the British firms which are already in the field can be cleared out of the way. But, however natural such feelings may be, they might lead, if allowed free scope, to serious injustice, and partly as a consequence of this and partly for other reasons they are fraught with grave danger to the political and economic future of India. We feel real apprehension as to the consequences which may ensue, if the present attitude of mutual suspicion and misinterpretation is allowed to continue and to grow worse. For this reason we regard it as of high importance that the attempt should be made now to arrive at a settlement which both parties can honourably accept. So long as the power to direct policy in the economic sphere rests with the agents of Parliament it will be impossible, we fear, to combat the suspicion, however unjust that the interests of British trade weigh more with the Government than the interests of India. In itself we regard this as a cogent reason why commercial subjects should in future be administered in accordance with the views of the legislature. But equally, if the transfer of power were to take place before means had been found to allay the reasonable misgivings of British business men the consequences must be grave. In the last resort no doubt overriding powers would have to be reserved to the agents of Parliament to interfere in order to prevent injustice and to secure fair treatment. But if, as we fear in default of agreement might be the case, occasions for interference were

frequent, the friction generated would be intense and the harmonious working of the administration seriously prejudiced.

189. Necessity of doing justice to both British and Indian points of view.—If agreement is ever to be reached, full justice must be done both to the British and the Indian points of view. The differences which have disclosed themselves relate not to aims but to methods. We do not believe that the British community in India have any lack of sympathy for Indian ambitions, or any desire to retard the development of Indian industry and commerce. But what has aroused their fears is the tendency displayed in certain quarters to advocate measures designed to secure the rapid development of Indian enterprises at the expense of the British concerns already established in the country. Proposals such as we have described in paragraph 187 cannot but convey the impression to the British business community that, if commercial policy came to be administered in responsibility to the Indian legislature, they would have no security of equal treatment, that they would be left to carry on their business only on sufferance, and that indeed they might expect to be treated in all respects as foreigners. Such a position they may well feel, apart from any question of justice, is consistent neither with the part which the community has played in the development of the country, nor with the intimate relations which must continue to exist between Great Britain and India. But if once they could be assured that an Indian Government would treat them not as aliens but as citizens, we do not doubt that they would play a worthy part in the commercial life of the country, and that as time went on their co-operation in furthering the attainment of the objects which India desires would be forthcoming in increasing measure.

From the Indian side, the objection may be raised that, if the interests of British concerns are to be fully safeguarded, no room is left for the development of Indian commerce and industry. Where feelings of this sort are in fact entertained, we think they are largely due to a misconception. For one thing they do much less than justice to the developments which have already taken place. . . . to give only one instance, in the . . . the control of the tariff is placed in the hands of the Indian legislature, it will control the most powerful instrument which can be used to promote industrial development. With certain exceptions, the principal British firms established in the country are for the most part engaged in enterprises, such as the jute mills and the tea gardens, which are not likely to come

within the scope of any protective policy, and Indian companies could hope to start unhandicapped by the competition of established British concerns. Another point to be remembered is that enterprises, at present British, may in the ordinary course of events and owing to natural causes pass into Indian hands, as has already happened on more than one occasion. Apart from actual transfers of ownership we do not doubt that British undertakings will in future find it to their advantage to go a long way in the direction of Indianization by providing facilities for the training of Indians by enlisting the support of Indian capital to the largest extent practicable and by the appointment of Indian directors to companies registered in India or by the appointment of local boards controlling Indians, if the company is registered outside India. Many British firms both in India and in other countries, have adopted this policy in the past, but they would no doubt feel that there is a wide difference between a process which comes about through natural causes and one which is artificially and arbitrarily imposed by governmental action. Finally there are methods by which Indian aspirations could be satisfied without inflicting injustice. Thus for example, when it is proposed that direct State assistance should be given for the encouragement of industries it would be perfectly open to the Government to attach conditions as to Indianization in the case of all firms who may apply for assistance but were not already engaged in the business at the time the scheme of assistance was sanctioned. This was the recommendation in 1923 of the External Capital Committee, of which two Members of the Government of India were members and both before and after the submission of the Committee's report action in this sense has been taken as for example in the Steel Industry (Protection) Act of 1924. No one we think could fairly claim that the discretion of the legislature should be fettered except to the extent necessary to secure justice to those firms which had already established themselves in the country. As a final example of what is in our minds we may refer again to the inland steamship companies. It might be considered desirable on public grounds that the inland steamship service should be brought under public control as part of the general transport system of the country and administered in close connection with the railways. In such an event all that the existing companies could fairly claim would be that they should not without compensation be deprived of their existing right to operate their services and that the compensation to be paid should be determined by an independent tribunal.

196 Desirability of agreement.—We have attempted by illustration to indicate the lines on which British and Indian

opinion might be brought together, but it is not possible at this stage to go further. In our view, the matter is one which requires full and frank discussion between those principally concerned and we have no doubt it will receive close attention at the Round Table Conference. There are of course many points which would require consideration in detail, and it may not be possible for the Conference to examine them fully, but if the prospects of agreement seemed good, they might suitably form the subject of further discussion either in India or in England. The essential prerequisite of a satisfactory agreement seems to us to be the frank recognition on either side of what the other can reasonably claim. The British business community has played an important part in the history of the country, it controls commercial enterprises of the greatest magnitude, its elected representatives sit, and will no doubt continue to sit, in the legislatures; it can still make valuable contributions to the well-being and prosperity of India, and its members may rightly expect that they should not be treated as foreigners. We have already referred to the intimate connection which must continue to exist between Great Britain and India and it seems to us to follow that, subject always to India's right to receive reciprocal treatment, citizens of any part of the Empire should be allowed to enter India freely, to engage freely in any trade, business, profession or calling, and when established in India to receive just treatment. From India's side it may well be urged that she should be free to develop her own industry and commerce by any means which do not inflict injustice on any section of the community, and do not involve the exclusion of British citizens from participation in her future development. A further claim might also be put forward on her behalf. There are enterprises which Indians regard as national, and which at present are mainly or wholly in British hands. It would be idle to expect that they would be content for an indefinite period to remain with their management shrouded in the conduct of these enterprises, and if the methods at first proposed in order to satisfy Indian hopes must be ruled out because they involve injustice or are inconsistent with the position which Great Britain holds in India, Indians may fairly ask that the British business community should cooperate in finding other methods to bring about the desired result.

The possibility of reaching an agreement on these difficult matters depends largely upon the spirit in which they are approached. Notwithstanding the unfortunate history of the last few months we believe that there is sufficient goodwill on both sides to overcome the difficulties if they are frankly faced. The importance of reaching a permanent settlement of the question can hardly be exaggerated.

More perhaps than any other single factor, it would help to create harmonious relations between Great Britain and India, on the strength of which we could look forward with confidence to a future in which Indian and British enterprises could work together on terms of mutual advantage and respect.

RAILWAYS

191 Administration of the Railway Department—The commercial and industrial prosperity of any country is largely dependent on the efficiency of its transport system, and particularly of its railways. In India the distances are so great that low freights are essential to the growth of industries, as well as to the welfare of the agriculturist, while at the same time the railways are by far the largest purchasers of manufactured articles in the country, and the railway demand is a vital factor in the prosperity of the engineering industry. In these circumstances it is natural that those who desire freedom to develop Indian industry and commerce on national lines, should also put forward an insistent demand in regard to the railways. In our view the demand is one which should be met as far as possible, and we think that if in the future the control of commercial and industrial policy is to rest with the Indian legislature the general direction of railway policy should be placed in the same hands. It becomes necessary therefore to consider both the limitations which, for the present Parliament might think fit to retain in order to safeguard matters in which it is interested, and also the conditions under which the control of policy could safely be transferred. The latter point is one to which we attach great importance for while in all countries railway policy is a matter for Government and the legislature to decide it by no means follows that the commercial management of railways can be wisely or safely exercised by those whom the legislature directly controls.

192 Purposes for which Parliament must retain control—The purposes in which Parliament must we think continue to be interested so far as the railways are concerned fall under the heads of Defence, Finance, the Services, and the Anglo Indian community.

Defence—Those who are responsible for the defence and internal security of the country clearly cannot disinterest themselves in the efficiency of the railways for any serious breakdown might have calamitous consequences in a crisis. It is not only the strategic lines on the frontier which are in question but also the main trunk lines throughout India, and the military authorities are entitled to assurances both

as to the adequacy of the equipment of the lines and of their standard of maintenance, and as to the efficiency of the traffic arrangements

Finance—Under the head Finance, account must be taken of the enormous capital sums (largely raised in Great Britain) which have been invested in the railways. It is true that the security on which the loans were raised was not the railway revenues alone, but the whole of the revenues of the Government of India. If, however, the railways were unable to earn their interest charges, it is much to be feared that the burden would be too heavy for the Government of India to meet, and the solvency of the railways is therefore an interest which Parliament is bound to safeguard. There is another point at which the connection between the railways and the Finance Department is close and intimate, for the raising of capital for railway development must both react, and be dependent, on the general credit of the Government of India and its financial circumstances from time to time. Whether the connection could be rendered less direct and immediate by proceeding further with the separation of railway finance is a question which should be explored, but under existing conditions the Finance Department is most intimately concerned in many questions of railway policy.

Services—Under the head Services, several points require notice. In the railway services, as in others, the existing and accruing rights of officers appointed by the Secretary of State must be safeguarded, and it will be important also to ensure that a large number of the senior officers do not quit the service prematurely. Indianization is now going forward rapidly, the rate of Indian recruitment for the superior services being 75 per cent. and we have no desire to retard the process, but the possibility of efficient administration depends on the retention of the existing senior officers until Indians are in a position to replace them. Finally, questions may arise as to the percentage of European recruitment, which for the future may be deemed necessary on military grounds.

The Anglo Indian community—The Anglo Indian community has in the past rendered very important services to the railways and still holds a large number of posts in particular branches of railway work. The economic life of the community is indeed to a large extent dependent on the opportunities of employment which the railways offer, and its members are gravely apprehensive of what may occur if and when any change takes place in the present system of administration and control. In view of the history of the community a special obligation, we think, rests upon Parliament, before relaxing its own control to ensure, as far as

may be practicable, that the interests of the Anglo Indian community are protected

193 Necessity of separating commercial management from direction of policy—Before explaining how we think the purposes of Parliament may best be safeguarded, we must turn to the question to which we made brief allusion at the end of paragraph 191. The experience of many countries has shown the disadvantage of subjecting the administration of State owned railways to the close and detailed scrutiny of a popular legislature, which concerns itself not only with broad questions of policy but also with administrative practice in all its ramifications. Under the present constitution, the legislature can exert considerable influence on the railway administration, and the dangers to be apprehended are already becoming evident. We can find no reason for thinking that the difficulties in India would be less than they have been found elsewhere, and we have no doubt that continuance of the present system under which the railways are directly administered by a branch of the executive Government, would, as soon as the legislature was in a position to assert its authority develop tendencies leading directly to inefficiency and ultimately endangering the financial results of railway working. The member of an official Government not responsible to the legislature is in a position to resist these tendencies when they threaten to work serious harm, but when a member or minister must work in harmony with the legislature if he is to retain his position, the pressure may become irresistible. It seems to us clear that there can be no material change in the control of railway policy in railway matters until a system of administration has been set up which while leaving to Government and the legislature the control of broad questions of policy would locate the commercial management elsewhere.

A change in the system of administration seems to us necessary for another reason. The solvency of the Indian railway system and its efficient working are matters in which Parliament is interested both on financial and military grounds but it does not seem to us practicable to secure these interests by attempting to control the day to day administration of the department. If an elected member of the Government replaced the present official member and became responsible for the commercial management of the railways as well as for the direction of policy he might often be led under pressure from the legislature to initiate action which the agents of Parliament felt to be dangerous both to solvency and efficiency. They would then be faced by the choice between two alternatives. On the one hand frequent interference would be most prejudicial to the smooth working of the administration while the other continued acquiescence

would tend to render nugatory the powers which Parliament desired to retain. In these circumstances, we are forced to the conclusion that, if the purposes of Parliament are to be secured, this can be done only by modifying the system of administration, and not by an attempt at detailed control, which would be foredoomed to failure.

194 Proposed statutory railway authority—We can describe the scheme which we contemplate only in the broadest outline. An authority for the administration of the railways should, we think, be set up by Statute. The Act would, of course, provide for the constitution and powers of the authority, and for the powers of control to be reserved to the Government of India. From the outset the authority should include Indian members. It would we think be desirable to make statutory provision for the general principles in accordance with which the railways should be administered, especially on the financial side as for example the manner in which the allocations for depreciation should be calculated, the constitution of the reserve fund and the purposes for which it should be used, and the amount of the contribution to general revenues. The control of policy in all important matters would remain with the Government of India and the central legislature but it would be important to leave the statutory authority free to act without interference in the detailed arrangements it might make to carry out the policies laid down. Much will depend on the precision with which from the outset the powers to be exercised respectively by the authority and by the Government of India can be defined. But we cannot attempt at this stage to indicate what these powers should be. The question requires full investigation in order that the largest possible advantage may be derived from the experience of other countries where the State management of railways has led to difficulties.

195 Necessity for enquiry—It will be obvious that it would be impossible to devise a satisfactory scheme of administration without a detailed enquiry by a committee or commission. Such an enquiry should we think be instituted as soon as possible. It would be the duty of the investigating body to make recommendations as to the manner in which the authority should be constituted, the powers it should exercise, the matters for which provision should be made in the Act setting up the authority, the control to be reserved to the Government of India and the powers to be reserved to the Secretary of State in order to safeguard the purposes of Parliament. A complete enumeration of the matters to be examined we cannot of course attempt.

but they should certainly include the subjects specified in paragraph 192 above. There is one other matter of great importance. The existence in India, side by side, of State-owned and managed railways and railways owned by the State but managed by sterling companies domiciled in England, makes it peculiarly difficult to devise a satisfactory scheme for setting up a statutory railway authority for the administration of the railways. The contracts of the company-managed railways are with the Secretary of State, and though the Government of India exercises by delegation many of the powers reserved by the contracts to the Secretary of State, the ultimate control rests entirely in his hands, and the companies, by reason of their domicile, have direct access to him. It will be necessary for those making the enquiry to examine the question closely, and to consider how far the powers of the Secretary of State under the contracts should be exercised by the statutory railway authority, and in what matters the Secretary of State himself should reserve control. Their task will be extremely complex and difficult, but we have no doubt that the difficulties must be faced. It is our desire to see the direction of railway policy placed in the hands of popular ministers, but it seems to us an indispensable preliminary that a system of administration should first be established, which will provide for the efficient commercial management of the railways, and will also to a large extent safeguard the purposes of Parliament and avoid the necessity for detailed control.

196. *Method of legislation.*—Before any scheme for establishing a statutory authority to administer the railways is adopted, it would be necessary that Indian opinion should have full opportunity of expression, and any commission or committee which may be set up to consider the question should of course include representatives of Indian opinion as well as the necessary financial and railway experts. These enquiries must take time, and since it is desirable that the new system of administration should be ready to function by the date on which the new constitution comes into force, it is evident that special steps will be necessary in order to expedite the procedure. We should propose that, following the South African precedent, provision should be made in the constitution for the establishment of the railway authority by the insertion of a section in the Government of India Act, the detailed provisions necessary being included in rules made under the Act. These rules might be subject to modification by the Indian legislature after the lapse of a sufficient period to enable the new authority to establish its position and all concerned to gain experience of the working of the new system.

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

197. In the immediately preceding sections we have been concerned to develop our suggestions for the general structure of government at the centre, according as they have application to particular departments. We now turn to India's external relations in which several departments are concerned. The problems which arise have not fallen within the scope of the proposals of the Indian Statutory Commission, perhaps because no definite constitutional provisions appeared to be required in the structure which they contemplate. But the demand of Indian opinion, which we have described as directed to obtain self-government at home and national recognition abroad, leads us to consider to what extent the central executive which we contemplate might be concerned with the external relations of India with the other parts of the Empire and with foreign countries.

The existing position has been described in the memorandum which we submitted to the Indian Statutory Commission on the status and position of India in the British Empire and in the India Office memorandum on the international status of India. It is beyond doubt that there has so far been no delegation of authority to the Government of India in regard to external matters. As regards commercial agreements with foreign countries she has not the power which the Dominions have to enter into direct negotiations. The Government of India Act restricts the power of the Governor General in Council to make political treaties and forbids the Indian legislature, without the previous sanction of the Governor General, to legislate regarding the relations of Government with foreign Princes or States. We do not contemplate that in present circumstances the Government of India could have a decisive concern with those foreign relations which closely overlie the right to make war and peace. On first class questions of foreign and Imperial policy independent action by India is not yet within the realm of practical politics. India is indeed more continuously and practically concerned with foreign policy particularly in the Middle East than any of the self-governing Dominions. But whatever may be the degree of consultation with the Government of India, and whatever the agency functions which that Government may perform, the decisions must still remain with His Majesty's Government. Nevertheless, there is a large range of external relations which may conveniently be so classed in distinction from foreign affairs, and in which we see scope for an increasing recognition of the individuality of India among the nations of the world. It may well be that if the purposes of Parliament are defined, as we propose, the Government of India may enjoy considerable liberty in

matters such as commercial treaties, and the treatment of Indians overseas. We make no precise proposals in this regard for, whether our relations be with countries within or outside the Empire, we consider that the functions of the Government of India must develop by agreement and convention rather than by the enactment of constitutional provision. It is by the growth of understandings and conventions and not by provisions of positive law that the Dominions have attained their present position. These are the lines on which India's authority over her own external affairs must grow. Such a development not only postulates an alteration in the constitution of the Government of India which would confer upon it a distinct individuality for domestic purposes, but is also its necessary complement if the aspirations of India for a recognition of its status at home and abroad are to be satisfied. The Indian Statutory Commission have taken the first step in this direction, by recommending that in future the Governor General, and not the Crown, should appoint the members of the central executive, and in earlier paragraphs we have sought to describe what appeared to us to be the implication of such a change. If, in addition, India by convention were authorized to negotiate and conclude agreements with other countries within the Empire and even with foreign nations her feet would be set firmly upon the path along which the Dominions have preceded her.

RELATIONS BETWEEN CENTRE AND PROVINCES

198 Principles of classification—Before we leave the discussion of constitutional machinery in the provincial and central spheres, it will be convenient to say something upon the degree and method of adjustment that their mutual relations are likely to require. The Indian Statutory Commission conclude* their chapter on the relations between the centre and provinces, with a consideration of the distribution of administrative responsibility. In an earlier chapter on the provincial legislature, they state† their conclusions regarding the distribution of subjects of legislation between the central and the provincial legislatures. Sir Walter Layton's scheme similarly makes a distribution in the financial field. It will be convenient if we deal in one place with these questions of jurisdiction, and with the further question of how far provincial jurisdictions may be subordinate to or correlated with central authority. We are here in a field within which final dispositions cannot now

*Volume II, para 190

†Volume II, para 96

be made. The ultimate form of the constitution cannot yet be settled, or even be predicted with confidence. We need not, therefore, on merely theoretical grounds radically disturb arrangements which have in the past proved satisfactory. "It is, nevertheless", as the Commission observe, "important to devise the immediate structure in such a way as to avoid placing any unnecessary obstacles in the way of any natural future developments." Considerations of that nature, we presume, led the Commission to leave intact, save for a few matters of detail, the existing distribution of legislative and administrative authority, and to maintain, as we understand them to intend, the present practice of deciding such questions by rule. We presume also that the Commission do not accept the proposal that "residuary functions" should be provincial. In our view it is not improbable that the ultimate solution of the problem of jurisdiction may be the provincialization of residuary functions, but we do not feel sure that the conditions are yet prepared for a decision of this very important point in the future federal constitution of India. Two local Governments have advocated that residuary powers should rest with the provinces and not with the centre, and apparently contemplate that a final and rigid classification of that nature should be made. One of our number would prefer to put that arrangement in a somewhat more elastic form, making statutory provision that any matter which is not thereby specified under the existing rules, should be assumed to fall within the jurisdiction of the local Government, and that in case it is claimed to be within the jurisdiction of the central Government, the matter should be decided by the Governor General. It is felt that, in view of the grant of autonomy to provinces and the desire to let provinces develop on autonomous and federal lines, this is the natural course to adopt. It does not in any way commit the centre to any particular constitution in future, while it enables the central Government to bring the matter within its own jurisdiction if it really finds it necessary to do so. Others, however, feel that so grave a decision cannot be taken at once. In their view it would be premature to entrust to local Governments, now to be equipped with untried machinery, all functions of government other than those specifically assigned to the central Government. Such a decision could be taken only on theoretical grounds and might have inconvenient consequences. It might, for instance, be argued that, if the functions of the central Government alone were exhaustively

prescribed, the onus of proving that any action taken was *intra vires* would rest on it alone. Such a position might derogate from the vigour of central administration, and might have the effect of impairing the liberty of the Governor General to be the interpreter of this portion of the constitution. It seems probable that a scheme of exclusive jurisdictions could not be worked until the interpretation of the constitution is entrusted almost entirely to judicial authority, and for that development, other objections apart, conditions are far from ripe. The question is at present largely one of status which may await decision till the new responsible Governments in provinces have proved themselves. So far as it is a matter of efficiency of government, the present classification appears to us, as it appeared to the Commission, to be generally satisfactory, and we hesitate to decide now that functions, which Government in future may have to assume but cannot at present foresee, should be provincial. We prefer to maintain the freedom which the Devolution rules now afford to extend the provincial field as new activities of government develop rather than to be driven to devise means of assuming these activities to the central Government, as occasion later may arise, from among undefined jurisdictions allotted on general grounds to provinces.

Holding these views, we are in general agreement with what we take to be the recommendation of the Commission that the classification of subjects should continue to be regulated by rule. We recognize that "changes in the rules may be necessary from time to time" and we see in that necessity good ground for avoiding the rigidity of statutory enactment.

199 Legislative jurisdictions. Legislative jurisdictions must indeed rest on enactment but we share the strong desire of the Commission "to see maintained the provisions of the existing Act" these provisions establish certain concurrence of jurisdictions kept apart by a necessity imposed on both central and provincial authorities of obtaining the previous sanction of the Governor General before the classification of subjects made by rule is transgressed. In effect they protect legislation provincial or central from undue challenge of its validity but provide for selection of the forum in which proposals may be debated and enacted. The Commission find these provisions to be "ingenious and effective". We believe them to be well suited to the conditions of the country, and to have proved generally acceptable.

It is, however, possible to attack them on the grounds that the classification of subjects requires revision, and that the machinery of previous sanction is capable of improvement. In the first regard, the Commission reject* "any alteration of the law which would restrict the range of the legislative power of the centre." They look rather to a freer use of the Governor General's power to permit provincial legislatures to undertake legislation on subjects technically central, and to a self denying practice whereby the central legislature would make its enactments on such matters as social and religious customs adoptive or enabling. We think that these are lines which practice may be expected and should be encouraged to pursue. But we observe that two local Governments would make more rigid provision. The Government of Madras† would remove it from the power of the central legislature to legislate for matters which concern one province alone. The suggestion does not, so far as we are aware, proceed on any ground of complaint in the past, and we are reluctant to introduce into an already intricate system complications which necessity does not require. There is much in the suggestion as made which we could not accept. We could not accept it as a denial to the central legislature of a right to legislate on its own subjects of administration, if necessary, province by province, or, for instance, for individual ports or universities. Nor could we at once agree that certain provincial subjects should not be "subject to legislation by the Indian legislature" as they are at present. But if the Government of Madras desire that the central legislature should not legislate for provincial subjects whose administration has no extra provincial effects, we would expect that the result of such a provision would be little different from that produced by the present provisions for previous sanction to central legislation.

The suggestion of the Government of the United Provinces is of the nature of a check to be operated at pleasure by the local legislature. It is proposed that the local legislature should be empowered to require the central legislature to give to its legislation, affecting social and religious usages, an enabling form. It would be for the Governor General to decide when such a power became operative, by declaring whether the proposed legislation actually affected social and religious usages or not. We are in sympathy, as were the Commission, with the desire that amendments of social and religious usage should be left increasingly to local legislatures. But we would not readily agree that all amendments

*Volume II, para 155

†Madras letter, para 37

should necessarily be so left, nor that the mechanism to secure provincial interests should be a provincial power of control over the centre. Measures of this kind would require the previous sanction of the Governor General before introduction into the Legislative Assembly, and are not now in practice taken into consideration till local Governments have been fully consulted. It would, we think, be adequate if a practice were established that such consultation invariably preceded the grant of previous sanction. But we would see inconvenience in a provincial power to revise the grant of previous sanction, or to sit in consideration of a measure under discussion in the Assembly, and to intervene at any stage, even the latest, of that discussion. We would ourselves trust to the recommendations, which the Commission have made to secure due consideration of provincial interests.

The second ground on which the present system may be criticized is that the necessity for obtaining previous sanction to provincial legislation causes inconvenience and delay. Criticisms of this nature were made in the earlier period of the reformed regime, when the operation of the law of sanction was attended with some friction. That friction is now largely a thing of the past, and it is questionable whether any substantial practical benefit would ensue from a modification of the existing provisions. Nevertheless we would accept the suggestion of the Government of Bombay*, whereby a discretion would be taken to mitigate by rule the rigidity of the present law.

200 Administrative and financial jurisdictions.—The present distribution of administrative responsibility is commended by the Commission as generally satisfactory. We agree, and find support for the same conclusion in the views which the provincial Governments have expressed. We await the publication of the report of Mr. Whitley's Commission before submitting our recommendations for the distribution of functions in regard to industrial matters. The more particular recommendation of the Indian Statutory Commission in regard to the Criminal Intelligence Department is opposed by the Governments of Bengal, the United Provinces, and Assam. The Commission recommend that the classification of police as a subject of provincial administration should be accompanied by a discretion in the Governor General in Council to determine conditions regarding the organization of a provincial Criminal Intelligence Department. The Commission rightly regard the matter as important. An efficient intelligence service will depend on

*Bombay letter para C, section 8

Provinces would accept* it only on "the understanding that the Government of India will be restricted to use their powers principally for the purpose of collecting information, giving advice, and settling a common policy, and not for the purpose of interfering in the actual details of administration in any province" The criticism of the Government of the United Provinces appears to us to contain the answer to the objection of the Government of Madras It is because, in many matters which were not in dyarchy constitutions transferred, a common policy may need to be determined without waiting for disputes between provinces to arise, that a new definition of central control must be sought We agree with the Commission that the definition must be in very broad terms But we also agree with the Government of the United Provinces that means must be sought whereby provincial responsibilities may be safeguarded The Government of the United Provinces would find these means in a definition of the spirit in which control will be exercised The Commission have provided a check in the personal and entire discretion of the Governor General to decide, in any given instance, the scope of control We ourselves hope that that discretion, combined with the restrictions on the method of control which we shall presently suggest, will allay fears that the intervention of the central Government may be excessive

No difficulty arises about the third category which is, however, not so much a matter of control as a distinct power which the centre must possess In a preceding paragraph we have stated our views upon the fourth category regarding control of provincial borrowings The fifth and sixth categories might, we think, well be treated in the chain of relations between the Secretary of State the Governor General and the Governor and should not be classed as matters within the superintendence, direction and control of the central Government The proposalst of the Commission regarding security services center on the Secretary of State's power to require provincial Governments to employ these services in such numbers and in such appointments as he thinks necessary They also imply the power to exercise disciplinary authority It might be convenient if the Secretary of State were to delegate to the Government of India suitable powers, possibly to the extent suggested* by the Government of the United Provinces But we see no reason why this should be done by statute as the Commission appear

to contemplate. The phrase* "safeguarding of Imperial interests" does not appear to us to be entirely free from obscurity, but we feel no doubt of the need for some such provision giving powers to the agents of Parliament.

The seventh and eighth categories appear to us to be more suitable for classification as central subjects than for expression as powers of control. If they were so classified the requisite power of control would flow from the first category. We recognize, however, that difficult questions arise, as they have arisen elsewhere, for instance in Canada, regarding the participation of provinces in decisions reached by the Government of India in external affairs. The subject is a difficult one and its solution will probably be found through the operation of practice and convention. But whatever procedure may be approved for reaching decisions, and we recognize to the full the desirability of previous consultation with provinces, it is clear that the final authority must rest with the central Government, in whom must also reside power to make the decision effective.

We conceive of these powers being exercised, as central control is at present normally exercised by way of consultation, advice and even remonstrance. If however, the Government of India were unable by these methods to get its way, we would not confer upon it a further mandatory power, but would expect it to advise the Governor General to act in relations with the Governor. The chain of authority would be the Governor General's powers of supervision over the Governor and the Governor's overriding powers over his Cabinet. The machinery of control which we have described seems to us to reconcile the claims of central and of provincial authority most conveniently. On the one hand we do not desire to exclude the Assembly from discussion of matters which fall within the proper scope of the central executive. On the other, we see objection to placing a Governor or his ministers in the position of receiving orders from an executive in relations with the Assembly. In practice the necessity of obtaining the decision of the Governor General before it can be held that provincial action affects the interests of some other part of India will be an additional security that the provincial field is not unduly invaded by the powers of supervision.

202 Co operation and co ordination.—The recommendations of the Commission for co operation between central and provincial Governments and for co ordination of nation building services do not, except in one other respect, involve

basis, they should be recruited not by the Secretary of State but through the central Public Service Commission, and that they should look for protection to the Government of India. Somewhat similar ideas are expressed in other quarters. We fear that this compromise does not really meet the difficulties that are felt on either side. On the one hand British candidates have for a long time attached great importance to the protection of the Secretary of State, the value of which has been proved by experience. The Government of India is for them a distant body, whose general attitude to the questions that may affect them is unknown. Its protection will not give them the same sense of assurance as they derive from the protection of the Secretary of State. On the other hand, so long as the services remain on an all India basis and their pay and conditions are settled by a central authority, whether it be the Government of India or the Secretary of State, the objection that local Governments would be hampered in the exercise of their authority is not removed. We do not consider that any intermediate position between recruitment by the Secretary of State and provincialization is likely to prove satisfactory and, as we hold that the time has not come for provincialization, we have no hesitation in supporting the proposal that recruitment should be continued on an all India basis by the Secretary of State and under the guarantee of his protection.

205 **The same—Rates of Indianization**—All local Governments agree that, if the security services are to continue on an all India basis, the existing rates of Indianization, which were fixed on the recommendation of the Lee Commission, should be maintained. These rates are calculated to produce an equality between the numbers of Europeans and Indians in the Indian Civil Service by 1939 and in the Indian Police Service by 1949. We propose no change in these rates of Indianization, which are indeed as rapid as appear to us to be consistent with the retention of the character and traditions of the two services.

206 **The same—Future reconsideration**—We have indicated above our view that the continuance of recruitment for these two services must not be taken as implying an intention that they should be retained indefinitely. All local Governments are agreed that the matter should after some period be reconsidered in the light of conditions then existing. There is a considerable variety in the suggestions made as to the period after which reconsideration should take place. The Punjab Government have suggested the year 1949, when the process of bringing the number of Europeans and Indians to an equality in the Indian Police Service will have been com-

pleted. The Government of Bihar and Orissa suggest 1939, the year in which a similar process in the Indian Civil Service should have been accomplished. The Central Provinces Government suggest that reconsideration should take place when equality of Europeans and Indians in each service has been reached. We doubt whether at this stage it is necessary to take a definite decision on the point, particularly as it seems to us inevitable that, when the proportions contemplated by the Lee Commission have been attained, the future of each service must be fully reviewed.

207. **The Indian Forest Service and the Irrigation branch of the Indian Service of Engineers.**—The Statutory Commission did not reach any definite conclusion as to whether all-India recruitment should continue for the Irrigation branch of the Indian Service of Engineers and for the Indian Forest Service. None of the provincial Governments had recommended this course, but the Commission were so much impressed by the importance of the work these two services perform, that they felt the matter required further examination. Local Governments have again expressed their opinions in the light of the considerations brought out in the report of the Commission. They are, however, still unanimous that there is no necessity to continue recruitment for the Forest Service on an all-India basis, and, with the exception of the Governments of the Punjab and of Bombay, no local Government recommends that all-India recruitment should be continued for the Irrigation branch of the Indian Service of Engineers. In two provinces recruitment for the Indian Forest Service has already been terminated as the result of the Lee Commission's recommendations, and important as the work of the Forest Department is, we do not feel there is sufficient justification for continuing recruitment for the Indian Forest Service in the other provinces, contrary to the recommendations of the local Governments. It can only be for very special reasons, such as those which apply to the two security services, that recruitment by the Secretary of State can be justified for services which will be working under an autonomous provincial Government. In the case of the Irrigation service the considerations are perhaps more evenly balanced. The revenue derived from the great irrigation works in certain provinces is a vital element in provincial finance, and the irrigation system is one of the chief foundations of the economic prosperity and contentment of the people. The official members of the Punjab Government go so far as to say that the efficiency and initiative of the irrigation officer is a factor for internal stability, practically on a plane with that of the officer in the security services. It is easy to understand the anxiety expressed by the majority

of the Punjab Government on the reserved side to retain what they regard as an insurance against deterioration in a service of such vital importance to the prosperity and economic life of the province. The recommendation of the Bombay Government is also doubtless due to the fact that the whole future of Sind depends on the success of the Sukkur Barrage irrigation scheme, in which, moreover, a huge capital sum has been sunk. It would be rash lightly to disregard the views of the local Governments in a matter of such fundamental concern to them. At the same time, we are anxious that recruitment should not be continued under the guarantee of the Secretary of State unless the need for it is beyond all reasonable doubt. In all provinces, except the Punjab and Bombay, local Governments are prepared to take the risk of dispensing with recruitment for this service on an all India basis, and we accept their views. We have not been able to reach a final conclusion in regard to the Punjab and Bombay. There would be obvious advantages, we think, if it were possible to retain an all India service for dealing with the great schemes of irrigation of the Indus valley, particularly as they affect two different local administrations. On the other hand due weight must be attached to public opinion, and it would seem from the views recorded by the Revenue Member and the Minister for local self government in the Punjab, that there is definite opposition to the continuance on existing lines of recruitment for the Irrigation service in the Punjab. If it were decided that recruitment should be maintained on an all India basis for the Punjab and Bombay, it would be for further consideration whether this recruitment should be carried out by the Secretary of State as recommended by the Punjab Government or by the Public Service Commission on behalf of the Government of India as recommended by the Government of Bombay. Whatever may be the decision in regard to the Punjab and Bombay we are agreed that in other provinces recruitment by the Secretary of State for the Irrigation branch of the Indian Service of Engineers should not be continued after the introduction of the new constitution.

208 The central services.—The Statutory Commission have made no reference to the position of the central services, which work under the Government of India. For the most part the control of these services has been vested by the recent civil services (classification control and appeal) rules in the Government of India. But the Secretary of State in Council is still responsible for the recruitment and control of the Indian Political Department, the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment persons appointed outside India to the superior telegraph engineering and wireless

branches of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department and a few civilian officers holding posts which are paid from army estimates. He also recruits officers appointed outside India to the superior railway services, and controls the comparatively few officers holding the King's commission on the active list of the regular army and the Royal Indian Marine, who are employed in certain central services. We assume that the Statutory Commission intended that there should be no change in these respects. That is also our view, except in so far as recruitment for the superior telegraph engineering and wireless branches of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department is concerned. We do not think it is necessary that the Secretary of State should continue in future to carry on British recruitment for this service. Its cadre is small. British recruits are not likely to exceed on the average one in two years and the number may even be less, and we have no reason to doubt that the Government of India will be able without the assistance of the Secretary of State, to obtain suitable British recruits in the numbers required.

209 Safeguards and conditions of service.—It is common ground that whatever may be the decision as to future recruitment of the all India services the officers at present in these services should be encouraged to remain, and should retain all their existing rights, safeguards and prospects. Further, as we explain later in our observations on the Council of India we recommend that changes in the statutory rules affecting the services should be made in consultation with a body which represents service experience. One important factor in the retention of the existing officers of the all India services is undoubtedly the right of premature retirement. This right is at present possessed by all officers in these services, except the more recent recruits of Asiatic domicile. Generally speaking, under existing orders, the option to retire prematurely extends only for twelve months after the transfer of power proposed by the Commission has taken place. All local Governments agree with the Statutory Commission that the right of premature retirement should be continued without limit of time, to any officer who might under the present rules have so retired on the coming into force of the new constitution. We have no doubt that the extension of this privilege is essential. If an irrevocable choice is presented at a particular moment, there is a serious risk that a large number of valuable officers would decide to retire. The experience of the past has demonstrated clearly that officers are more likely to remain while the option of retirement is kept open.

The Commission recommend that those, who are recruited after the introduction of the new constitution, should enjoy

the same rights, privileges and safeguards as members recruited before the change, except in respect of the right of premature retirement. They do not consider it is reasonable that those who enter the services with full knowledge of the conditions should be granted this right. In principle we accept this view, but, in agreement with more than one local Government, we regard the matter as one that will have to be decided in accordance with the practical considerations of fact. If satisfactory recruits can be obtained without the grant of this privilege, there is no reason why it should be granted. But we do not think it would be wise to run the risk of losing the recruits required for the all India Services, merely on this point of principle. It does not follow that it would be necessary to extend to new recruits the precise scheme which is open to existing members of the services. We think that the suggestion made by the United Provinces Government that rights of retirement should be offered after fixed periods of service, the earliest of such periods being twelve years, might well be considered, should the necessity for making this concession arise.

210 Security of pensions, family pensions and provident funds—The replies of local Governments indicate marked uneasiness among members of the all India services in regard to their pensions, family pensions and provident funds. On these questions we endorse the recommendation* made by the Indian Statutory Commission. They point out that they are not proposing any change which would bring pensions into jeopardy, but, following the Lee Commission, they recommend that, if any statutory change is made hereafter involving the transfer of the financial control in this regard now exercised by the Secretary of State in Council adequate provision should at the same time be made for safeguarding service pensions. We assume that their recommendation was intended to include family pensions and provident funds. This is a matter to which we attach great importance, and we trust that an assurance on this point will be given by His Majesty's Government, and that it may be found possible to restate with reference to present conditions, in terms as explicit as may be, the principles set forth in paragraph 4 of Mr Montagu's despatch No 5 Public dated the 9th, February 1922. In the meantime we are examining, in connection with various memorials received from members of the services, the question whether it is practicable to supplement this assurance by measures which will give a greater sense of security to the services, and we propose to address you separately on this subject at an early date.

211. Other recommendations.—We accept in principle the proposals of the Commission in regard to the establishment of provincial Public Service Commissions. There are certain other matters of less importance on which we shall address you separately.

RELATIONS WITH THE STATES.

212. The federation of all-India a distant ideal.—The relations which should obtain between British India and the Indian States raise difficult questions immediate and remote, both of which have been discussed* by the Commission. We readily accept the ideal of an ultimate federation of all-India, and agree with the Commission that the Indian States and the provinces of British India preserve remarkable cultural affinities, and are slowly working out a common destiny. We recognize the geographical, economic and political unity of British India and the States, but we share the repugnance of the Commission to pronounce dogmatic conclusions. The ideal which has received general acceptance, and which we also accept, is† “some sort of federal arrangement”. Deep-seated difficulties arise from the heterogeneity of the units to be federally associated, and from the wide range of matters to be made subject to control from a common centre. The Commission remark that ultimate federation cannot follow any known pattern, and we doubt whether any advantage is to be derived from attempting now to sketch the ultimate form of future political association between British India and the States.

Federation might possibly be evolved on some such lines as have been followed in the Dominions or in federal countries elsewhere, but we refrain at this stage from following the Commission into an examination of the methods by which the end might be reached. The example of Canada has appealed to them, but the Commission go no further than to say that individual adhesion is a possible method of approach. We are ourselves by no means clear that adhesion to the legislature of British India holds out greater promise than the expansion and development of the Council for Greater India, and we hesitate to assume that the relations existing between the provinces of British India and the centre will not necessitate a permanent central legislature for British India, dealing with matters which are of concern to British India alone, and to which the States could not appropriately be admitted. We think that the way should be left open for the continued existence, if necessary, of the British India legislature for British India purposes, and for the possible creation of an

*Volume II, Part VII.

†Volume II, para. 228.

all-India legislature in which both the States and the provinces would be represented.

In short, the time has not yet come for a choice to be made. A federation of all-India is still a distant ideal, and the form which it will take cannot now be decided. The duty before us at this stage is to assist in arranging the preliminary setting and in removing obstacles from a still untrodden path. Without indulging in remote speculation, we think it more profitable and necessary to examine the concrete proposals which the Commission make for immediate action.

213. *Paramountcy.*—We have already intimated, in the course of our examination of the structure of the central executive, our acceptance of the Commission's suggestion that the exercise of paramountcy should no longer be a function of the Government of India. We propose now to discuss the suggestion in some detail.

At the outset we accept the important distinction made by the Statutory Commission between the exercise of paramountcy on the one hand and, on the other, the normal treatment of matters which are of common concern to the States and to British India. It is only in respect of the former that the Commission recommend that the Viceroy should be statutorily vested with the functions now exercised by the Government of India; and the Princes themselves ask for nothing more. The object of the proposed transfer is not to change but to perpetuate the present location of responsibility with the agents of the Crown, and the need for it arises partly from the anticipated increase of the responsibility or responsiveness of the Governor General in Council to the British Indian legislature, and partly from the formulation of the ideal of a federated India. Whatever legal or constitutional arguments might be advanced to the contrary, it is in practice essential that the Crown towards the Indian States should act through an agent whom the Crown is. At the same time, as the Commission point out, it is in the last degree improbable that the States would ever assent to the idea of a federal association, whose democratically controlled executive could claim to exercise rights of paramountcy over themselves. Any invasions or limitations of the autonomy of the States must come not from the Government of British India, but from the representative of the British Crown, to whom alone the Princes admit allegiance.

We have anxiously considered whether the object as defined above could be achieved by any means less drastic than those advocated by the Indian States Committee and the Statutory Commission. Our opinion that there is no

satisfactory alternative is not entirely unanimous. One of us holds the view that the arrangement, under which the exercise of paramountcy is constitutionally vested in the Governor General in Council, should not be disturbed, except to the extent of providing that those members of the Governor General's Council, who may in future be responsible to the central legislature should be specifically debarred from participation in the disposal of such business. In other words he considers that in the event of the introduction of dyarchy into the central Government all matters relating to paramountcy should be classified as 'reserved'. If, however the central Government is to be unitary, subject to the reservation of overriding powers for the Governor General personally in certain matters the exercise of paramountcy should, in his view, undoubtedly be a matter in which the Governor General should possess such powers subject only to the control of the Secretary of State. He further considers that if his views as summarized above do not meet with acceptance by His Majesty's Government and if members of the Governor General's Council are to be relieved of all responsibility in regard to the functions of paramountcy, that responsibility should be vested in the Governor General rather than in the Viceroy. In urging this view (which for reasons explained below the remainder of us are unable to endorse) he is actuated by the fear that, if at some future date the offices of Viceroy and Governor General were to become distinct and to be held by two separate persons baffling and undesirable complications might ensue. His general attitude towards the whole question is that the contemplated change involves a very drastic separation between British India and the States, which is calculated to render their eventual fusion more difficult than would otherwise be the case.

We realize that this latter view is held in considerably stronger form in other quarters also, and that there exists a suspicion that the vesting of the functions of paramountcy in the Viceroy must, and may even have been expressly designed to, hamper and delay the progress of India as a whole towards true autonomy. We doubt, however, whether this suspicion would be dispelled by the adoption of the compromise favoured by our colleague. The dyarchic arrangement which he contemplates would be at variance with our ideas as to the future constitution and functioning of the Governor General's Council, and could, at the best be only a temporary makeshift which would avoid rather than solve the essential problem. The alternative proposal that the rights of the Princes should be safeguarded by the vesting of overriding powers in the Governor General is open to the objection

that it would afford the legislature a constitutional *locus standi* in a sphere which, as our colleague himself admits, ought to be reserved for Parliament and the Crown, and would create a position with wide possibilities of friction and misunderstanding. Finally, both alternatives would entirely fail to satisfy the Princes, whose hopes for the future are centred in the solution which we are advocating. We consider that that solution tends to unity rather than to dissidence. We regard it, in fact, as by no means inconceivable that the surrender of the functions of paramountcy to a democratically controlled Government of India would lead in no short space of time to open defiance of the latter, and perhaps even to hostilities. It may be argued that the Government of India is not yet democratically controlled, and that the change which we are advocating might well be postponed until that contingency has arisen. We would reply that we are satisfied that any such delay would be dangerous. The influence of the legislature upon the central Government is already sufficiently great to justify the misgivings which the States entertain. Nor is any one likely to argue that they are mistaken in anticipating that it will rapidly increase. So long as this constitutional question remains open it will be a focus of controversy and friction, and the postponement to some future time of a decision which we regard as inevitable will only increase the difficulty of its eventual application. If it is defended and enforced now on the grounds which we have described above, we trust that public opinion may be brought to realize that it is not so comprehensive or disturbing a measure as it has been represented in some quarters to be. In all matters, where British Indian interests are concerned, British India will, as at present, have full constitutional opportunities for expressing, and, with due regard to the rights of the States, enforcing her desires. And even in affairs internal to the States there will be no thing to prevent the Viceroy if he so wishes, from obtaining the opinion of his Council in any matters which, by reason of their nature or intrinsic importance, seem to require scrutiny from the British Indian standpoint.

It will be observed that we have, in the foregoing observations, been at pains to use the term 'Viceroy' in preference to that of 'Governor General'. It is, in fact, our considered opinion that the Governor General should hereafter be appointed under the dual designation of Viceroy and Governor General, and that his functions in regard to the exercise of paramountcy should be statutorily vested in him under the former designation. The arguments on which this proposal is based, though in part sentimental, appear to us to be cogent. It is on the King

Emperor that the loyal sentiments of the Indian Princes are centred, and it is towards the Viceroy, as His Majesty's representative rather than as the Governor General of India, that they feel that respect and devotion which is so valuable a factor in our dealings with them

214 Matters of common concern—With regard to matters of common concern the Commission make three definite proposals, namely, that a list should be prepared of those matters which are of common concern to the States and to British India, that there should be included in the preamble to any new Government of India Act a recital which would put on record the desire to develop that closer association between the Indian States and British India which is the motive force behind all discussions of an eventual federal union, and that provision be made for the creation of a Council for Greater India for the purpose of joint consultation on matters of common concern included in the list

We support these three suggestions, but make the following general observations. The list of matters of common concern is to include from the outset thirteen matters which cover a large portion of the range of the Government of India. Defence is a noticeable omission, presumably in accord with the Commission's recommendations to remove the administration of the army from the Government of India, and to constitute a committee on army affairs on which the States might be given representation. The list is to be included in a schedule to the Act and the matters included in it will require to be brought up for joint deliberation. The requirement of joint deliberation imposes a restriction upon the free action of the Government of India, but we take note that the list is to be made in consultation and by agreement.

We have no objection to a recital in the preamble which merely places on record a desire for closer co-operation in the future. But in the form given to the recital* in the report there is approval of the principle of joint deliberation on matters of common concern at the discretion of the States. We conceive that the form of the recital will be determined by the conclusions reached as to the nature and functions of the Council for Greater India. Representation on the Council may be regarded as participation in a mutual privilege but the view may be taken that its creation imposes a constitutional limitation on the free action of the Government of British India. The implications of the recital proposed by the Commission are that while British India is given no discretion and must submit to discussion of its functions, so far

*Volume II, para. 236

as they fall within the list of matters of common concern, for the States submission is optional. No Indian State need come within the scheme, unless it so desires.

215. The Council for Greater India.—The provision for the Council for Greater India is a statutory discretion in the Crown to create the Council for purposes of consultation. We have no particular comments to make on the suggested composition of the Council, or on the proportions proposed respectively for the representation of the States and of British India. We think it probable, however, that on practical grounds it might be necessary to increase its total membership to not less than 60, of whom about 20 might be representatives of the States. As to the scope of the functions of the Council, the power given to the Viceroy to certify from time to time such other matters as he may consider suitable for consideration by the Council introduces elasticity, but the demand might be made from the British India-side that additions to the list should be made only by rule. We agree that the functions of the Council should be consultative only, but in some respects the consequential proposals made by the Commission induce misgiving. Instead of reporting to the central legislature and to the Chamber of Princes, a more suitable arrangement might be that it should advise the Viceroy and Governor General. In the second place we are doubtful whether the Council should possess the administrative power of appointing committees of investigation and report. Lastly, since the Council is itself to be composed of mixed elements we are not entirely satisfied of the need of any provision for meetings of a joint committee drawn from the Council and from the central legislature.

These however are matters of detail susceptible of adjustment by discussion. In the meantime we repeat our general agreement with the Commission's suggestions. We regard them as a valuable contribution to current political thought on an exceedingly difficult problem, and we trust that they may attract support both from the Princes and from the representatives of British India at the Round Table Conference.

216. Economic and financial relations.—Before we leave the problem of relations with the States we take this opportunity to refer to developments outside the recommendations of the Commission. It is well known that for some years past the States have been claiming a share in the customs revenue of the Government of India. These claims were presented in

considerable detail before the Indian States Committee, which recommended that an expert committee should be appointed to enquire into the reasonable claims of the States, or groups of States, to a share in the customs revenue, as also into any reasonable claims under other heads, and at the same time investigate the adequacy of the contributions of the States to Imperial burdens. Subsequent to the publication of the report of the Indian States Committee, the claim of the States has developed into something wider and more comprehensive than a request for a share in the customs revenue of British India. They ask in effect for a survey of the whole field of their financial and economic relations with the Government of India.

In their report* the Indian States Committee rejected the contention of the Princes that the indirect taxation of their subjects by means of our customs tariff is *ultra vires* from the point of view of international law and partakes of the nature of a transit duty. Our own exhaustive examination of the claims put forward has failed to reveal any ground on which relief can be claimed as a matter of right, either under treaty obligations or from past practice; and our broad conclusion has been that the question is but one aspect of the many-sided problem of the political evolution of India and of the future relations, especially the future financial relations, between the Government of India and the Indian States. We have, however, long been conscious that, from the point of view of equity, the operation of the customs tariff has provided the States, or at any rate some of the most important among them, with what they believe to be a grievance. There is the further consideration that for the reasons anticipated in Sir Walter Layton's scheme, the burdens imposed on the States through this indirect taxation of their subjects may become heavier in the near future.

217. The need for a solution.—Apart however from considerations of equity, there are now new arguments of even greater practical importance which in our view necessitate an early review of our financial relations with the Indian States. In the first place such a review seems to follow inevitably upon the proposal that the Viceroy and not the Governor General in Council should be the sole agent of the Crown for the exercise of paramountcy over the States. If this proposal is approved British India may maintain that its own legitimate revenues should not be called upon to defray the expenses of this new relationship. We anticipate therefore that it may become necessary to have a completely separate "political" budget directly financed, so far as may

as they fall within the list of matters of common concern, for the States submission is optional. No Indian State need come within the scheme, unless it so desires.

215. The Council for Greater India.—The provision for the Council for Greater India is a statutory discretion in the Crown to create the Council for purposes of consultation. We have no particular comments to make on the suggested composition of the Council, or on the proportions proposed respectively for the representation of the States and of British India. We think it probable, however, that on practical grounds it might be necessary to increase its total membership to not less than 60, of whom about 20 might be representatives of the States. As to the scope of the functions of the Council, the power given to the Viceroy to certify from time to time such other matters as he may consider suitable for consideration by the Council introduces elasticity, but the demand might be made from the British India-side that additions to the list should be made only by rule. We agree that the functions of the Council should be consultative only, but in some respects the consequential proposals made by the Commission induce misgiving. Instead of reporting to the central legislature and to the Chamber of Princes, a more suitable arrangement might be that it should advise the Viceroy and Governor General. In the second place we are doubtful whether the Council should possess the administrative power of appointing committees of investigation and report. Lastly, since the Council is itself to be composed of mixed elements we are not entirely satisfied of the need of any provision for meetings of a joint committee drawn from the Council and from the central legislature.

These however are matters of detail susceptible of adjustment by discussion. In the meantime we repeat our general agreement with the Commission's suggestions. We regard them as a valuable contribution to current political thought on an exceedingly difficult problem, and we trust that they may attract support both from the Princes and from the representatives of British India at the Round Table Conference.

216. Economic and financial relations.—Before we leave the problem of relations with the States we take this opportunity to refer to developments outside the recommendations of the Commission. It is well known that for some years past the States have been claiming a share in the customs revenue of the Government of India. These claims were presented in

considerable detail before the Indian States Committee, which recommended that an expert committee should be appointed to enquire into the reasonable claims of the States, or groups of States to a share in the customs revenue as also into any reasonable claims under other heads and at the same time investigate the adequacy of the contributions of the States to Imperial burdens. Subsequent to the publication of the report of the Indian States Committee, the claim of the States has developed into something wider and more comprehensive than a request for a share in the customs revenue of British India. They ask in effect for a survey of the whole field of their financial and economic relations with the Government of India.

In their report* the Indian States Committee rejected the contention of the Princes that the indirect taxation of their subjects by means of our customs tariff is *ultra vires* from the point of view of international law and partakes of the nature of a transit duty. Our own exhaustive examination of the claims put forward has failed to reveal any ground on which relief can be claimed as a matter of right, either under treaty obligations or from past practice, and our broad conclusion has been that the question is but one aspect of the many-sided problem of the political evolution of India and of the future relations especially the future financial relations, between the Government of India and the Indian States. We have, however, long been conscious that, from the point of view of equity, the operation of the customs tariff has provided the States or at any rate some of the most important among them with what they believe to be a grievance. There is the further consideration that for the reasons anticipated in Sir Walter Layton's scheme, the burdens imposed on the States through this indirect taxation of their subjects may become heavier in the near future.

217 The need for a solution.—Apart however from considerations of equity, there are now new arguments of even greater practical importance which in our view necessitate an early review of our financial relations with the Indian States. In the first place such a review seems to follow inevitably upon the proposal that the Viceroy and not the Governor General in Council should be the sole agent of the Crown for the exercise of paramountcy over the States. If this proposal is approved British India may maintain that its own legitimate revenues should not be called upon to defray the expenses of this new relationship. We anticipate therefore that it may become necessary to have a completely separate "political" budget directly financed, so far as may

settlement should be made with individual States that does not have regard to the entire account. Each settlement must be an integral part of a general settlement between British India and the States as a whole. Further, before any financial settlement be entered into, the States concerned should bind themselves to the adoption of a policy uniform with British India, in regard to such matters as commercial and industrial legislation, the level of their excise duties, and the rate of their income tax. The proceeds of such uniform taxation, including customs duties collected by maritime States at their ports, should be credited into a common pool with a view to its ultimate distribution on such equitable principle as may be agreed upon, and there should be full facilities for inspection by an all India inspectorate staff, in the recruitment and control of which the States would have a share.

In no case would retrospective effect be given to any financial settlement or part thereof.

220 A settlement by agreement.—We set out these broad principles for general consideration. We recognize that controversial issues are raised, but the problem is pressing, and it is essential that such solution as may be reached should carry conviction on both sides, in the States and in British India, that the interests of neither have been ignored or sacrificed. It seems to us that the best occasion for reaching an agreement satisfying this condition will be afforded by the forthcoming Round Table Conference, and we recommend that every advantage should be taken of the opportunity. If there were to be complete agreement as regards principles, it would remain only in the case of each State to translate those principles into terms of a financial settlement. A second alternative, the possibility of which we do not exclude, would be an agreement between the representatives of the States on the one side and of British India on the other, that the whole question of the future financial and economic relations should be referred to an arbitral tribunal whose decision would be accepted as binding on both parties.

THE HOME GOVERNMENT

221 The executive authority of the Secretary of State.—In an earlier portion of this despatch we have described the constitutional importance attaching to the recommendation made by the Indian Statutory Commission that the members of the central Cabinet should be appointed by the Governor General. We have sought to show in what way such an arrangement will affect the relations of the executive with the legislature, and to suggest how the recommendations of the Indian Statutory Commission might be developed into a working partnership in administration in India. When

we proceed to consider more closely how a central Cabinet resting on such a basis should be related to authority in England, we think that the general tenor of the recommendations of the Indian Statutory Commission involves that the Secretary of State shall in future exercise over the Government of India only a power of superintendence, direction and control. We consider it of some importance to place beyond possibility of doubt a position which to some minds may appear obvious, for the "doctrine of agency" has at times been strongly pressed. In earlier years this doctrine encouraged a tendency to bring the Viceroy into the same relation to the Secretary of State as that in which an Ambassador or Minister at a foreign court stands to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and it was relied upon by Lord Morley in asserting for the Secretary of State the extreme power of giving direct orders to every officer in India from the Governor General to the humblest servant of Government in the districts.

In future, according to the recommendations of the Indian Statutory Commission, the power to appoint the members of his Cabinet, alike in provinces and at the centre, would rest with the head of the administration. This appears to involve that the Governor General and Governors would conduct the administration with advice from members of their Cabinets and under the control, greater or less, of the Crown. Provincial Cabinets would, save for the overriding powers of Governors, and a limited superintendence from the centre, be subject only to control by provincial legislatures. As regards the centre, "the executive" say the Commission, "will to an increasing degree be responsive to the will of the federal representatives". Such an arrangement in our view would seem to preclude the retention by the Secretary of State of a primary power of administration devolved upon him from the Crown. The future constitutional position in the presence of executive Governments so constituted would naturally be that the administration would become vested in the Crown, and exercisable at the centre by the Governor General and in provinces by the Governor, but subject to such superintendence and control on behalf of the Crown as might in each case be found appropriate. The scope of the authority of the Secretary of State would then be two-fold. First, he would be the adviser of the Crown, or, if devolution were made to him, the first executive authority for matters removed from the jurisdiction of the Government of India. For instance, the original authority for the making of treaties the exercise of

paramountcy, the contraction of loans of particular kinds, and the recruitment of certain services might vest in the Secretary of State. But his duties of this nature would be limited to the particular matters, specifically removed from the general devolution of authority from the Crown to the Governor General or the Governor. Second, the Secretary of State would exercise powers of superintendence, direction and control over heads of administrations, corresponding to the obligations laid upon them.

222. The Secretary of State's powers of superintendence, direction and control.—We have already explained how our conviction of the necessity for a partnership between Britain and India has led us to the conclusion that Parliament should consent to specify the purposes for which alone it will assert its authority in the administration of India. We are accordingly unable to accept what we take to be implicit in the recommendations of the Indian Statutory Commission, namely, that the Governor General in Council must in terms continue to be subject to the undefined control of the Secretary of State, but that in practice the intervention of the Secretary of State should depend very largely upon the attitude of Parliament. In regard to provincial administration we agree that “it should no longer be open to the Secretary of State to issue orders on matters which are of no concern outside the province itself, other than the limited class in regard to which special powers are reserved to the Governor”. We agree also that at the centre the personal powers of the Governor General should be placed under the unrestricted control of the Crown. But it is implicit in our recommendation for a specification of the purposes of Parliament that both the Governor General's special powers, and also the Secretary of State's powers of superintendence, direction and control, should have no other extension than these purposes.

223. The power of appropriation.—The disposition of executive authority, which we have just suggested, has its natural parallel in the field of finance. It implies a corresponding disposition of powers of appropriation. At present the revenues of India vest in the Crown. In theory all appropriation is subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council and requires the concurrence of the Council of India. But rule and practice have brought about a wide departure from the theoretical position. In regard to voted expenditure the power of appropriation has passed to the legislatures in India and to the Governors and the Governor

General, and in regard to non-voted expenditure is exercised by the Governments in India. Provincial Governments, in consequence of the devolution of authority and the allocation of revenues made to them, do not require the previous sanction of the Secretary of State or of the Council of India before approaching their legislative councils for voted supply, or appropriating moneys for non-voted expenditure. The Government of India, however, are required to submit their annual proposals for appropriation for the previous sanction of the Secretary of State and the Council of India, receiving for non-voted expenditure authority to make the necessary appropriation, and for voted expenditure what is, in effect, permission to obtain what supply they can from the Assembly. This position we regard as administratively neither necessary nor convenient. If the Governor General is to be made by statute primarily responsible for His Majesty's Government in India with advice from members of a Cabinet which he will himself select, the power of appropriation should in the first instance and by statute lie with him and his legislature. This necessity will be the more apparent if Parliament accept the propriety and wisdom of defining the purposes for which it will control the Government of India. For if the interest of the Secretary of State is limited to the fulfilment of these purposes, it would seem unnecessary that he should concern himself with the details of the Indian budget, or that the whole annual scheme of Indian finance should be subjected to close and meticulous control.

224. Method of specification of the powers of the Secretary of State.—We have already described in this despatch certain purposes which Parliament will be interested to secure. It is not possible in the circumstances in which this despatch is written to explore the whole field. The formulation of precise and exhaustive prescriptions is a matter to be undertaken at greater leisure. But our conception of partnership demands that Parliamentary purposes should be capable of definition. Our argument would, therefore, be incomplete if we did not show that, as we consider desirable, specification of the functions of the Secretary of State is likely to prove feasible, and if we gave no indication of lines on which it might proceed. We gather that the Indian Statutory Commission, although like ourselves they were unable to pursue a detailed enquiry, regarded it as not impossible that such a definition should be made. For they make the following remarks: "It may be that fields of administration can be mapped out, in which it can be said

paramountcy, the contraction of loans of particular kinds, and the recruitment of certain services might vest in the Secretary of State. But his duties of this nature would be limited to the particular matters, specifically removed from the general devolution of authority from the Crown to the Governor General or the Governor. Second, the Secretary of State would exercise powers of superintendence, direction and control over heads of administrations, corresponding to the obligations laid upon them.

222 The Secretary of State's powers of superintendence, direction and control.—We have already explained how our conviction of the necessity for a partnership between Britain and India has led us to the conclusion that Parliament should consent to specify the purposes for which alone it will assert its authority in the administration of India. We are accordingly unable to accept what we take to be implicit in the 'recommendations of the Indian Statutory Commission', namely, that the Governor General in Council must in terms continue to be subject to the undefined control of the Secretary of State, but that in practice the intervention of the Secretary of State should depend very largely upon the attitude of Parliament. In regard to provincial administration we notice that † "it should no longer be open to the Secretary of State to issue orders on matters which are of no concern outside the province itself, other than the limited class in regard to which special powers are reserved to the Governor". We agree also that at the centre the personal powers of the Governor General should be placed under the unrestricted control of the Crown. But it is implicit in our recommendation for a specification of the purposes of Parliament that both the Governor General's special powers, and also the Secretary of State's powers of superintendence, direction and control, should have no other extension than these purposes.

223 The power of appropriation.—The disposition of executive authority, which we have just suggested, has its natural parallel in the field of finance. It implies a corresponding disposition of powers of appropriation. At present the revenues of India vest in the Crown. In theory all appropriation is subject to the control of the Secretary of State in Council and requires the concurrence of the Council of India. But rule and practice have brought about a wide departure from the theoretical position. In regard to voted expenditure the power of appropriation has passed to the legislatures in India and to the Governors and the Governor

government to amplify the rules by some subsidiary declaration, illustrating or it might be limiting the application of the several rules to the several functions.

225. **Statutory rules.**—A precedent for what we seek may be found in the existing rules under section 19A of the Government of India Act, relaxing the powers of the Secretary of State to control the administration of transferred subjects in provinces. These rules are broad definitions of certain purposes of control, and, so far as we are aware, their translation into detailed practice has been attended with little difficulty. In the central field, however, which we are now considering, the purposes to be secured are more important and more pervasive of the administration. We have given such consideration as time permitted to an exploration of the ground to be covered, and in the portions of this despatch dealing with central finance and with commerce we have explained in some detail the views which we entertain. We are not, however, in a position to draft the rules which we would regard as suitable. We can at present do no more than suggest categories of interests in the hope that our object at this stage, namely, to show that specification is likely to prove feasible, will be thereby attained. To that end, and with a desire to assist the fuller investigation which we recommend, we suggest the following:—

- (1) the administration of subjects entrusted to the Secretary of State ;
- (2) the defence of India against external aggression ;
- (3) Imperial interests including foreign affairs ;
- (4) questions arising between India and other parts of the British Empire ;
- (5) international obligations, or any obligation arising from an arrangement within the Empire, to which India is a party, or which is otherwise binding upon India ;
- (6) the conditions of internal security ;
- (7) the financial stability and credit of India, and the fulfilment of existing obligations ;
- (8) the protection of minorities ;
- (9) the avoidance of unfair economic and commercial discrimination ;
- (10) the rights of services recruited by the Secretary of State ;
- (11) the maintenance of the constitution.

226. **Interpretation of the rules.**—What degree of elaboration the necessary rules would require in order to cor-

with confidence that no question will arise upon which His Majesty's Government would feel bound to reserve to itself the final decision, notwithstanding the agreement of the Government of India and the Indian legislature. We cannot ourselves suggest one and are, therefore, unable to recommend any extension of the principles of the 'fiscal convention' ". We ourselves approach the problem from a somewhat different angle, having regard rather to general purposes, which must be secured by Parliament in whatever field of administration they arise, than to particular subjects which can be made immune from or liable to Parliamentary intervention. But we recognize that a demarcation which seeks to give to Indian administration the fullest reasonable degree of freedom from external control, must, even if it starts from broad principles, descend to the consideration of particular functions. The distinction will be perhaps more clear if we consider the methods by which the necessary specification could be made. Three methods have suggested themselves to us, namely positive enactment, statutory rules, and some form of declaration, possibly made by the Secretary of State and accepted by Parliament. The method of positive enactment appears to us to be unsuitable, because our aim is to define the purposes of intervention in such a way that they may be capable of changing as circumstances permit in the direction of greater freedom in the Government of India. The method of declaration may be appropriate for purposes of illustration; and in order to set forth the spirit which will animate the operation of formal provisions. But we would not expect it by itself to prove sufficient, for the differentiation which we seek must, we anticipate, be placed ultimately on a statutory basis, if Indian opinion is to have adequate assurance. Such a basis might, as in the past, be found in statutory rules. We do not contemplate that these rules would effect a tripartite classification of subjects, adding to the existing classification of functions as central and provincial a third category of Parliamentary subjects. The existing classification proceeds from the assumption that all functions of government, with certain exceptions, are exercised by authorities in India, and arranges these functions in central and provincial compartments. What we would seek to do is, while respecting that almost exhaustive allocation of functions to authority in India, to define the objects for which Parliamentary intervention in central administration may be practised, whatever function of government may be concerned. It would seem to follow that an appropriate method of specification would be to draw the statutory rules in a broad and general form with reference to the purposes of intervention, and if it were found necessary to bring them into close relation to the classified functions of

government to amplify the rules by some subsidiary declaration, illustrating or it might be limiting the application of the several rules to the several functions.

225. **Statutory rules.**—A precedent for what we seek may be found in the existing rules under section 19A of the Government of India Act, relating the powers of the Secretary of State to control the administration of transferred subjects in provinces. These rules are broad definitions of certain purposes of control, and, so far as we are aware, their translation into detailed practice has been attended with little difficulty. In the central field, however, which we are now considering, the purposes to be secured are more important and more pervasive of the administration. We have given such consideration as time permitted to an exploration of the ground to be covered, and in the portions of this despatch dealing with central finance and with commerce we have explained in some detail the views which we entertain. We are not, however, in a position to draft the rules which we would regard as suitable. We can at present do no more than suggest categories of interests in the hope that our object at this stage, namely, to show that specification is likely to prove feasible, will be thereby attained. To that end, and with a desire to assist the fuller investigation which we recommend, we suggest the following :—

- (1) the administration of subjects entrusted to the Secretary of State ;
- (2) the defence of India against external aggression ;
- (3) Imperial interests including foreign affairs ;
- (4) questions arising between India and other parts of the British Empire ;
- (5) international obligations, or any obligation arising from an arrangement within the Empire, to which India is a party, or which is otherwise binding upon India ;
- (6) the conditions of internal security ;
- (7) the financial stability and credit of India, and the fulfilment of existing obligations ;
- (8) the protection of minorities ;
- (9) the avoidance of unfair economic and commercial discrimination ;
- (10) the rights of services recruited by the Secretary of State ;
- (11) the maintenance of the constitution.

226. **Interpretation of the rules.**—What degree of elaboration the necessary rules would require in order to gor-

relate them to particular subjects would to some extent depend on the assurances which particular interests such as minorities and established commerce and industry might reasonably require, and on the extent to which in practice it might be found desirable to have a more detailed exposition of Parliamentary control. We ourselves would prefer that just as the rules under section 19A were in provinces translated into administrative practice without difficulty, so the broad rules we propose for the centre should be left to their natural operation without any formal elaboration. But if such elaboration were found necessary, for instance, in the fields of finance and of commerce, we think that a method of description and illustration would be appropriate. We would deprecate anything of the nature of codification, for it would in our view be unfortunate if any document in elaboration of the rules came to be looked upon as a digest of powers which ordinarily must be exercised. The road to discontinuance of control is best laid upon by stopping short at rules broadly expressed, and by giving to any subsidiary definition, should such be necessary, a permissive form.

227. The Council of India as an independent authority.—
Its financial veto.—If we have succeeded in establishing the true constitutional position that authority of administration and appropriation may be directly devolved upon the Governor General, and that the Secretary of State would then occupy a position from which he may exercise specified control, it remains to enquire whether there is room for a third statutory independent authority. There is a strong body of opinion in India which regards the Council of India as superfluous, or even as an obstacle to political advance. Those who hold these views might fairly maintain that the principles on which our proposals are based preclude the retention of the Council. For, they would argue, where Parliamentary purposes were involved the Council of India would be out of place, and where they were not involved, it would not be necessary, since the Indian legislature would be in a position to protect itself.

The functions of the Council fall into two classes. It tenders advice to the Secretary of State. In certain matters it grants or withholds assent without which action cannot be taken. We shall deal presently with the Council of India as an advisory body. For the moment we are concerned with its position as an authority independent of Parliament and the Government of India, exercising a veto over expenditure and over variations in conditions of service. We agree with the Indian Statutory Commission in considering the financial veto of the Council to be of moment only in regard to

notable expenditure, and for the protection of the interests of India against claims by departments of the Home Government. We, therefore, see no justification for the retention of the veto in regard to financial proposals emanating from the Government of India, and would not favour its continuance except for use on occasions when Parliament proposes to intervene in Indian administration. There is force in the observation of the Statutory Commission that, if military expenditure were determined by agreement at a fixed sum, there would be little advantage in retaining the veto. We have elsewhere proposed that supply for defence should be fixed and determined at intervals by a special procedure. If that course were adopted, there might be little necessity for retaining the veto of Council. But whatever the decision may be regarding appropriations for defence, we would prefer that the principle of arbitration should be established, and that differences between His Majesty's Government and the Government of India in regard to non-votable expenditure should be settled by negotiation and, if necessary, by adjudication. We are, therefore, inclined to the view that the future constitution would leave little room for the Council of India as an independent authority with power over appropriations and we anticipate that any such differences of opinion as might arise between the two Governments could be settled in a manner more consonant with the freedom, which the Government of India may suitably enjoy.

228 The same—Its control of service conditions—The second function of the Council of India as an independent authority is its control over the rules governing the services in India. In this regard we observe first that according to the proposals of the Commission the scope of this function will in future be much restricted. In the second place the concern of the Council of India is with rules altering conditions of service, and not with the application of these rules to individual cases. Nevertheless the protection which the functions assigned to the Council of India have afforded in the past has been highly valued by the services, and the maintenance of some protection of this kind may considerably affect the flow of recruitment and the peace of mind of those still in service in India. We consider that the Secretary of State will continue to require advice in regard to the services and that that advice must be of a kind which will command service confidence. We do not, however, feel convinced that protection must be given by the existing methods or that merely in the interests of a comparatively small number of services the Council of India should be retained as an authority competent to withstand the wishes of the Government of India.

relate them to particular subjects would to some extent depend on the assurances which particular interests such as minorities and established commerce and industry might reasonably require, and on the extent to which in practice it might be found desirable to have a more detailed exposition of Parliamentary control. We ourselves would prefer that just as the rules under section 19A were in provinces translated into administrative practice without difficulty, so the broad rules we propose for the centre should be left to their natural operation without any formal elaboration. But if such elaboration were found necessary, for instance, in the fields of finance and of commerce, we think that a method of description and illustration would be appropriate. We would deprecate anything of the nature of codification, for it would in our view be unfortunate if any document in elaboration of the rules came to be looked upon as a digest of powers which ordinarily must be exercised. The road to discontinuance of control is best laid open by stopping short of rules broadly expressed, and by giving to any subsidiary definition, should such be necessary, a permissive form.

227 The Council of India as an independent authority.—
Its financial veto.—If we have succeeded in establishing the true constitutional position that authority of administration and appropriation may be directly devolved upon the Governor General, and that the Secretary of State would then occupy a position from which he may exercise specified control it remains to enquire whether there is room for a third statutory independent authority. There is a strong body of opinion in India which regards the Council of India as superfluous, or even as an obstacle to political advance. Those who hold these views might fairly maintain that the principles on which our proposals are based preclude the retention of the Council. For, they would argue, where Parliamentary purposes were involved the Council of India would be out of place, and where they were not involved, it would not be necessary, since the Indian legislature would be in position to protect itself.

The functions of the Council fall into two classes: it tends advice to the Secretary of State. In certain matters it grants or withholds assent without which action cannot be taken. We shall deal presently with the Council of India as an advisory body. For the moment we are concerned with its position as an authority independent of Parliament and the Government of India, exercising a veto over expenditure and over variations in conditions of service. We agree with the Indian Statutory Commission in considering the financial veto of the Council to be of moment only in regard to a

APPENDIX I

NOTE BY THE CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE ON CUSTOMS (*vide* PARA 251 OF VOL II OF THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION)

Revenue Prospects (Customs).

Paragraph 251 of Volume II of the report purports to deal with central revenues in general, but apart from a passing reference to growing income tax receipts, Sir Walter Layton's discussion is confined to the customs revenue. In this paragraph he makes no definite estimate of its future growth, but in paragraph 289 (page 252) he estimates an annual expansion of 1 crore, on the assumption that Burma will be separated, and that import duty at existing rates will be charged on imports from Burma. We propose to discuss paragraph 251, first of all, without reference to the effect of separation.

2 Sir Walter Layton begins by referring to the effect of monsoon failures on the revenue. He then refers to certain projects which should have a stimulating effect. He quotes certain figures exemplifying recent growth of trade, and deduces that expansion will be more rapid in the future. He sounds a note of warning as regards the existing tariff which he thinks may be above the point of "diminishing returns" on some articles and refers finally to the depressing effect of high protective tariffs on the revenue. We propose to consider —

- (i) How far the figures which Sir Walter Layton quotes are reliable
- (ii) How far the conclusions which he draws from these figures and from other considerations are justified
- (iii) To what items we can reasonably look for expansion and to what extent
- (iv) What factors are likely to interfere with normal growth.

We propose to deal with the advisability of reducing some of our rates of duty in a separate note.

3 The only figures Sir Walter Layton has quoted in support of his views are those at the foot of page 221 which are taken from the Review of the Trade of India for 1928-29 published by the Director

be within specified limits under the control of His Majesty's Government, but it is of the essence of our proposals that that control should be of such a nature as to establish partnership in place of subordination. The Government of India would then be a distinct entity, capable of acting in domestic matters on its own initiative and, within the ambit of its uncontrolled powers, free to pursue its own policy. Vis-à-vis the Dominions and foreign countries, it would occupy the new position which growing freedom in the conduct of external affairs would connote. That it would not be an entirely independent Government is due to circumstances, internal and external to India, which are generally familiar, and which invest the problem with such peculiar difficulty. But while we are bound to suggest means by which provision can be made for the period of transition which must elapse before the complete fulfilment of British purpose, as declared in the announcements made on behalf of His Majesty's Government, we would set no artificial or statutory barrier to the natural evolution we desire to see. We believe that the greater part of Indian opinion will be ready to recognize the special interests of Parliament, provided that Great Britain on her side is prepared by action to show that she does not falter in her desire to invest India with the constitutional status that she seeks, and that her political development appears to us to justify. We would accordingly hope that if our suggestions are placed at the disposal of the Conference, they may be of some assistance to those on whom will rest a heavy responsibility, and the result of whose labours all who can measure the issues that are involved will anxiously await.

We have the honour to be,

Sirs,

Your most obedient, humble servants,

(Sd.) IRWIN.

" W. R. BIRDWOOD.

" G. RAINY.

" J. CRERAR.

" GEORGE SCHUSTER.

" B. L. MITTER.

" FAZL-I-HUSAIN.

" J. W. HOBBS.

APPENDIX I

NOTE BY THE CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE AND CUSTOMS (11th PARA 251
OF VOL. II OF THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION)

Revenue Prospects (Customs)

Paragraph 251 of Volume II of the report purports to deal with central revenues in general but apart from a passing reference to growing income tax receipts Sir Walter Layton's discussion is confined to the customs revenue. In this paragraph he makes no definite estimate of its future growth, but in paragraph 259 (page 252) he estimates an annual expansion of 3 crores on the assumption that Burma will be separated and that import duty at existing rates will be charged on imports from Burma. We propose to discuss paragraph 251, first of all, without reference to the effect of separation.

2 Sir Walter Layton begins by referring to the effect of monsoon failures on the revenue. He then refers to certain projects which should have a stimulating effect. He quotes certain figures exemplifying recent growth of trade, and deduces that expansion will be more rapid in the future. He sounds a note of warning as regards the existing tariff which he thinks may be above the point of "diminishing returns" on some articles and refers finally to the depressing effect of high protective tariffs on the revenue. We propose to consider —

- (i) How far the figures which Sir Walter Layton quotes are reliable
- (ii) How far the conclusions which he draws from these figures and from other considerations are justified
- (iii) To what items we can reasonably look for expansion, and to what extent
- (iv) What factors are likely to interfere with normal growth.

We propose to deal with the advisability of reducing some of our rates of duty in a separate note.

3 The only figures Sir Walter Layton has quoted in support of his views are those at the foot of page 221 which are taken from the Review of the Trade of India for 1928-29 published by the Director

be within specified limits under the control of His Majesty's Government. but it is of the essence of our proposals that that control should be of such a nature as to establish partnership in place of subordination. The Government of India would then be a distinct entity, capable of acting in domestic matters on its own initiative and, within the ambit of its uncontrolled powers, free to pursue its own policy. *Vis-a-vis* the Dominions and foreign countries, it would occupy the new position which growing freedom in the conduct of external affairs would connote. That it would not be an entirely independent Government is due to circumstances, internal and external to India, which are generally familiar and which invest the problem with such peculiar difficulty. But while we are bound to suggest means by which provision can be made for the period of transition which must elapse before the complete fulfilment of British purpose, as declared in the announcements made on behalf of His Majesty's Government, we would set no artificial or statutory barrier to the natural evolution we desire to see. We believe that the greater part of Indian opinion will be ready to recognize the special interests of Parliament, provided that Great Britain on her side is prepared by action to show that she does not falter in her desire to invest India with the constitutional status that she seeks, and that her political development appears to us to justify. We would accordingly hope that if our suggestions are placed at the disposal of the Conference, they may be of some assistance to those on whom will rest a heavy responsibility, and the result of whose labours all who can measure the issues that are involved will anxiously await.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servants,

(Sd.) IRWIN.

" W. R. BIRDWOOD.

" G. RAINY.

" J. CRERAR.

" GEORGE SCHUSTER.

" B. L. MITTER.

" FAZL-I-HUSAIN.

" J. W. BHORE.

APPENDIX I

NOTE BY THE CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE ON CUSTOMS (14th PARA 251 OF VOL. II OF THE FINANCE OF THE INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION)

Revenue Prospects (Customs)

Paragraph 251 of Volume II of the report purports to deal with central revenues in general but apart from a passing reference to growing income tax receipts Sir Walter Layton's discussion is confined to the customs revenue. In this paragraph he makes no definite estimate of its future growth, but in paragraph 259 (page 252) he estimates an annual expansion of 1 crore on the assumption that Burma will be separated and that import duty at existing rates will be charged on imports from Burma. We propose to discuss paragraph 251, first of all, without reference to the effect of separation.

2 Sir Walter Layton begins by referring to the effect of monsoon failures on the revenue. He then refers to certain projects which should have a stimulating effect. He quotes certain figures exemplifying recent growth of trade and deduces that expansion will be more rapid in the future. He sounds a note of warning as regards the existing tariff which he thinks may be above the point of "diminishing returns" on some articles and refers finally to the depressing effect of high protective tariffs on the revenue. We propose to consider —

- (i) How far the figures which Sir Walter Layton quotes are reliable
- (ii) How far the conclusions which he draws from these figures and from other considerations are justified
- (iii) To what items we can reasonably look for expansion and to what extent
- (iv) What factors are likely to interfere with normal growth.

We propose to deal with the advisability of reducing some of our rates of duty in a separate note.

3 The only figures Sir Walter Layton has quoted in support of his views are those at the foot of page 221 which are taken from the Review of the Trade of India for 1928-29 published by the Director

be within specified limits under the control of His Majesty's Government. but it is of the essence of our proposals that that control should be of such a nature as to establish partnership in place of subordination. The Government of India would then be a distinct entity, capable of acting in domestic matters on its own initiative and, within the ambit of its uncontrolled powers, free to pursue its own policy. *Vis-à-vis* the Dominions and foreign countries, it would occupy the new position which growing freedom in the conduct of external affairs would connote. That it would not be an entirely independent Government is due to circumstances, internal and external to India, which are generally familiar and which invest the problem with such peculiar difficulty. But while we are bound to suggest means by which provision can be made for the period of transition which must elapse before the complete fulfilment of British purpose, as declared in the announcements made on behalf of His Majesty's Government, we would set no artificial or statutory barrier to the natural evolution we desire to see. We believe that the greater part of Indian opinion will be ready to recognize the special interests of Parliament, provided that Great Britain on her side is prepared by action to show that she does not falter in her desire to invest India with the constitutional status that she seeks, and that her political development appears to us to justify. We would accordingly hope that if our suggestions are placed at the disposal of the Conference, they may be of some assistance to those on whom will rest a heavy responsibility, and the result of whose labours all who can measure the issues that are involved will anxiously await.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servants,

(Sd.) IRWIN.

„ W. R. BIRDWOOD.

„ G. RAINY.

„ J. CRERAR.

„ GEORGE SCHUSTER.

„ B. L. MITTAR.

„ FAZL-I-HUSAIN

„ J. W. BHORJ.

APPENDIX I

NOTE BY THE CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE OF CUSTOMS (1916 PARA 251
OF VOL. II OF THE FITCHET OF THE INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION)

Revenue Prospects (Customs)

Paragraph 251 of Volume II of the report purports to deal with central revenues in general but apart from a passing reference to growing income tax receipts Sir Walter Layton's discussion is confined to the customs revenue. In this paragraph he makes no definite estimate of its future growth, but in paragraph 250 (page 252) he estimates an annual expansion of 1 crore on the assumption that Burma will be separated and that import duty at existing rates will be charged on imports from Burma. We propose to discuss paragraph 251, first of all, without reference to the effect of separation.

2 Sir Walter Layton begins by referring to the effect of monsoon failures on the revenue. He then refers to certain projects which should have a stimulating effect. He quotes certain figures exemplifying recent growth of trade and deduces that expansion will be more rapid in the future. He sounds a note of warning as regards the existing tariff which he thinks may be above the point of "diminishing returns" on some articles and refers finally to the depressing effect of high protective tariffs on the revenue. We propose to consider —

- (i) How far the figures which Sir Walter Layton quotes are reliable
- (ii) How far the conclusions which he draws from these figures and from other considerations are justified
- (iii) To what items we can reasonably look for expansion, and to what extent
- (iv) What factors are likely to interfere with normal growth.

We propose to deal with the advisability of reducing some of our rates of duty in a separate note

3 The only figures Sir Walter Layton has quoted in support of his views are those at the foot of page 221 which are taken from the Review of the Trade of India for 1928-29 published by the Secretary

General of Commercial Intelligence The table from which he quotes is the following —

(In crores of Rupees)

	1913-14	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
Imports	183	142	124	138	129	137	143	156	181	190
Exports	244	172	182	214	240	250	246	228	248	260
Total trade in merchandise excluding re-exports	427	314	306	352	369	387	389	384	429	450

In this table the value of imports (and exports) for each year is expressed on the basis of the declared values for goods under the same head for 1913 14, so that the table compares the volume of trade in stead of its total value. It would be a very laborious task to attempt to check all the Director General's figures which only purport to be rough approximations but we have worked out independently, estimates for the 1923 24 and 1928 29 imports based on 1913 14 prices. The method we have adopted is to divide the Trade Returns into two sets of heads

(a) Those for which quantities are recorded for all three years 1913 14, 1923 24, and 1928 29,

(b) Others

We have calculated values on the 1913 14 basis for each important head under (a) for each of the years 1923 24 and 1928 29 and have then compared the resultant totals for (a) with the actual recorded values and reduced the actual totals under (b) in the same ratio

4 The following table compares the results of our calculations with the Director General's figures —

		1913 14	1923 24	1928 29
Actuals	(a)	Crores 128	Crores 158	Crores 164
	(b)	55	70	89
	Total	183	228	253
Results on 1913 14 basis	(a)	128	81	117
	(b)	55	33	64
	Total	183	112	181
Director General's results on 1913 14 basis		183	120	190

These results reached independently and possibly by different methods are in sufficiently close agreement to justify reliance on the Director General's figures to the extent that we may assume (a) that the volume of trade has increased since 1923-24 by about 50 per cent to approximately pre-war level (b) that the rise in these six years was continuous and (c) that it was most rapid between 1926-27, and 1927-28.

5 The existing projects which Sir Walter Layton considers will provide an additional stimulus to the import trade are (a) irrigation schemes (b) railway extensions (c) road improvements and extensions and (d) construction of harbours. In the present state of world markets with almost universal over production of agricultural products and very low prices it seems doubtful whether the bringing of additional areas under cultivation is likely to make for any great improvement in the import trade. The value of India's exports of 'Grain pulse and flour' has fallen from 65 crores in 1914-15 to 34 crores in 1923-24. In fact if we take *net* values (i.e. after deducting the value of imported grain) there was a difference of no less than 41 crores. With this difficulty in marketing it seems highly unlikely that increased production of grain in India will stimulate imports. The demand for Indian cotton or oil seeds has shown no tendency to increase in recent years and everything seems to point to a long series of lean years for countries whose exports are mainly agricultural.

6 We understand that the present railway programme is normal. That is to say that it must be treated as one of the ordinary factors in the growth of trade and not likely to be any more effective in the next ten years than in the past ten. It does not constitute a reason for anticipating a more rapid growth than in the immediate past. Road improvements and extensions will necessarily have a direct effect on our revenue from car-taxes and petrol but improved internal transport facilities can do little to stimulate trade so long as the external demand for agricultural products remains weak. The construction of new harbours should have a slightly stimulating effect, but it must not be forgotten that they will very largely be sharing in the trade of existing harbours at the outset.

7 We now turn to the inferences to be drawn from the figures which Sir Walter Layton has quoted from the Review of the Trade of India (paragraph 4 above). He assumes without further investigation that the volume of trade will continue to grow and ignores certain very important considerations. The first of these is that it is only the revenue from specific duties which is directly proportional to the volume of trade. For *ad valorem* duties we have to look to the value and not to the volume. We have also to remember that our import trade includes a large proportion of duty free goods. We proceed to examine our import revenue in more detail, and for this purpose we propose to omit—

- (a) Salt,
- (b) Government Stores
- (c) Kerosene and Petrol

Our reasons for excluding kerosene and petrol are that it is useless to consider the import, and excise duties separately. We shall, therefore, deal with them together in a later paragraph.

8. In the following table we show how our revenue was derived in 1923-24, and 1924-25.

			1923-24 Lakhs	1924-25 Lakhs
Duty on Government stores	..	..	85	57
Duty on kerosene and petrol	..	..	114	181
Specific duties (revenue)	..	..	783	1,422
Specific duties (protective)	..	..	247	211
Ad valorem duties	..	..	1,279	2,151
Total import duties (excluding salt)	..	..	3,178	4,022

It is instructive to compare this table with the following table which shows the values under the various groups —

			1923-24 Lakhs	1924-25 Lakhs
Government stores	..	..	957	891
Kerosene and petrol	..	..	412	618
Goods liable to specific duties	..	..	7,531	4,012
Free goods	..	..	2,529	7,479
Goods liable to ad valorem duties	..	..	15,775	15,877
Total	..	..	21,693	21,877

9. The increase of 579 lakhs in specific duties (revenue) is undoubtedly due almost entirely to the fall in prices. Sugar alone has contributed 557 lakhs towards this figure, the lion's share being for a further 10 lakhs and liquor for 25 lakhs. Sugar has reached a very low price level and has recently been subjected to an additional duty. A substantial portion of the increase under tobacco is due to the raising of the rate on unmanufactured tobacco. At the old rate the 1924-25 revenue would have been 15 lakhs less. Prices have fallen considerably and are not likely to fall much more, so that we cannot look for much additional revenue under this head. In any case the tobacco revenue will have to be considered as being pretty well fixed. The excise of introduced liquors has been rising steadily in the higher duties. The following are the figures for the last eight years —

				Lakhs
1912-23	..	..	..	215
1923-24	..	..	..	225
1924-25	..	..	..	239
1925-26	..	..	..	254
1926-27	..	..	..	261
1927-28	..	..	..	266
1928-29	..	..	..	272
1929-30	..	..	..	274

The existing import taxation on liquors imposed by the provinces has served and will continue to serve to prevent any substantial increase in our revenue. It cannot, therefore, be said that recent figures suggest any substantial improvement in our revenue from excise duties. The lower specific protective duties will no doubt secure additional revenue at first, but eventually they are bound to lead to a reduction if the protection achieves its aim.

10. It is very significant to note that, although *ad valorem* duties have increased by nearly 12 per cent, the value of the goods on which they are assessed has only risen by a little more than one per cent. This reflects the reduction in the trades in cotton yarn and piece goods on which rates of duty were low, and a corresponding increase in other trades, particularly motor vehicles. Nearly half the increase in the revenue from *ad valorem* duties is accounted for by the trade in motor vehicles and accessories. We shall revert to this point later. We will merely emphasize here that in 1929-30, apart from motor vehicles and tyres, India has actually spent less on imported goods assessed *ad valorem* than in 1924-25. The small increase in the revenue is due to the change in distribution among commodities, a tendency which is still likely to develop much further. The figures, therefore, give no ground for anticipating a steady increase in the future.

11. It seems to us that in order to make any forecast for the future, on the basis of past experience, what we have to look to is the amount of wealth that is now available for the purchase of imported commodities, that is to say the total duty paid value of imported goods. In the following table are displayed figures for ten years which we consider highly significant. They include all merchandise except Government stores and treasure.

	Value crores	Duty Taxes	Total crores
1920-21	133	21	356
1921-22	265	28	293
1922-23	231	31	265
1923-24	227	32	259
1924-25	215	38	283
1925-26	226	38	264
1926-27	210	39	269
1927-28	218	39	287
1928-29	252	41	293
1929-30	239	41	280

It cannot be said that these figures contain any evidence of a steady rise in purchasing power. Nor do the figures for our export trade furnish any very great encouragement. For the last seven years the volume of the export trade has remained at about pre-war level (see table in paragraph 3), and the total value of exports has fallen from 349 crores in 1923-24, and 385 in 1924-25 to 330 in 1928-29, and 311 in 1929-30.

Our reasons for excluding kerosene and petrol are that it is useless to consider the import, and excise duties separately. We shall, therefore, deal with them together in a later paragraph.

8 In the following table we show how our revenue was derived in 1923-24, and 1929-30

			1923 24. Lakhs	1929 30. Lakhs.
Duty on Government stores	..	..	55	57
Duty on kero-sene and petrol	..	..	114	181
Specific duties (revenue)	..	..	783	1,422
Specific duties (protective)	..	..	247	241
<i>Ad valorem</i> duties	..	..	1,979	2,191
Total import duties (excluding salt)	..	..	3,178	4,092

It is instructive to compare this table with the following table which shows the values under the various groups. —

			1923 24. Lakhs	1929 30 Lakhs.
Government stores	..	..	957	891
Kerosene and petrol	..	..	442	618
Goods liable to specific duties	..	..	3,684	4,012
Free goods	..	..	2,629	3,439
Goods liable to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	..	..	15,696	15,877
Total	..	..	23,608	24,837

9. The increase of 639 lakhs in specific duties (revenue) is undoubtedly due almost entirely to the fall in prices. Sugar alone has contributed 537 lakhs towards this figure, tobacco is responsible for a further 60 lakhs, and liquor for 28 lakhs. Sugar has reached a very low price level and has recently been subjected to an additional duty. A substantial portion of the increase under tobacco is due to the raising of the rate on unmanufactured tobacco. At the old rate the 1929-30 revenue would have been 35 lakhs less. Prices have fallen considerably and are not likely to fall much more, so that we cannot look for much additional revenue under this head. In any case the tobacco revenue will have to be considered in conjunction with the tobacco excise, if introduced. There has been no steady rise in the liquor duties. The following are the figures for the last eight years :—

				Lakhs
1922-23	..	..	..	235
1923-24	..	..	..	226
1924-25	..	..	..	250
1925-26	..	..	..	254
1926-27	..	..	..	261
1927-28	..	..	..	256
1928-29	..	..	..	252
1929-30	..	..	..	254

The additional indirect taxation on liquors imposed by the provinces has served and will continue to serve to prevent any substantial increase under this head. It cannot, therefore, be said that recent figures suggest any substantial improvement in our revenue from specific duties. The newer specific protective duties will no doubt secure additional revenue at first, but eventually they are bound to lead to a reduction if the protection achieves its aim.

10 It is very significant to note that, although *ad valorem* duties have increased by nearly 12 per cent, the value of the goods on which they are assessed has only risen by a little more than one per cent. This reflects the reduction in the trades in cotton yarn and piece goods on which rates of duty were low and a corresponding increase in other trades particularly motor vehicles. Nearly half the increase in the revenue from *ad valorem* duties is accounted for by the trade in motor vehicles and accessories. We shall revert to this point later. We will merely emphasize here that in 1929-30, apart from motor vehicles and tyres, India has actually spent less on imported goods assessed *ad valorem* than in 1923-24. The small increase in the revenue is due to the change in distribution among commodities, a tendency which is not likely to develop much further. The figures, therefore, give no ground for anticipating a steady increase in the future.

11 It seems to us that in order to make any forecast for the future, on the basis of past experience what we have to look to is the amount of wealth that has been available for the purchase of imported commodities, that is to say the total duty paid value of imported goods. In the following table are displayed figures for ten years which we consider highly significant. They include all merchandise except Government stores and treasure.

	Value crores	Duty crores	Total crores
1920-21	333	23	356
1921-22	265	28	293
1922-23	231	34	265
1923-24	227	32	259
1924-25	245	38	283
1925-26	226	38	264
1926-27	230	39	269
1927-28	248	39	287
1928-29	252	41	293
1929-30	239	41	280

It cannot be said that these figures contain any evidence of a steady rise in purchasing power. Nor do the figures for our export trade furnish any very great encouragement. For the last seven years the volume of the export trade has remained at about pre-war level (see table in paragraph 3), and the total value of exports has fallen from 349 crores in 1923-24, and 385 in 1924-25 to 330 in 1928-29, and 311 in 1929-30.

12. We have examined the returns carefully to see if there are any trades, particularly trades of recent growth, which hold out promise of continued and specially rapid increase. Our revenue from cinematograph films is still only 5 lakhs annually and its growth has been retarded by the increasing proportion of films made in India. The only promising trade of any magnitude is the trade in motor vehicles, accessories, and fuel. Our revenue from these trades is displayed in the following statement :—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Motor* vehicles ..	78	85	118	123	112½	135	131
Tyres ..	29	28	46	39	30½	33	37
Petrol (excise) ..	65	79	77	96	121	156	262
Petrol (customs) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
Total (motor trades)	172	192	241	258	263	323	406
Less one third of petrol duties credited to the road fund	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Net ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	367

13. Changes in the rates of duty, falling prices, and the erection of assembly plants in Bombay tend to disguise the real growth of the trades. The figures for tyres, moreover, are affected by the much greater durability of tyres produced during the past three or four years. The consumption of petrol is the fairest indication of the growth of these trades. The rate of duty was lowered from six annas to four annas from 1925-26 and again raised to six annas from 1929-30. At the four anna rate the revenue from petrol would have been—

	Lakhs.	Percentage increase.
1923-24 ..	44	..
1924-25 ..	53	20
1925-26 ..	77	45
1926-27 ..	96	25
1927-28 ..	121	26
1928-29 ..	155	28
1929-30 ..	199	28

Returns do not separate motor vehicles and accessories similarly together all motor accessories

* † Duty on pneumatic tyres reduced to 15%. Previous figures for pneumatic tyres only.

These figures suggest an increase of 28 per cent in the petrol revenue annually.

14 If we take the 1929-30 nett petrol revenue at 2 crores, the figures for the next ten years at this rate of increase would be—

					Lakhs.
1930-31	..	..	..	..	256
1931-32	..	..	..	..	328
1932-33	..	..	..	..	418
1933-34	..	..	..	..	534
1934-35	..	..	..	..	680
1935-36	..	..	..	..	858
1936-37	..	..	..	..	1,080
1937-38	..	..	..	..	1,382
1938-39	..	..	..	..	1,770
1939-40	..	..	..	..	2,260
					<i>i.e., plus 2,060</i>

with half these amounts accruing annually to the road fund. This estimate is undoubtedly much too high, we, therefore, give below an estimate based on an annual increase of 15 per cent. It is, we suggest, reasonable to take a percentage increase each year rather than a fixed amount, since the expenditure on roads will grow with the nett revenue.

					Lakhs
1930-31	..	..	..	..	230
1931-32	..	..	..	..	274
1932-33	..	..	..	..	305
1933-34	..	..	..	..	347
1934-35	..	..	..	..	398
1935-36	..	..	..	..	458
1936-37	..	..	..	..	529
1937-38	..	..	..	..	609
1938-39	..	..	..	..	695
1939-40	..	..	..	..	800
					<i>i.e., plus 600</i>

15 Cars are imported partly in replacement of cars scrapped. If we assume that the proportion of vehicles imported to those scrapped is constant, the number imported in any year should be roughly proportional to the increase in the petrol consumption, which again is assumed to be proportional to the consumption in the previous year. Tyre consumption should also be roughly proportional to petrol consumption, so that by 1939-40 we should be getting four times (131 + 37) lakhs, *i.e.*, an additional 504 lakhs which with the 600 lakhs on

petrol give a total of 1,104 lakhs. Sir Walter Layton credits Burman consumption with 25(215ths of the present petrol excise. Applying this figure, which appears reasonable, to the total that has been arrived at above, we obtain for India, excluding Burma, an increase of 976 lakhs.

16 The above estimate is based on the very arbitrary assumption that we shall have an average annual increase of 15 per cent in the petrol consumption. We have suggested reasons why a percentage increase is more likely than a fixed increase, but we may compare our result with that of an annual fixed increase of 44 lakhs which represents the difference (at 4 annas a gallon) between the 1928-29, and 1929-30 receipts. This would give us in ten years an additional revenue of 440 lakhs from petrol. A similar increase of 220 per cent on cars and tyres would give us an additional 370 lakhs, i.e., a total of 810 of which the share of India (excluding Burma) would be 716 lakhs.

17 We have still to consider the kerosene duties. The following table shows the revenue for the past seven years —

	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29	1929-30.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Customs .	102	114	127	102	149	163	164
Excise ..	93	98	98	105	97	92	98
Total .	197	212	225	207	246	255	262

There has been an annual increase of approximately 11 lakhs, almost all derived from customs revenue. This is equivalent to an increase in annual consumption of 7 million gallons or, say 62 millions in British India alone. The increase in consumption in British India between 1913-14 and 1928-29 was 51 million gallons, an average of 3½ millions annually. A fair estimate for the future would be 5 million gallons per annum, and if it is decided eventually to equalize the excise and customs rates of duty (say at 2 annas per gallon) we may take 10 million annas, i.e., 6½ lakhs as the average increase for the next ten years i.e., about 62 lakhs increase by 1939-40.

18 To summarize, we suggest the following as likely increases in customs revenue, including the two excises which are classified as customs revenue —

	Crores.
From kerosene	0.6
From motor and allied trades (including petrol)	9.8
From other sources	nil
Total	10.4

If the assumption made in paragraph 16 is given preference over that in paragraph 15, the estimate will be reduced to 7.8 crores.

19. There remain to be considered the effects of extraneous influences on the revenue. The most important of these are—

(a) Scanty rainfall

(b) Decreased purchasing power resulting from other forms of taxation,

(c) Political unrest

The motor and allied trades are among those least likely to suffer from any of these influences and we believe our estimate to be cautious enough to provide for risks under the first two heads. The third head must necessarily remain an unknown quantity. Our estimate for kerosene also errs on the cautious side and may, we think, be accepted as allowing for set backs. Similarly we shall not be unduly timid if we assume no decrease under the customs revenues. Serious political disturbances may of course completely upset these calculations but they should not do so unless they are so serious as to alter radically the system of government for which these financial arrangements are intended to provide.

APPENDIX II

EXTRACT FROM A NOTE BY THE SENIOR MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE ON THE LOWERING OF THE TAXABLE MINIMUM, AND STEEPENING THE GRADATION OF INCOME TAX.

4 *Lowering of taxable minimum*.—(Paragraph 267) Sir Walter Layton suggests that the exemption limits both for income tax and super tax (Rs 2,000 and Rs 60,000 respectively) are too high and should be lowered but has made no specific recommendation. The exemption limit for income tax was raised to Rs 500 in 1886 to Rs 1,000 in 1903 and Rs 2,000 in 1919. I do not suppose that anybody would propose that the limit should be placed lower than Rs 1,000. If it were proposed to lower the exemption limit, it seems to me that it would be difficult to resist a demand, which has been made even under existing conditions, that allowances should be given for wives and children. As the Taxation Enquiry Committee observed, practically every taxpayer in India is married, whereas in England there is a large number of unmarried persons of both sexes who pay income tax. With reference to Sir Walter Layton's suggestion that the exemption limit for income tax in India is high the absence of any allowance for wives or children or for earned income must not be overlooked. As a matter of fact, for a married man, even without children the exemption limit in England (£225) is higher than the exemption limit in India. The exemption limit proposed in the draft Ceylon Ordinance is interesting to note as Rs 2,400 and it provides for a personal allowance of Rs 2,000 an allowance of Rs 1,000 each for wife and family (whatever the number of children), and an earned income allowance of 1/5th of the income subject to a maximum allowance of Rs 4,000. I presume that the economic conditions in Ceylon are not so very different from those in India though probably the general standard of wealth is higher.

5 It is also worth mentioning that although the assessable limit in the case of a single person is somewhat higher in India than in England the percentage taken as tax of the lower income in India if I may rely on the tables at the end of the draft Ceylon Ordinance which were prepared by an expert from Somerset House, is actually higher—and a great deal higher—in the case of earned incomes in India than in the United Kingdom even if for the purposes of comparison unmarried persons in the United Kingdom are taken. The table shows the following percentages:—

	<i>Income—all earned</i>	
	<i>Rest of India (all classes)</i>	<i>United Kingdom (unmarried)</i>
	<i>Rs</i>	<i>Rs</i>
Income Rs 2,400	62.5	20
Income Rs 2,500	65.16	25.33
Income Rs 3,000	78.13	70

Even where the income is all unearned the tax on an income of Rs 2,400 for all classes of assesses other than companies and re-

registered firms is Rs 625 in India against Rs 60 for a single person in the United Kingdom

6 The objections to introducing allowances for wives and children in India are obvious. As already stated, they would be admissible to the vast majority of individual taxpayers, and, therefore, very costly. Great difficulties would arise in applying such a system to the Hindu undivided family. It would probably be necessary to give it a higher exemption limit. There would be much more room for fraud in connection with these allowances than in a country with a highly developed system of registration of marriages and births. To check such frauds "inquisitorial investigations" into the domestic affairs of assesses would be necessary. These would cause much work and intense friction. It is highly desirable to restrict the body of disputable facts on which the Income Tax Officer is required to pronounce a decision but it would be quite unsafe in present circumstances—in a large number of cases—to admit an assessee's claim that he had a certain number of children without proof, or to accept evidence on such a point without verification. This is probably why in the Ceylon Draft Ordinance a flat allowance for a family irrespective of its size was proposed. That would of course get over the difficulty to some extent, but in a rather rough and ready manner.

7 *Steepening the gradation between Rs 5,000 and Rs 1,00,000*—(Paragraph 267) Sir Walter Layton says that there is considerable scope for the steepening of the progression of the rate of tax on incomes between Rs 5,000 and Rs 1,00,000. We criticized a similar proposal of the Taxation Inquiry Committee in our note, dated 20th December 1925. We there pointed out the objections to imposing additional taxation in the particular zone that the Committee's proposals affected, namely, that including incomes between 11,000 and 23,999 at all events unless simultaneously an allowance were introduced on account of earned income since most earned incomes (salaries and professional incomes) fall in that zone, and incomes in that zone are mainly salaries or professional earnings.

8 At present the income tax gradation stops at Rs 39,999. All incomes of Rs 40,000 and over pay the maximum rate, at present one anna and 7 pies in the rupee. Sir Walter Layton apparently proposes both to steepen the present gradation from Rs 5,000 to Rs 40,000 and also to continue this rising scale of rates up to a lakh. The maximum rate of income tax will thus be very much higher than at present and the present maximum will be reached somewhere below Rs 40,000. Simultaneously the super tax limit is to be lowered to say Rs 30,000 or even Rs 40,000 but the rates of super tax on incomes exceeding one lakh are not to be increased. There will, it seems to me, be difficulties about companies and firms. If the maximum rate of income tax, whatever it may be, is imposed on all companies and firms there will be a large increase in the number of refunds owing to the extension of the gradation. If the maximum rate is not so imposed, it would be necessary not only to give refunds in some cases but also to make supplementary assessments in others, for example on shareholders in companies, a most undesirable complication. On the other hand it may not be thought desirable to impose

additional taxation on the undistributed profits of companies at all events, and objection would no doubt be raised to imposing (though subject to refund) a very much higher rate of tax than the present maximum on petty firms including all whose income exceeded Rs 1,000. Even at present rates we have been attacked on this ground, though not always with understanding

• • • • •

• • •

•

•

•

APPENDIX III

ESTIMATES ACCORDING TO SIR WALTER LAYTON'S SCHEME

Statement I.

Central Government.

	Budget 1929 30 (including Burma)	1929 30 (excluding Burma)	1940 41 (excluding Burma)	
Central Revenue—				
Customs ..	51 22	47 91	54 00(d)	(a) Growth of revenue +7 50 Loss of revenue on fo reign liquor —1 50
Income tax ..	16 60	14 75	14 00(b)	(b) Growth of revenue +5 00 Transfer to provinces .. —6 00
Salt	6 35	0 00	..	
Commercial stamps	..	.	2 00(c)	(c) The estimate in the body of the re- port is 1 50, but the figure given in the table on page 361 is + 2 00
Other taxes .	1 19	1 09	1 09	
Total taxes ..	75 36	69 75	71 09	
Railways (net) . ..	6 25	6 00	6 00	
Opium (net) ..	2 35	2 35	..	
Currency and mint (net)	2 35	2 35	2 35	
Tributes from Indian States	·74	·74	·74	
Other receipts (net)..	1·17	1·17	1·32	
Total ..	85 22	82 36	81·50	

	Budget 1929 30 (including Burma)	1929 30 (excluding Burma)	1940 41 (excluding Burma)	
Central expenditure—				
Defence (net) ..	55 10	52 10	45 00(d)	(d) Saving of 7 crores anticipated. Of this 3 crores will be absorbed by the growth of civil expenditure.
Debt charges (net) ..	12 14	10 14	10 14	
Civil administration (net)	11 56	10 20	13 00(d)	
Loss on post office, irrigation, and forests	-39	39	•33	
Cost of collection ..	3 32	3 12	3 12	
Civil works (net) .	2 41	2 41	2 41	
Pensions	2 78	2 48	2 48	
Other expenditure (net) —	•52	•52	•52	
* Surplus from separation of Burma	..	1 00	..	
Surplus	4 50	
Total ..	83 22	82 36	81 50	

Satz 11

Parrish, E. Bruce 1922-23

[illegible]

Statement III
Provincial Estimates 1940-41.

	Madras	Bombay	Bengal	U P	Punjab	B & O	C P	Assam	Total.
<i>Revenue</i>									
Revenue as on previous page	16 39	14 13	11 11	11 76	10 82	5 52	4 83	2 56	77 12
Income tax on personal incomes (a)	87	1 55	1 64	56	53	40	29	16	6 00
Surcharge on income tax (a)	45	89	66	32	27	18	16	07	3 00
Income tax on agricultural income (f)	90	50	90	90	70	40	46	30	6 00
Terminal taxes (c)	1 46	66	1 64	1 57	73	1 18	40	28	8 00
Provincial fund (c)	2 56	1 16	2 87	2 74	1 28	2 68	86	45	14 00
Total	22 63	18 69	18 81	17 85	14 33	9 76	7 03	3 82	117 12
<i>Expenditure</i>									
Expenditure as on previous page	16 54	14 41	11 19	11 03	9 77	5 87	4 54	2 76	76 10
Surplus ..	6 09	4 48	7 62	6 77	4 56	3 89	2 49	1 12	37 02

(a) Distribution based on income tax on personal incomes in 19-8-29

(b) Census work

(c) Distribution based on population

(d) It is assumed that loss of revenue due to transfer of commercial stamps

(1 50) will be covered by the additional excise duty on Foreign Liquor

(e) It is assumed that normal growth of revenue will cover normal growth in expenditure

APPENDIX IV

STATEMENT SHOWING THE ASSIGNMENTS TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS UNDER RULE 15 OF THE DEVOLUTION RULES FOR THE YEARS 1921-22 TO 1928-29

Province	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24	1924-25	1925-26	1926-27	1927-28	1928-29
1 Madras	Rs 9-3-000		Rs 10-61-931	Rs 1-52-071	Rs 4-43-404	Rs 4-63-177	Rs 6-07-790	Rs 5-46-700
2 Bombay	14-07-000	15-31-085						.
3 Bengal								77,365
4 United Provinces	3-10-137	26-07-8	4-08-808	2-01-514	3-29-445	4-08-059	5-31-370	4-93-627
5 Punjab	2-63-189	5-74-955	75-187	5-63-989	8-69-099	13-70-472	15-39-681	12-22-182
6 Burma	61-937	2-86-259	2-55-142	2-46-255	2-72-393	3-23-581	3-32-025	4-74-011
7 Bihar and Orissa	29-160	1-49-106	3-38-002	1-07-617	1-66-012	2-19-803	1-78-784	2-22-807
8 Central Provinces		1-15-946	4-15-669	5-53-003	5-20-721	4-90-651	5-04-079	6-63-445
9 Assam								

APPENDIX V

DUTY ON FOREIGN LIQUOR (*vide* PARA 291 OF THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION)

Sir Walter Layton's proposal is that the Government of India should levy an import duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* on all foreign liquors and that it should be open to the provinces to levy such additional excises as they wish. The practical implications of this and of similar proposals which involve handing over the taxation of foreign liquors to provincial governments have been examined and there appear, *prima facie*, to be a number of obstacles in the way of any successful arrangement on these lines.

2 It is an essential feature of the proposals that the provincial governments should be free to adopt any policy they wish in regard to foreign liquor. At the outset, therefore the Government of India would have to decide what "foreign liquor" should include. The main head "Liquors" in the tariff includes the following articles:—

Serial No	Articles	Rate of duty	Duty in lakhs	Average <i>ad valorem</i> incidence of duty (1909-30).
				%
1	Ale and other fermented liquors	8 annas per gallon	24	2 ¹ / ₂
2	Denatured spirit	7½ per cent	1	7½
3	Perfumed spirits	Rs 36 per gallon or 15 per cent whichever is higher	5	44
4	Preparations containing spirit not tested	Rs 30 per gallon or 15 per cent whichever is higher	20	45
	Ditto tested	Rs 21 14 0 per proof gallon or 15 per cent whichever is higher		
5	All other sorts of spirit	Ditto	180	112
6	Sparkling wines	Rs 9 per gallon	15	30
7	Other wines	Rs 4-8 0 per gallon		
		Total	254	

If the Government
on these classes on w

cal

a 30 per cent duty
that figure, and duty

at the present rates on other classes, the loss to the central revenues would be —

	Lakhs.
1. Ale and other fermented liquors ..	.. Nil.
2. Denatured spirit .. ..	.. Nil.
3 Perfumed spirits . . .	.. 1
4 Preparations containing spirit .	.. 7
5 All other sorts of spirit .	.. 138
6 Sparkling wines } . . .	.. 6
7. Other wines . . .	..
Total	152

4 The above tables give a fairly clear idea of what we have to deal with, but from the point of view of classification difficulties the important item is No 4. This item includes spirituous drugs and medicaments, spirituous toilet and other preparations, and liquors and cordials, but not ordinary spirits like whisky, gin, etc., of which "obscuration" is small. These ordinary potable spirits are assessed under class 5, but the rate of duty on the two classes is the same in order that the revenue under class 5 may be protected. Now, for the purpose of the local excises class 5 (spirits) and liquors which fall in class 4 are treated as foreign liquor but spirituous drugs and other preparations are not. No licences are required for their sale, no vend fees are collected on them and no permits are required for their transport. The question at once arises are they on the one hand to be treated as foreign liquor and subjected to provincial excise duties and restrictions to the very great inconvenience of those who trade in them or are they on the other hand to be excluded from local excise control and subjected merely to a central import duty which if it is lower than the local excise duty may render them a danger to the excise revenue.

5 Assuming that a solution could be found for this difficulty the next objection that arises relates to the administration of different rates of duty and possibly of different classifications of liquor for duty purposes, in different provinces. The process of assessment to duty would be carried out in the province of consumption, and it would presumably be necessary for each province to establish one or more bonded warehouses into which liquor could be brought after clearance from the custom house at the place of import. This would necessitate in the first place complicated arrangements for transport in bond all over India and suitable preventive arrangements might be expensive and inconvenient. It might be possible for the inland provinces to arrange with the maritime provinces for the latter to collect their duty for them, but it would probably be difficult for them to arrive at an agreement for rates of duty in two provinces and the method of classification of liquors might differ. Incidentally, a system of inland bonded warehouses of this nature would mean

a complete reorganization of the basis on which distribution is at present undertaken by the trade

6. The principal wholesale dealers at the great ports at present maintain considerable stocks of duty paid liquors which can be despatched at a moment's notice to customers in different parts of India. Under the new proposal the local Government of the place to which such liquors were despatched would levy their own excise duty on them, and the wholesale dealer would have to obtain a refund from the local Government of the province of original import. This would lead to further difficulties and complications. Moreover, if the interprovincial transport was confined to liquor travelling under bond from one inland bonded warehouse to another in another province, dealers would often find it impossible to implement urgent orders from up country customers owing to the delay involved in transport from one warehouse to another, and in assessment at the warehouse in the province of arrival.

7. The danger of smuggling from a province with a low rate of duty into one with a higher rate of duty is too obvious to need emphasizing. The excise departments, of course, already have to deal with this difficulty in connection with country liquor, but with the increase in motor car traffic the danger would be very much greater with foreign liquor, and they would probably find it necessary to maintain an expensive staff all round the borders of each province.

8. A much more important difficulty would arise in connection with Indian States. The present situation, whereby all foreign liquor going into an Indian State has already paid Indian customs revenue, gives rise to no particular trouble. The States' claim to a share in that revenue is merely a part of their claim to a share in the general customs revenues and does not raise any new and separate problem. If, however, all the duty on foreign liquor were to be provincialized, Indian States would have to obtain their supplies of foreign liquor through one or other of the maritime provinces, and they would certainly raise the very strongest objections if they were required to pay duty which was going towards provincial revenues. The alternative of letting States have their liquors free of duty would create an intolerable position for the provincial governments owing to the danger of smuggling from the States into the provinces. Nor would any arrangement by which the States agreed to collect duty themselves be satisfactory, owing to the different rates of duty prevailing in the different provinces.

9. The Government of India are discussing these practical difficulties with the provincial governments, and, if they prove to be insuperable, alternative method of giving the provincial governments a share in the revenue from foreign liquors will be considered.

APPENDIX VI

TAXATION OF TOBACCO (116 PARA 272 VOL II OF THE REPORT OF THE INDIAN STATUTORY COMMISSION)

Sir Walter Layton's proposal is for a central excise duty levied on factory produced tobacco and credited to the provincial fund. He makes no specific recommendation regarding other means of taxing tobacco. Those suggested by the Taxation Enquiry Committee were —

- (i) An excise duty on factory tobacco
- (ii) The levy of a fixed fee based on the estimated outturn of places where cigars, cigarettes or pipe or cigarette tobacco are manufactured by hand
- (iii) A system of vend licences leading up to vend monopolies in specified areas

Clearly any excise duty to be levied on factory tobacco must be uniform and therefore central but nothing would be gained by insisting on uniformity in the fees to be levied on hand manufacture or in respect of vend licences. Such forms of taxation should remain as they are at present purely provincial.

2 A well organized system of vend fees particularly if these were based on sales might prove a fruitful source of provincial taxation and this is a line of action deserving of further study, although it must be realized that such fees would obviously have to be credited to the province of collection and therefore do not exactly fit into Sir Walter Layton's scheme. On the other hand the prospects of an excise on factory products are not as bright as they appear at first sight. It is true that as stated by Sir Walter Layton the consumption of tobacco in the form of cigarettes has grown rapidly. It is not equally true to say that there has been a similar growth in the consumption of pipe tobacco and cigars. Such evidence as is available suggests that these are being steadily replaced by cigarettes.

3 The annual production of cigarettes in India was estimated by the Taxation Enquiry Committee at about 4 500 000 000 and the tobacco used in their production may be estimated at about 10 000 000 lbs. About half of this is imported tobacco which already yields import duty amounting to 75 lakhs per annum. Import duty is also levied on the cigarette paper which is all imported and on most of the tinplate and paper and card board used for packing. The Indian cigarette industry is thus already paying some 80 lakhs of duty annually. This is equivalent to about Rs 1 13 0 per thousand cigarettes. At present no definite information is available as to the average prices at which these cigarettes are sold but we believe it to be not much more than Rs 5 per thousand so that the

APPENDIX VII

EXCISE DUTY ON MATCHES

(Vide paragraph 273, Vol II of the report of the Indian Statutory Commission)

Sir Walter Layton recommends an excise duty at the rate of the present import duty and considers that it should yield about 3 crores. This implies an annual consumption of 20 million gross of boxes. It was only at the beginning of the past decade that the manufacture of matches in India began to supply an appreciable proportion of the demand. Before the war the annual import amounted to some 12 to 15 million gross consisting mostly of British and Swedish matches. During the war there were very large imports of inferior Japanese matches and the highest figure reached was about 18 million gross in the year 1915-16. No doubt the inferior quality was largely responsible for the increased consumption. The consumption is bound to react to any considerable increase in price and it would not be safe to rely on a consumption of more than 15 million gross annually.

2 An important factor which will militate against the success of an excise duty of this nature is its almost inevitable unpopularity. Although no doubt there is specially heavy consumption of matches among smokers the bulk of the match consumption is accounted for by other purposes and the burden of the greater part of the tax will be fairly evenly distributed over the whole bulk of the population. Thus every objection that can be or has been raised against the salt tax can be raised with almost equal force against a duty on matches. It is a tax moreover whose effects will be much more strikingly apparent to the consumer than the effect of a rise in the salt duty for reasons which will appear from what is stated in the following paragraph. Further it is a tax which can be resisted much more successfully than the salt tax. Economy in the use of matches can be practised in numerous ways and would undoubtedly seriously affect the revenue if any agitation against the tax took place.

3 Sir Walter Layton endorses the view of the Taxation Enquiry Committee that "care should be taken to fix the tax at such a level as to absorb as far as possible (into the Lychquer) the whole of the increase in price." It is here that the difference in the general standard of living between Indian and European countries makes itself felt. In India a considerable proportion of the matches consumed are sold by the single box and a further large proportion in lots of three boxes. The present ordinary retail price is one pie per box or two pie for three boxes. It has been calculated that the maximum duty that could be imposed without affecting the price of single boxes is four annas per gross. Such a duty would almost certainly have the effect of raising the retail price of three boxes from two pie to three. Thus while the duty would only bring

in about 27½ lakhs, it would be universally felt. If the duty were at a higher rate than four annas, the retail price per box would probably advance to two pice, and unless the duty were raised to a figure of from Rs 2-4 0 to Rs 2-8 0 per gross boxes, the greater part of the increase in price would go into the manufacturer's pockets. In other words, there will clearly be great difficulty in making a tax conform with the condition that it shall not further enrich the manufacturers when it is applied to an article commonly sold retail in quantities whose price is the smallest convenient unit of coinage. It may be observed that the higher rate of duty which would correspond to a retail price of two pice per box, is higher than the rate imposed in many European countries.

4 There are various methods by which a duty of this kind might be collected. The one favoured by the Taxation Enquiry Committee is the application of a label in the form of a "banderol" which must be broken before a box can be used. There are obvious difficulties in the way of applying this system to imported matches, and other methods are under consideration. Another grave difficulty will be the possibility of manufacture in Indian States and it seems certain that before the tax can have any chance of success, agreements will have to be reached with the States.

APPENDIX VIII

TERMINAL TAXES

1 The present position—Terminal taxes at present constitute a comparatively unimportant factor in local taxation in India having been imposed in place of octroi by certain local authorities. The Schedule Taxes Rules permit the Legislative Council of any province to pass legislation imposing an octroi or authorizing any local authority to impose such a tax. Where a terminal tax is concerned, similar power may be exercised in the cases of those local areas only which levied an octroi prior to the 7th July 1917. To the imposition of a terminal tax in any other local area the sanction of the Governor General in Council is required. Such sanction has on occasion been recorded while there have been a number of examples of the conversion of octroi into terminal tax. But the amount of revenue raised by terminal taxes constitutes a relatively small proportion of the total sum of approximately 2 crores of rupees now collected by local authorities in the shape of terminal taxes and octroi.

2 Sir Walter Layton's proposals—Sir Walter Layton recommends the levy of a terminal tax for provincial purposes at every railway station in India. This tax would apparently be collected by railway officials and it would be supplemented where necessary, by a like impost on river borne traffic. Sir Walter considers that road borne traffic is not at present a sufficiently serious competitor with railway traffic to require similar treatment. It is not clear whether it is intended to superimpose the new tax upon the octroi and terminal taxes already levied by local bodies or to absorb the latter in it. Absorption would obviously facilitate administrative arrangements but it would involve the necessity of compensating the authorities concerned for the resultant loss of revenue. Finally it should be stated that Sir Walter is not inclined to regard the proposed tax as a permanent feature of India's financial system, he supports it as a temporary measure suited to the country's present stage of economic development.

3 General effect of the tax upon Railway Finance—In whatever shape the proposed tax were levied it is quite clear that it would amount to a surcharge upon the cost of transportation. So far as rail borne traffic is concerned it would constitute a subvention from the railway revenues of the central Government to the revenues of the various provinces. Incidentally if immediately imposed it would operate to prevent the reduction of fares and freight rates the urgent need of which Sir Walter Layton emphasizes in another part of his report. Assuming that stores, fuel, etc. carried for railway purposes would be exempted from liability, a revenue of 8 crores from the proposed tax would involve an addition of approximately 15 per cent to the present cost of transportation. It is not suggested that this is a conclusive argument against the imposition of the tax, though it would doubtless be pressed by company owned and company managed lines. Assum

ing that the central Government is to surrender to the provinces such portion of its revenues as may be found to be in excess of its requirements it may be both convenient and justifiable to give up a portion of railway revenues and even to increase the costs of transportation in order to create a margin for surrender. The state railways in India are at present singularly free from taxation, since they are neither burdened with heavy local rates nor assessed to income tax on their profits. On grounds of abstract principle it would not be improper to raise railway rates to a height which would yield not only a fair interest on borrowed railway capital but also a fair contribution to general taxation. Rates must however, be fixed with due regard to their effects upon traffic and it is more than doubtful whether the cost of transportation could now be raised to the height contemplated by Sir Walter Layton without serious results upon the working of the railway system as a commercial concern.

4 Effects of the tax upon railway traffic—Apart from the actual surrender of railway revenue there is ground for supposing that the imposition of a provincial tax of this nature might have deleterious effects upon railway traffic. It would be undesirable to favour short as opposed to long distance traffic by exempting it from the tax. Unless however it were exempted its taxation must inevitably lead to the diversion of traffic from the railways to the roads. As long as the proceeds of a terminal tax accrue direct to a local authority that authority may be trusted to make some sort of attempt to collect on traffic so diverted and by so doing to discourage diversion. If the tax became provincial, the incentive to such efforts would be largely lacking. Similarly there would in the case of goods carried by river and particularly by country boat be greater opportunities of evading a terminal tax and this also would tend to create a diversion of traffic. In maritime provinces there might be similar diversion to coasting or other vessels. Again the fixation of freight rates is a scientific proceeding and if it were conducted without detailed knowledge of local conditions the results upon traffic might be serious. Finally the desire to avoid double taxation would operate to decrease the traffic to and from the present local distributing centres.

5 General conclusions—The general position may be summed up by stating that if the central Government is to surrender to the provinces such part of its revenue as may be surplus to its requirements there is no theoretical objection to the surrender of surplus revenues derived from the railway system. The possibility of creating a railway surplus by the enhancement of transportation charges would however require careful investigation before it could be held to be established. On the other hand the particular method of effecting such a surrender which is proposed by Sir Walter Layton is liable to produce disastrous effects upon the volume of traffic borne by the railways and therefore upon their gross revenues. It has been suggested as an alternative to Sir Walter Layton's proposal that the terminal tax though collected provincially should remain a source of local authorities' revenue, the proceeds being distributed by local Governments to the local

APPENDIX VIII

TERMINAL TAXES

1 The present position—Terminal taxes at present constitute a comparatively unimportant factor in local taxation in India, having been imposed in place of octroi by certain local authorities. The Schedule Taxes Rules permit the Legislative Council of any province to pass legislation imposing an octroi or authorizing any local authority to impose such a tax. Where a terminal tax is concerned, similar power may be exercised in the cases of those local areas only which levied an octroi prior to the 7th July 1917. To the imposition of a terminal tax in any other local area the sanction of the Governor General in Council is required. Such sanction has on occasion been accorded, while there have been a number of examples of the conversion of octroi into terminal tax. But the amount of revenue raised by terminal taxes constitutes a relatively small proportion of the total sum of approximately 2 crores of rupees now collected by local authorities in the shape of terminal taxes and octroi.

2 Sir Walter Layton's proposals—Sir Walter Layton recommends the levy of a terminal tax for provincial purposes at every railway station in India. This tax would apparently be collected by railway officials, and it would be supplemented, where necessary, by a like impost on river borne traffic. Sir Walter considers that road borne traffic is not at present a sufficiently serious competitor with railway traffic to require similar treatment. It is not clear whether it is intended to superimpose the new tax upon the octroi and terminal taxes already levied by local bodies or to absorb the latter in it. Absorption would obviously facilitate administrative arrangements, but it would involve the necessity of compensating the authorities concerned for the resultant loss of revenue. Finally, it should be stated that Sir Walter is not inclined to regard the proposed tax as a permanent feature of India's financial system; he supports it as a temporary measure, suited to the country's present stage of economic development.

3 General effect of the tax upon Railway Finance—In whatever shape the proposed tax were levied, it is quite clear that it would amount to a surcharge upon the cost of transportation. So far as rail borne traffic is concerned, it would constitute a subtraction from the railway revenues of the central Government to the revenues of the various provinces. Incidentally, if immediately imposed, it would operate to prevent the reduction of fares and freight rates the urgent need of which Sir Walter Layton emphasizes in another part of his report. Assuming that stores, fuel, etc. carried for railway purposes would be exempted from liability, a revenue of 8 crores from the proposed tax would involve an addition of approximately 15 per cent to the present cost of transportation. It is not suggested that this is a conclusive argument against the imposition of the tax, though it would doubtless be pressed by company owned and company managed lines. Assum-

ing that the central Government is to surrender to the provinces such portion of its revenues as may be found to be in excess of its requirements it may be both convenient and justifiable to give up a portion of railway revenues and even to increase the costs of transportation in order to create a margin for surrender. The state railways in India are at present singularly free from taxation, since they are neither burdened with heavy local rates nor assessed to income tax on their profits. On grounds of abstract principle it would not be improper to raise railway rates to a height which would yield not only a fair interest on borrowed railway capital but also a fair contribution to general taxation. Rates must, however, be fixed with due regard to their effects upon traffic and it is more than doubtful whether the cost of transportation could now be raised to the height contemplated by Sir Walter Layton without serious results upon the working of the railway system as a commercial concern.

4 **Effects of the tax upon railway traffic**—Apart from the actual surrender of railway revenue there is ground for supposing that the imposition of a provincial tax of this nature might have deleterious effects upon railway traffic. It would be undesirable to favour short, as opposed to long distance traffic by exempting it from the tax. Unless however it were exempted its taxation must inevitably lead to the diversion of traffic from the railways to the roads. As long as the proceeds of a terminal tax accrue direct to a local authority that authority may be trusted to make some sort of attempt to collect on traffic so diverted and by so doing to discourage diversion. If the tax became provincial, the incentive to such efforts would be largely lacking. Similarly, there would in the case of goods carried by river and particularly by country boat be greater opportunities of evading a terminal tax and this also would tend to create a diversion of traffic. In maritime provinces there might be similar diversion to coasting or other vessels. Again the fixation of freight rates is a sensitive proceeding and if it were conducted without detailed knowledge of local conditions the results upon traffic might be serious. Finally the desire to avoid double taxation would operate to decrease the traffic to and from the present local distributing centres.

5 **General conclusions**—The general position may be summed up by stating that if the central Government is to surrender to the provinces such part of its revenue as may be surplus to its requirements there is no theoretical objection to the surrender of surplus revenues derived from the railway system. The possibility of creating a railway surplus by the enhancement of transportation charges would however require careful investigation before it could be held to be established. On the other hand the particular method of effecting such a surrender which is proposed by Sir Walter Layton is liable to produce disastrous effects upon the volume of traffic borne by the railways and therefore upon their gross revenues. It has been suggested as an alternative to Sir Walter Layton's proposal that the terminal tax though collected provincially, should remain a source of local authorities' revenue the proceeds being distributed by local Governments to the local

authorities under their control. This would assist provincial finances by relieving the budgets of the local Governments of certain cash contributions which they now make to their local bodies. This proposal might obviate difficulties in connection with the treatment of the terminal taxes and octroi at present levied by local authorities, but it would in all essential points be open to the objections urged against the provincial tax.

6 Assam.—While the foregoing objections are strong against the introduction of terminal taxes as a general source of provincial revenue, it would be possible to argue in favour of their institution as a special measure in special circumstances such as exist for example in the province of Assam. The Government of Assam have pointed out, first that neither octroi nor terminal tax has yet been introduced by any local authority within the province, secondly, that it is in urgent need of the proceeds in order to finance the development of internal communications thereby increasing the volume of the trade and of railway traffic, thirdly, that it is in a position to exercise effective control over river borne traffic, which is approximately equal in volume to that carried by rail, and fourthly, that the province is situated at the end of the railway system, so that the tax if imposed upon imported goods only could not operate as a transit duty. These arguments are not without force. The circumstances of this province are special and there is reason to hope that a proper utilization of the proceeds of such taxes might operate to increase, rather than diminish railway traffic within its borders. The question requires further investigation in detail which it is proposed to undertake. Pending the results of such investigation, the question whether the tax should be imposed upon exported goods as well as upon imports and local traffic may be regarded as open.

7 Bihar and Orissa.—The Government of Bihar and Orissa also have represented their desire to impose terminal taxes for provincial purposes. In this case the special considerations urged by Assam have no applicability, although it is true that such taxes have not yet been levied by local authorities in the province. The general objections to the taxes as a provincial impost are applicable in this case. Their development as a source of municipal revenue must be governed by the policy which may be adopted in this connection, for India as a whole.

8 The maintenance of terminal taxes as a legitimate form of taxation by local authorities.—As already explained terminal taxes can at present be authorised by a local legislature as a method of financing local bodies wherever an octroi was in force on the 6th July 1917, and can be levied in other local areas with the special sanction in each case of the Governor General in Council. It is a matter for consideration whether this position should be stereotyped under the new constitution and the question is engaging the attention of the Government of India. It has long been recognized that neither a terminal tax nor an octroi constitutes an ideal form of taxation. The former is apt to become little more than a transit

duty, while an octroi, even where it escapes this character, offers unlimited opportunity for leakage of revenue, and frequently operates to hamper and restrict trade. On the other hand, indirect taxation of this kind is undoubtedly the least unpopular form of taxation with the Indian public, and its replacement by direct taxation yielding equivalent proceeds would be a matter of grave difficulty. The points will be borne carefully in mind when the question is investigated. If, however, either terminal tax or octroi is retained as a legitimate means of local taxation it will be essential to reserve to the central Government well defined powers of direction and control. There are three main purposes to be served by such control. In the first place the central Government must preserve for itself the possibility of preventing the imposition of a tax which will trench upon a central source of revenue though control in such cases should not be exercised with undue rigidity. Secondly the powers of local authorities to tax the central Government itself must be strictly limited, thirdly, there must be authority to forbid the imposition of taxation which would be contrary to the obligations undertaken by the central Government in commercial treaties. With regard to the third of these points attention is invited to paragraph 17 of the memorandum relating to financial relations between the Government of India and the provincial governments which was prepared by the Government of India for the Indian Statutory Commission.

APPENDIX IX

MEMORANDUM BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCE DEPARTMENT
DATED THE 11TH JULY 1930, ON THE FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF THE
SEPARATION OF BURMA.

	PARAS.
I.—Effect on revenue and expenditure of the Government of India	1—8
II—Effect on currency arrangements	9—14
III—Miscellaneous	15
ANNEXURE I—Effect on Government of India revenue from duty on silver	
ANNEXURE II—Memorandum on paragraphs 6—9 of Appendix to Part VIII of the Commission's report	

I—Effect of separation on the revenue and expenditure of the Government of India

In paragraph 222 of their report the Commission say —

“ Though the actual settlement between the two countries must be determined by subsequent negotiations, we are here concerned to note and endorse Sir Walter Layton's general conclusion that separation could fairly be effected in such a way as to do no financial injury to either country and to leave Burma with adequate resources for her present needs and a balance for development purposes in excess of that which she obtains to day ”

The conclusions arrived at by Sir Walter Layton and the various assumptions made by him, are examined in the following paragraphs —

2 In paragraph 3 of the appendix Burma's contribution to defence has been put at 3 crores, and it has been assumed that the whole amount of this contribution will be a deduction from India's military expenditure. The amount taken seems reasonable, but naturally it is only a rough estimate and the actual contribution fixed may be very different. Moreover, it is not certain that the whole of Burma's expenditure on defence will be a deduction from India's army expenditure, though, if the arrangements contemplated in paragraph 221 of the Commission's report are made, this will be the case. The Burma Government in paragraph 16 of the memorandum on separation which they prepared for the Commission put the contribution for defence at 123 lakhs, i.e., roughly the actual expenditure

now incurred in Burma. Clearly, the estimate of the Burma Government is too low, but it is possible that Sir Walter Layton's estimate will prove to be too high. In any case the figure of 3 crores is problematical, and the possibility of a lower figure has to be contemplated in considering the effect on the Government of India finances.

3 In paragraph 4 of the appendix Sir Walter Layton puts Burma's share of India's debt at 30 to 35 crores with a net interest and sinking fund charge of approximately 2 crores a year. Nothing is said about the capital expenditure in Burma *e.g.*, the capital at charge of the Burma railways the idea being apparently that the Burma Government would take over the capital commitments of the Government of India in Burma on terms which would involve no loss to India. The Burma Government in their memorandum on separation put Burma's share of the unproductive debt of India at 24 crores and assumed an annual payment of 122 lakhs to cover interest and sinking fund charges. There again the figure of 2 crores is problematical and the possibility of a lower figure has to be contemplated.

4 On the revenue side Sir Walter Layton makes the following assumptions —

- (a) Indo-Burmese trade will become subject to existing customs duties with certain exceptions noted below.
- (b) India will impose a duty on kerosene imported from Burma at the same rate as on kerosene imported from other countries and an import duty of 4 annas on motor spirit imported from Burma. (The financial effect of this is worked out on 1928-29 figures but allowance is made for the reduction effected in the last budget in the import duty on kerosene at the end of paragraph 10.)
- (c) Burma will repeal protective import duties now in force.
- (d) Burma will impose the existing export duty on rice sent to India. (The figure of 60 lakhs given in paragraph 7 should be reduced to 45 lakhs on account of the reduction in export duty in the last budget.)

These assumptions are reasonable but it is possible that the tariff arrangements between India and Burma will be different and that Indian revenues may suffer more than is estimated.

5 To complete the picture one further assumption has to be made *viz.*, that India would impose an import duty of 4 annas an ounce on silver imported from Burma. Annexure I to this memorandum shows that if this is done the Government of India revenue from duties on silver will be practically unaffected while the Government of Burma would obtain very little from an import duty or an excise duty on silver.

6 Nothing is said by Sir Walter Layton about the loss on the working of the posts and telegraphs in Burma. The loss in Burma would be about 5 lakhs per annum and the deficit on the working of the Government of India posts and telegraphs would be decreased by a corresponding amount. As regards railways, the annual gain to the Burma Government will be about 50 lakhs as against 25 lakhs

assumed by Sir Walter Layton. The railway revenues of the Government of India would also a corresponding amount, but assuming that the present arrangements for contributions from railway revenues remained unchanged, the effect on general revenues would not be large.

7 From paragraph 11 of the appendix it is clear that Sir Walter Layton realizes that his assumptions may be wide of the mark, for he indicates that India may lose by the separation. In these circumstances the Finance Department consider that it would not be safe to accept at present the Commission's finding that separation could fairly be effected in such a way as to do no financial injury to India. They would however, go so far as to say that separation could fairly be effected in such a way that the revenue loss to India would not be of sufficient magnitude to make it a factor of great importance in considering the pros and cons of separation. It is fairly clear that a special committee will have to be appointed to work out the details of the financial settlement.

8 The Finance Department accept the views of the Commission on Burma's credit in the event of separation given in the second half of paragraph 222 of the report.

II—Effect of separation on currency arrangements

9 If Burma is separated from India, the adoption of a different currency system by Burma has to be contemplated. The Government of Burma might adopt one of the three following courses —

(a) They might retain the Government of India currency in the same way as Iraq up to the present has used the Government of India currency. In view of the close trade connection between Burma and India and the fact that the people of Burma are accustomed to the rupee currency, there would be a good deal to be said in favour of this course. It is possible however that the Burma Government will favour a currency system which would be semi dependent on the Indian currency system as suggested in (b) below or completely independent of the Indian currency system.

(b) The Government of Burma might adopt a system similar to that of Ceylon which is briefly that the rupee is the monetary unit and its exchange value is the same as in India, namely, 1s 6d, but the Ceylon Government has its own note issue and its own subsidiary coin. Definite information is not available regarding the reserves kept by the Ceylon Government against this note issue, but the reserve is presumably composed partly of silver rupees and partly of securities of the Government of India, though there may be securities of the Ceylon Government in addition. Such a system would avoid a definite break with the past and would retain the rupee as the standard coin—a point which might be of considerable importance, especially in the backward tracts.

It would also avoid exchange fluctuations between Burma and India and would, therefore tend to facilitate trade

- (c) The currency system of Burma might be completely separated from the currency system of India and although it is probable that the Government of Burma would have a coin corresponding to the rupee as the monetary unit and that the exchange value of the monetary unit would be 1s 6d the Government of Burma or a bank to whom they might entrust the work would be responsible for maintaining the exchange value of the monetary unit quite independently of the Government of India

10 If either of the alternatives in paragraphs 9 (b) and 9 (c) were adopted Indian currency now in circulation in Burma would be replaced by currency issued under the authority of the Burma Government and would have to be repatriated. The arrangements for this repatriation would depend on the system adopted by the Government of Burma and it is necessary to examine briefly what these arrangements should be

11 If a system on the lines indicated in paragraph 9 (b) above were adopted all the subsidiary coin and the notes now in circulation in Burma would be replaced by new subsidiary coin and new notes. If no special arrangements were made these subsidiary coin and notes could be shipped to India and full currency value could be obtained for them. Such a procedure would not be fair to India for the reasons given below. As there are essential differences in the position regarding the subsidiary coin and the position regarding the notes they will be dealt with separately —

- (a) *Subsidiary coin*—As the profit on the issue of nickel and copper coin is taken to revenue in the year in which it is issued the profit on the nickel and copper coin now in circulation in Burma has already been credited to the revenues of the Government of India and has been used for the common purposes of India and Burma. The profit on the coinage of small silver coin is dealt with in the same way as the profit on the coinage of silver rupees. In paragraph 12 (a) below it is shown that no profit has accrued to the Government of India on the coinage of silver apart from sums that have already been taken to revenue. It would be unfair to India if the Government of Burma were to withdraw subsidiary coin from circulation obtain its full currency value from the Government of India, and issue in its place a fresh subsidiary coinage on which they would make a large profit while the Government of India would lose a corresponding amount on the subsidiary coin withdrawn from circulation. The most, therefore that the Government of Burma would be entitled to demand from the Government of India would be that the Government of India should supply to the

Government of Burma new subsidiary coinage in exchange for the subsidiary coinage withdrawn from circulation. In other words, the Government of Burma could either have their new subsidiary coinage executed at a Government of India mint free of charge, or they could demand the bullion value of the subsidiary coinage withdrawn from circulation *plus* the cost of re-coin- ing it.

- (b) *Notes*—As the profit on the note issue is a recurring item, the Government of Burma would be entitled to payment for the full exchange value of the notes repatriated, and the main question to be settled would be the form which this payment should take. Assuming that the reserve maintained by Burma would consist of rupees and securities of the Government of India, it would be a simple matter to make payment in these forms in the proportion which might be desired by Burma. If it were decided that a part of the reserve should be held in securities of the Government of Burma then to this extent payment for notes repatriated might take the form of a decrease in the amount of the debt of the Government of Burma to the Government of India.

12 If the Government of Burma were to adopt a completely independent currency system on the lines indicated in paragraph 9 (c) above, rupees would have to be repatriated in addition to subsidiary coin and notes. The position regarding the subsidiary coin would be the same as that indicated in paragraph 11 (c) above, rupees and notes are dealt with below —

- (a) *Silver rupees*—The profit on the coinage of silver coin which has accrued since the gold exchange standard was established has been credited to the gold standard reserve. During the last few years the interest on the gold standard reserve has been taken to revenue and in so far as the interest on the gold standard reserve has been taken to revenue Burma has already shared in the advantages obtained from the profits on the coinage of the rupees. The present position is that although we have incurred large losses on the sale of silver obtained from melted coin and these losses have not been debited to the gold standard reserve the amount of the gold standard reserve is not sufficient to cover the difference between the bullion value and the exchange value of the silver held in the paper currency reserve. As the gold standard reserve does not cover our prospective losses on the sale of silver it may be said that apart from interest on the gold standard reserve already credited to revenue no profit has accrued from the coinage of silver, and that a loss will probably eventuate. The most therefore that the Government of Burma would be entitled to demand from the Government of India would be the bullion value of the rupees withdrawn from circulation *plus* the cost

of coinage of the currency which would replace the rupees

- (b) *Acter*—Although Burma would be entitled to payment for the full exchange value of repatriated Government of India notes there would clearly have to be made a definite arrangement as to the form in which this payment should be made. Otherwise the Burma Government might ship these notes to India buy sterling with them and obtain full sterling cover for their new note issue at the expense of the sterling reserves of the Government of India. A fair arrangement would seem to be that the Burma Government should be paid in sterling an amount which would bear the same proportion to the total amount payable as the sterling and gold reserves of the Government of India (including the gold standard reserve) bear to the total note issue of the Government of India. Such an arrangement would give the Burma Government the same proportionate sterling cover for their note issue as was held by the Government of India and as there would be a reduction in the Government of India note issue corresponding to the amount of the new Burma Government issue the Government of India's holding of gold and gold securities would not be proportionately diminished. The remainder of the amount due to the Burma Government might be paid partly in the form of silver if the Burma Government desired to have silver, and if not, wholly in the form of a reduction of the amount of the debt of the Government of Burma to the Government of India.

13 From the above brief outline it is clear that one of the conditions of the separation of Burma from India should be an arrangement which would safeguard the interests of India in the event of Burma adopting a new currency system. It is not easy to devise a formula which could be included in the legislation which will presumably deal with the separation of Burma but a safeguarding clause on the following lines might be sufficient —

“ If the Government of Burma adopts a new currency system, payment by the Government of India to the Government of Burma for Indian currency withdrawn from circulation in Burma and repatriated to India shall be limited to an amount which will represent the cost to the Government of Burma of replacing the currency withdrawn from circulation and shall be made in such a manner that the gold and sterling reserves of the Government of India would not be proportionately weakened ”

Presumably, the Act would name some authority, probably the British Government as the authority to decide differences between the Government of India and the Government of Burma which might arise in carrying out the provisions of the Act, and this authority would have to be the authority to decide the extent and the form of

payments to be made by the Government of India to the Government of Burma for currency repatriated

14 In the above paragraphs the assumption has been made that the currency arrangements in India remain as at present. In the event of the Government of India note issue being replaced by a reserve bank issue before a new currency system is introduced in Burma, special arrangements regarding Burma would probably have to be made at the time of handing over the note issue to the reserve bank. Whatever currency system might eventually be adopted by Burma, presumably no change would be made until some time after separation was effected. During this period the Indian Currency Act and Indian Coinage Act would have to apply to Burma.

III—Miscellaneous

15 Some of the more important questions which the Finance Department will have to consider, if it is decided to separate Burma from India, are dealt with below —

(1) *Ways and means*—Presumably, the Burma Government would arrange with the Imperial Bank of India to conduct their business on much the same lines as the bank now conducts the business of the Government of India. The Burma Government would take over control of the resource work at treasuries, where the Government of India should probably arrange to maintain currency chests as long as Burma used Indian currency.

(2) *Government of India securities held in Burma*—At present a considerable volume of Government of India securities are held in Burma, and interest is payable at any treasury in Burma. Clearly, it is desirable that Burma holders of Government of India securities at the time of the separation should have the same facilities for drawing the interest as they now have, and it would be desirable to arrange with the Government of Burma for the continuance of these facilities, at any rate as regards securities held in Burma at the time of the separation, though it will probably be undesirable to allow further transfers from India to Burma. The Government of Burma could be given a commission on the amount of interest paid.

(3) *Post office cash certificates*—On separation, presumably the issue of Government of India post office cash certificates in Burma would cease, and the Government of Burma would issue certificates of their own. As, however, the certificates previously issued would represent an obligation of the Government of India, and as it would be a very complicated matter for the Government of Burma to attempt to take over this obligation, an arrangement would have to be arrived at by which the Burma Government would arrange for the payment of the certificates as they mature at their post offices and debit the amounts to the Government of India. Probably they would have to be given a commission for this service.

(4) *Post office savings bank deposits*—In this case the simplest method of procedure probably would be for the Burma Government to take over the savings bank deposits from the Government of India, the debt of the Government of Burma to the Government of India

being reduced accordingly. It is still said that the depositors would have reason to complain if such a transfer became their deposits would be transferred from an institution backed by the credit of the Government of India to an institution backed only by the credit of the Government of Burma. This difficulty could be got over by giving depositors some time in advance that their deposits were to be transferred so that they would have an opportunity of withdrawing them if they desired to do so.

(5) *Provident fund deposits*—Presumably, the provident fund deposits belonging to officers of the Burma Government and many officers of the central Government which may be transferred to the Burma Government would be taken over by the Government of Burma who would also take over the incidental liabilities. The total amount of deposits would be proximately deducted from the debt of the Government of Burma to the Government of India.

(6) *Other deposits*—At present all deposits received in Burma are taken into the liability of the Government of India. Presumably, the Burma Government would take over these deposits with the incidental liabilities.

(7) *Family pension funds*—Presumably, officers serving under the new Burma Government would not be eligible to subscribe to the family pension funds now maintained by the Government of India, but the Government of Burma would start similar funds of their own. Arrangements would have to be made to transfer officers' subscriptions from the Government of India funds to the new funds of the Government of Burma with probably no contribution from the Government of India to cover the period during which the officer was in the service of the Government of India. Here again the total amount transferred could be taken in reduction of the debt of the Government of Burma to the Government of India.

(8) *Income tax*—Most of the trade in Burma is conducted by Indian or European firms which are at present assessed to tax either in Burma or in India on the total income from their operations in both countries. The question of double income tax will therefore be of considerable importance.

(9) *Staff*—The conditions on which the Government of India's staff employed in Burma will be taken over by the Government of Burma will have to be worked out in detail.

(10) *Railways*—The terms on which the Burma railways will be taken over will have to be worked out very carefully. They are the most profitable portion of the Government of India railway system, and even if it is decided that the Burma Government should take in future the full profits regardless of losses which may have occurred in the past, i.e., that they would merely have to pay to the Government of India the capital at charge on these railways, the rate of interest which the Government of Burma should pay to the Government of India on the capital at charge will be difficult to determine, as the capital has been raised over a period of years at different rates of interest.

payments to be made by the Government of India to the Government of Burma for currency repatriated

14 In the above paragraphs the assumption has been made that the currency arrangements in India remain as at present. In the event of the Government of India note issue being replaced by a reserve bank issue before a new currency system is introduced in Burma, special arrangements regarding Burma would probably have to be made at the time of handing over the note issue to the reserve bank. Whatever currency system might eventually be adopted by Burma, presumably no change would be made until some time after separation was effected. During this period the Indian Currency Act and Indian Coinage Act would have to apply to Burma.

III—Miscellaneous

15 Some of the more important questions which the Finance Department will have to consider, if it is decided to separate Burma from India are dealt with below—

(1) *Ways and means*—Presumably, the Burma Government would arrange with the Imperial Bank of India to conduct their business on much the same lines as the bank now conducts the business of the Government of India. The Burma Government would take over control of the resource work at treasuries, where the Government of India should probably arrange to maintain currency chests as long as Burma used Indian currency.

(2) *Government of India securities held in Burma*—At present a considerable volume of Government of India securities are held in Burma, and interest is payable at any treasury in Burma. Clearly, it is desirable that Burma holders of Government of India securities at the time of the separation should have the same facilities for drawing the interest as they now have, and it would be desirable to arrange with the Government of Burma for the continuance of these facilities at any rate as regards securities held in Burma at the time of the separation, though it will probably be undesirable to allow further transfers from India to Burma. The Government of Burma could be given a commission on the amount of interest paid.

(3) *Post office cash certificates*—On separation, presumably the issue of Government of India post office cash certificates in Burma would cease, and the Government of Burma would issue certificates of their own. As, however, the certificates previously issued would represent an obligation of the Government of India and as it would be a very complicated matter for the Government of Burma to attempt to take over this obligation an arrangement would have to be arrived at by which the Burma Government would arrange for the payment of the certificates as they mature at their post offices and debit the amounts to the Government of India. Probably they would have to be given a commission for this service.

(4) *Post office savings bank deposits*—In this case the simplest method of procedure probably would be for the Burma Government to take over the savings bank deposits from the Government of India, the debt of the Government of Burma to the Government of India

being reduced accordingly. It might be said that the depositors would have reason to complain of such a transfer because their deposits would be transferred from an institution backed by the credit of the Government of India to an institution backed only by the credit of the Government of Burma. This difficulty could be got over by giving depositors notice some time in advance that their deposits were to be transferred, so that they would have an opportunity of withdrawing them if they desired to do so.

(5) *Provident fund deposits*—Presumably, the provident fund deposits belonging to officers of the Burma Government and any officers of the central Government which may be transferred to the Burma Government would be taken over by the Government of Burma, who would also take over the incidental liabilities. The total amount of deposits would be presumably deducted from the debt of the Government of Burma to the Government of India.

(6) *Other deposits*—At present all deposits received in Burma are taken into the balance of the Government of India. Presumably, the Burma Government would take over these deposits with the incidental liabilities.

(7) *Family pension funds*—Presumably, officers serving under the new Burma Government would not be eligible to subscribe to the family pension funds now maintained by the Government of India, but the Government of Burma would start similar funds of their own. Arrangements would have to be made to transfer officers' subscriptions from the Government of India funds to the new funds of the Government of Burma with probably a contribution from the Government of India to cover the period during which the officer was in the service of the Government of India. Here again the total amount transferred could be taken in reduction of the debt of the Government of Burma to the Government of India.

(8) *Income tax*—Most of the trade in Burma is conducted by Indian or European firms which are at present assessed to tax either in Burma or in India on the total income from their operations in both countries. The question of double income tax will therefore be of considerable importance.

(9) *Staff*—The conditions on which the Government of India's staff employed in Burma will be taken over by the Government of Burma will have to be worked out in detail.

(10) *Railways*—The terms on which the Burma railways will be taken over will have to be worked out very carefully. They are the most profitable portion of the Government of India railway system, and even if it is decided that the Burma Government should take in future the full profits regardless of losses which may have occurred in the past, i.e., that they would merely have to pay to the Government of India the capital at charge on these railways, the rate of interest which the Government of Burma should pay to the Government of India on the capital at charge will be difficult to determine, as the capital has been raised over a period of years at different rates of interest.

payments to be made by the Government of India to the Government of Burma for currency repatriated

14 In the above paragraphs the assumption has been made that the currency arrangements in India remain as at present. In the event of the Government of India note issue being replaced by a reserve bank issue before a new currency system is introduced in Burma, special arrangements regarding Burma would probably have to be made at the time of handing over the note issue to the reserve bank. Whatever currency system might eventually be adopted by Burma, presumably no change would be made until some time after separation was effected. During this period the Indian Currency Act and Indian Coinage Act would have to apply to Burma.

III—Miscellaneous

15 Some of the more important questions which the Finance Department will have to consider, if it is decided to separate Burma from India, are dealt with below —

(1) *Ways and means*—Presumably, the Burma Government would arrange with the Imperial Bank of India to conduct their business on much the same lines as the bank now conducts the business of the Government of India. The Burma Government would take over control of the resource work at treasuries, where the Government of India should probably arrange to maintain currency chests as long as Burma used Indian currency.

(2) *Government of India securities held in Burma*—At present a considerable volume of Government of India securities are held in Burma, and interest is payable at any treasury in Burma. Clearly, it is desirable that Burma holders of Government of India securities at the time of the separation should have the same facilities for drawing the interest as they now have, and it would be desirable to arrange with the Government of Burma for the continuance of these facilities, at any rate as regards securities held in Burma at the time of the separation, though it will probably be undesirable to allow further transfers from India to Burma. The Government of Burma could be given a commission on the amount of interest paid.

(3) *Post office cash certificates*—On separation, presumably the issue of Government of India post office cash certificates in Burma would cease, and the Government of Burma would issue certificates of their own. As, however, the certificates previously issued would represent an obligation of the Government of India, and as it would be a very complicated matter for the Government of Burma to attempt to take over this obligation an arrangement would have to be arrived at by which the Burmese Government would arrange for the payment of the certificates as they mature at their post offices and debit the amounts to the Government of India. Probably they would have to be given a commission for this service.

(4) *Post office savings bank deposits*—In this case the simplest method of procedure probably would be for the Burma Government to take over the savings bank deposits from the Government of India, the debt of the Government of Burma to the Government of India

being reduced accordingly. It might be said that the depositors would have reason to complain of such a transfer because their deposits would be transferred from an institution backed by the credit of the Government of India to an institution backed only by the credit of the Government of Burma. This difficulty could be got over by giving depositors notice some time in advance that their deposits were to be transferred so that they would have an opportunity of withdrawing them if they desired to do so.

(5) *Provident fund deposits*—Presumably, the provident fund deposits belonging to officers of the Burma Government and any officers of the central Government which may be transferred to the Burma Government would be taken over by the Government of Burma who would also take over the incidental liabilities. The total amount of deposits could be presumably deducted from the debt of the Government of Burma to the Government of India.

(6) *Other deposits*—At present all deposits received in Burma are taken into the balance of the Government of India. Presumably, the Burma Government would take over these deposits with the incidental liabilities.

(7) *Family pension funds*—Presumably, officers serving under the new Burma Government would not be eligible to subscribe to the family pension funds now maintained by the Government of India, but the Government of Burma would start similar funds of their own. Arrangements would have to be made to transfer officers' subscriptions from the Government of India funds to the new funds of the Government of Burma with probably a contribution from the Government of India to cover the period during which the officer was in the service of the Government of India. Here again the total amount transferred could be taken in reduction of the debt of the Government of Burma to the Government of India.

(8) *Income tax*—Most of the trade in Burma is conducted by Indian or European firms which are at present assessed to tax either in Burma or in India on the total income from their operations in both countries. The question of double income tax will therefore, be of considerable importance.

(9) *Staff*—The conditions on which the Government of India's staff employed in Burma will be taken over by the Government of Burma will have to be worked out in detail.

(10) *Railways*—The terms on which the Burma railways will be taken over will have to be worked out very carefully. They are the most profitable portion of the Government of India railway system, and even if it is decided that the Burma Government should take in future the full profits regardless of losses which may have occurred in the past, i.e., that they would merely have to pay to the Government of India the capital at charge on these railways, the rate of interest which the Government of Burma should pay to the Government of India on the capital at charge will be difficult to determine, as the capital has been raised over a period of years at different rates of interest.

payments to be made by the Government of India to the Government of Burma for currency repatriated

14 In the above paragraphs the assumption has been made that the currency arrangements in India remain as at present. In the event of the Government of India note issue being replaced by a reserve bank issue before a new currency system is introduced in Burma, special arrangements regarding Burma would probably have to be made at the time of handing over the note issue to the reserve bank. Whatever currency system might eventually be adopted by Burma, presumably no change would be made until some time after separation was effected. During this period the Indian Currency Act and Indian Coinage Act would have to apply to Burma.

III—Miscellaneous

15 Some of the more important questions which the Finance Department will have to consider, if it is decided to separate Burma from India, are dealt with below—

(1) *Ways and means*—Presumably, the Burma Government would arrange with the Imperial Bank of India to conduct their business on much the same lines as the bank now conducts the business of the Government of India. The Burma Government would take over control of the resource work at treasuries where the Government of India should probably arrange to maintain currency chests as long as Burma used Indian currency.

(2) *Government of India securities held in Burma*—At present a considerable volume of Government of India securities are held in Burma, and interest is payable at any treasury in Burma. Clearly, it is desirable that Burma holders of Government of India securities at the time of the separation should have the same facilities for drawing the interest as they now have, and it would be desirable to arrange with the Government of Burma for the continuance of these facilities at any rate as regards securities held in Burma at the time of the separation, though it will probably be undesirable to allow further transfers from India to Burma. The Government of Burma could be given a commission on the amount of interest paid.

(3) *Post office cash certificates*—On separation, presumably the issue of Government of India post office cash certificates in Burma would cease, and the Government of Burma would issue certificates of their own. As, however, the certificates previously issued would represent an obligation of the Government of India and as it would be a very complicated matter for the Government of Burma to attempt to take over this obligation an arrangement would have to be arrived at by which the Burma Government would arrange for the payment of the certificates as they mature at their post offices and debit the amounts to the Government of India. Probably they would have to be given a commission for this service.

(4) *Post office savings bank deposits*—In this case the simplest method of procedure probably would be for the Burma Government to take over the savings bank deposits from the Government of India, the debt of the Government of Burma to the Government of India

being reduced accordingly. It might be said that the depositors would have reason to complain of such a transfer because their deposits would be transferred from an institution backed by the credit of the Government of India to an institution backed only by the credit of the Government of Burma. This difficulty could be got over by giving depositor notice some time in advance that their deposits were to be transferred so that they would have an opportunity of withdrawing them if they desired to do so.

(5) *Provident fund deposits*—Presumably, the provident fund deposits belonging to officers of the Burma Government and any officers of the central Government which may be transferred to the Burma Government would be taken over by the Government of Burma who would also take over the incidental liabilities. The total amount of deposits would be presumably deducted from the debt of the Government of Burma to the Government of India.

(6) *Other deposits*—At present all deposits received in Burma are taken into the balance of the Government of India. Presumably, the Burma Government would take over these deposits with the incidental liabilities.

(7) *Family pension funds*—Presumably, officers serving under the new Burma Government would not be eligible to subscribe to the family pension funds now maintained by the Government of India, but the Government of Burma would start similar funds of their own. Arrangements would have to be made to transfer officers' subscriptions from the Government of India funds to the new funds of the Government of Burma with probably a contribution from the Government of India to cover the period during which the officer was in the service of the Government of India. Here again the total amount transferred could be taken in reduction of the debt of the Government of Burma to the Government of India.

(8) *Income tax*—Most of the trade in Burma is conducted by Indian or European firms which are at present assessed to tax either in Burma or in India on the total income from their operations in both countries. The question of double income tax will therefore be of considerable importance.

(9) *Staff*—The conditions on which the Government of India's staff employed in Burma will be taken over by the Government of Burma will have to be worked out in detail.

(10) *Railways*—The terms on which the Burma railways will be taken over will have to be worked out very carefully. They are the most profitable portion of the Government of India railway system, and even if it is decided that the Burma Government should take in future the full profits regardless of losses which may have occurred in the past, i.e., that they would merely have to pay to the Government of India the capital at charge on these railways, the rate of interest which the Government of Burma should pay to the Government of India on the capital at charge will be difficult to determine, as the capital has been raised over a period of years at different rates of interest.

payments to be made by the Government of India to the Government of Burma for currency repatriated

14 In the above paragraphs the assumption has been made that the currency arrangements in India remain as at present. In the event of the Government of India note issue being replaced by a reserve bank issue before a new currency system is introduced in Burma, special arrangements regarding Burma would probably have to be made at the time of handing over the note issue to the reserve bank. Whatever currency system might eventually be adopted by Burma presumably no change would be made until some time after separation was effected. During this period the Indian Currency Act and Indian Coinage Act would have to apply to Burma.

III—Miscellaneous

15 Some of the more important questions which the Finance Department will have to consider, if it is decided to separate Burma from India are dealt with below—

(1) *Ways and means*—Presumably, the Burma Government would arrange with the Imperial Bank of India to conduct their business on much the same lines as the bank now conducts the business of the Government of India. The Burma Government would take over control of the resource work at treasuries, where the Government of India should probably arrange to maintain currency chests as long as Burma used Indian currency.

(2) *Government of India securities held in Burma*—At present a considerable volume of Government of India securities are held in Burma, and interest is payable at any treasury in Burma. Clearly, it is desirable that Burma holders of Government of India securities at the time of the separation should have the same facilities for drawing the interest as they now have, and it would be desirable to arrange with the Government of Burma for the continuance of these facilities at any rate as regards securities held in Burma at the time of the separation, though it will probably be undesirable to allow further transfers from India to Burma. The Government of Burma could be given a commission on the amount of interest paid.

(3) *Post office cash certificates*—On separation, presumably the issue of Government of India post office cash certificates in Burma would cease, and the Government of Burma would issue certificates of their own. As, however, the certificates previously issued would represent an obligation of the Government of India, and as it would be a very complicated matter for the Government of Burma to attempt to take over this obligation, an arrangement would have to be arrived at by which the Burma Government would arrange for the payment of the certificates as they mature at their post offices and debit the amounts to the Government of India. Probably they would have to be given a commission for this service.

(4) *Post office savings bank deposits*—In this case the simplest method of procedure probably would be for the Burma Government to take over the savings bank deposits from the Government of India, the debt of the Government of Burma to the Government of India

being reduced accordingly. It might be said that the depositors would have reason to complain of such a transfer because their deposits would be transferred from an institution backed by the credit of the Government of India to an institution backed only by the credit of the Government of Burma. This difficulty could be got over by giving depositors notice some time in advance that their deposits were to be transferred so that they would have an opportunity of withdrawing them if they desired to do so.

(5) *Provident fund deposits*—Presumably, the provident fund deposits belonging to officers of the Burma Government and any officers of the central Government which may be transferred to the Burma Government would be taken over by the Government of Burma, who would also take over the incidental liabilities. The total amount of deposits would be presumably deducted from the debt of the Government of Burma to the Government of India.

(6) *Other deposits*—At present all deposits received in Burma are taken into the balance of the Government of India. Presumably, the Burma Government would take over these deposits with the incidental liabilities.

(7) *Family pension*—The family pension funds now under the new Burma Government would be taken over by the Government of India, but the Government of Burma would start similar funds of their own. Arrangements would have to be made to transfer officers' subscriptions from the Government of India funds to the new funds of the Government of Burma with probably a contribution from the Government of India to cover the period during which the officer was in the service of the Government of India. Here again the total amount transferred could be taken in reduction of the debt of the Government of Burma to the Government of India.

(8) *Income-tax*—Most of the trade in Burma is conducted by Indian or European firms which are at present assessed to tax either in Burma or in India on the total income from their operations in both countries. The question of double income tax will therefore be of considerable importance.

(9) *Staff*—The conditions in which the Government of India's staff employed in Burma will be taken over by the Government of Burma will have to be worked out in detail.

(10) *Railways*—The terms on which the Burma railways will be taken over will have to be worked out very carefully. They are the most profitable portion of the Government of India railway system, and even if it is decided that the Burma Government should take in future the full profits from lines of 100 miles which have occurred in the past, so that they would merely have to pay to the Government of India the capital charges on these railways, the total of interest paid by the Government of Burma should pay to the Government of India on the capital charges will be difficult to determine, as the expenses have to be worked out for a period of years at different times.

payments to be made by the Government of India to the Government of Burma for currency repatriated

14 In the above paragraphs the assumption has been made that the currency arrangements in India remain as at present. In the event of the Government of India note issue being replaced by a reserve bank issue before a new currency system is introduced in Burma, special arrangements regarding Burma would probably have to be made at the time of handing over the note issue to the reserve bank. Whatever currency system might eventually be adopted by Burma, presumably no change would be made until some time after separation was effected. During this period the Indian Currency Act and Indian Coinage Act would have to apply to Burma.

III—Miscellaneous

15 Some of the more important questions which the Finance Department will have to consider, if it is decided to separate Burma from India are dealt with below —

(1) *Ways and means*—Presumably, the Burma Government would arrange with the Imperial Bank of India to conduct their business on much the same lines as the bank now conducts the business of the Government of India. The Burma Government would take over control of the resource work at treasuries, where the Government of India should probably arrange to maintain currency chests as long as Burma used Indian currency.

(2) *Government of India securities held in Burma*—At present a considerable volume of Government of India securities are held in Burma, and interest is payable at any treasury in Burma. Clearly, it is desirable that Burma holders of Government of India securities at the time of the separation should have the same facilities for drawing the interest as they now have, and it would be desirable to arrange with the Government of Burma for the continuance of these facilities, at any rate as regards securities held in Burma at the time of the separation, though it will probably be undesirable to allow further transfers from India to Burma. The Government of Burma could be given a commission on the amount of interest paid.

(3) *Post office cash certificates*—On separation, presumably the issue of Government of India post office cash certificates in Burma would cease and the Government of Burma would issue certificates of their own. As, however, the certificates previously issued would represent an obligation of the Government of India and as it would be a very complicated matter for the Government of Burma to attempt to take over this obligation an arrangement would have to be arrived at by which the Burma Government would arrange for the payment of the certificates as they mature at their post offices and debit the amounts to the Government of India. Probably they would have to be given a commission for this service.

(4) *Post office savings bank deposits*—In this case the simplest method of procedure probably would be for the Burma Government to take over the savings bank deposits from the Government of India, the debt of the Government of Burma to the Government of India.

II.

Coasting imports into Burma—Foreign merchandise—Values and duty in lakhs.

				Gross.	Intra Pro- vincial.	Net India- Burma.	Duty.
Total ..				193	84	109	..
<i>Free goods.</i>							
Books ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Dyes ..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Machinery ..	..	..	..	15	4	11	..
Total free ..				18	4	14	..
Total dutiable ..				175	80	95	..
<i>Dutiable at special rates.</i>							
Liquors ..	..	..	..	5	2	3	3
Matches ..	..	..	..	2	1	1	1
Tobacco ..	..	..	..	11	4	7	7
Total ..				18	7	11	11
<i>Ad valorem at 15%</i> ..				167	73	84	13
Total duty ..				..	..	..	24

III.

Coasting exports from Burma—Burmese merchandise—Values and duty in lakhs

				Gross.	Intra Pro- vincial.	Net Burma- India.	Duty.
Total ..				3,317	117	3,200	..
Kerosene and petrol ..	..	..	..	885	15	870	..
Total excluding kerosene and petrol				2,432	102	2,330	..

	Gross.	Intra Pro- vincial.	Net Burma- India.	Duty.
<i>Free goods.</i>				
Grain, pulse and flour	1,760	9	1,751	..
Hides and skins	8	..	8	..
Stick lac	51	..	51	..
Cotton, raw	1	..	1	..
Total free	1,820	9	1,811	..
Total dutiable excluding kerosene and petrol	612	93	519	..
<i>Dutiable at special rates.</i>				
Fodder	2	1	1	..
Matches	18	2	16	13
Lubricating oil	34	..	34	3
Tobacco	21	9	12	8
Total (excluding kerosene and petrol) dutiable at special rates	75	12	63	24
<i>Ad valorem at 15%</i>	537	81	456	71
Total duty (excluding kerosene and petrol) .. ..	..	..	..	95

IV.

Coasting exports from Burma—Foreign merchandise—Values and duty in lakhs

	Gross.	Intra Pro- vincial.	Net Burma- India.	Duty.
Total	122	75	47	..
<i>Free goods.</i>				
Machinery	5	4	1	..
Total free	5	4	1	..
Total dutiable	117	71	46	..

—				Gross	Intra Pro- vincial.	Net Burma- India.	Duty.
<i>Dutiable at special rates.</i>							
Tobacco	..	..	..	3	2	1	1
Total at special rates	..			3	2	1	1
<i>Ad valorem at 15%</i>	..			114	69	45	7
Total duty	..			..	..	..	8

List of Enclosures

- 1 Letter to all local Governments of Governors' Provinces (except Burma), No P 67/30 R, dated the 24th June 1930
- 2 Letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Burma, No P 67/30 R, dated the 24th June 1930
- 3 Letter to the Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, Appellate Side, No P 67/30 R, dated the 24th June 1930
- 4 Letter to the Chief Commissioners, Coorg, Baluchistan, Delhi, Ajmer Merwara, No P 67/30 R, dated the 24th June 1930
- 5 Letter to the Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, No P 108/30 R, dated the 2nd August 1930
- 6 Letter from the Government of Madras, No 978, dated the 11th August 1930
- 7 Letter from the Government of Bombay, No 1/161, dated the 13th August 1930, and enclosures
- 8 Note by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay
- 9 Telegram to the Government of Bombay, No 2940 S, dated the 31st August 1930
- 10 Telegram from the Government of Bombay, dated the 7th September 1930
- 11 Letter from the Government of Bengal, No 219 A C, dated the 15th August 1930, and enclosures
- 12 Letter from the Government of Bengal, No 222 A C, dated the 22nd August 1930, and enclosure
- 13 Letter from the Government of the United Provinces, No 4949 C dated the 23rd August 1930, and enclosures
- 14 Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No 4706 S Reforms, dated the 14th August 1930, and enclosures
- 15 Letter from the Government of the Punjab, No 6504 S Reforms dated the 16th September 1930, and enclosures
- 16 Letter from the Government of Burma, No 392 D 30, dated the 13th August 1930
- 17 Letter from the Government of Bihar and Orissa, No 4368 A.R, dated the 23rd August 1930, and enclosure

- 18 Letter from the Government of the Central Provinces, No R 15 IV, dated the 12th August 1930
 - 19 Letter from the Government of Assam, No. Rtm 8801-A P, dated the 12th August 1930
 - 20 Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, No 713 Home, dated the 8th August 1930
 - 21 Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No 255 11 28, dated the 4th September 1930
 - 22 Letter from the Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province, No 3305 P, dated the 28/29th August 1930, and enclosure
 - 23 Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Baluchistan No 3614 P, dated the 14th August 1930
 - 24 Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwar, No 45 C/111 C C/30, dated the 15th August 1930 and enclosure
 - 25 Letter from the Registrar, High Court, Calcutta No 11741 G, dated the 18th July 1930
-

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No 577 of 1920.

SIMLA:

3rd August 1920

577. Free veterinary treatment of *bona fide* registered horses of members of the Indian Defence Force in civil veterinary dispensaries under local boards where there are no military or civil veterinary hospitals, and also at stations where no such hospitals or dispensaries exist.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No 1133 of 1918, it has been decided that registered horses of members of the Indian Defence Force, when injured in the performance of military duty provided the injury is not due to any neglect on the part of the rider, will receive free veterinary treatment in civil veterinary dispensaries under local boards where there are no military or civil veterinary hospitals.

2. At stations where there are no military or civil veterinary hospitals or civil veterinary dispensaries, the animals in question will be treated by veterinary assistants serving under local boards, the cost of the medicines supplied and the travelling expenses of the veterinary assistants being met by the local boards concerned.

Veterinary assistants will not be entitled to any fees for the professional services rendered by them.

3. These concessions are subject to the condition that should it be found that the horse was injured when it was not being employed on Government work, the owner shall have to refund the cost of medicine and travelling allowance to Government or the local board concerned.

[9850 (Q.M.G.-11.)]
D. (u).

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 576 of 1920.

SIMLA;

3rd August 1920.

576. Provision of machines, horse clipping, for veterinary hospitals, field veterinary sections, camel hospitals and convalescent depôts.

Sanction is accorded to the provision of machines, horse clipping, and spare heads, for veterinary hospitals, field veterinary sections, camel hospitals, and convalescent camel depôts, on the following scale:—

Machines, horse clipping	{	1 per class I and II veterinary hospital.
		1 per field veterinary section.
		2 per camel hospital and
		3 per convalescent camel depôt.

The machines for camel hospitals and depôts are to be fitted with sheep shearing heads.

Heads, complete (spare)	{	3 per class I and II veterinary hospital.
		3 per field veterinary section.
Heads, complete, sheep shearing (spare).	{	6 per camel hospital and
		9 per convalescent camel depôt.

2. The expenditure which is estimated at Rs. 3,602 initial and Rs. 720 recurring is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates.

[11618 (D.G.O.-4)
D-II.]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No 577 of 1920.

SIMLA

3rd August 1920

577. Free veterinary treatment of *bona fide* registered horses of members of the Indian Defence Force in civil veterinary dispensaries under local boards where there are no military or civil veterinary hospitals, and also at stations where no such hospitals or dispensaries exist.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No 1133 of 1918, it has been decided that registered horses of members of the Indian Defence Force, when injured in the performance of military duty provided the injury is not due to any neglect on the part of the rider, will receive free veterinary treatment in civil veterinary dispensaries under local boards where there are no military or civil veterinary hospitals.

2. At stations where there are no military or civil veterinary hospitals or civil veterinary dispensaries, the animals in question will be treated by veterinary assistants serving under local board, the cost of the medicines supplied and the travelling expenses of the veterinary assistants being met by the local boards concerned.

Veterinary assistants will not be entitled to any fees for the professional services rendered by them.

3. These concessions are subject to the condition that should it be found that the horse was injured when it was not being employed on Government work, the owner shall have to refund the cost of medicine and travelling allowance to Government or the local board concerned.

[1920 (Q.M.G.-11.)]
D (n).

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 578 of 1920.

SIMLA;

3rd August 1920.

578. Provision of " Buckets, Rifle Cavalry, Mark II " for Mounted Signallers in Mountain Batteries.

Sanction is accorded to the issue of 2 " Buckets, rifle, cavalry Mark II " to each Mountain Battery for the carriage of rifles by mounted signallers

2. It is understood that the buckets can be issued from stock without replacement.

[11849 (D G.O.-4.)]
D (4.)

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 579 of 1920.

SIMLA ;

3rd August 1920.

579. Grant for the purchase of practice ammunition for artillery units of the Indian Defence Force.

Sanction is accorded to the increase of the grant for the purchase of practice ammunition for artillery units of the Indian Defence Force [Paragraph 222 of the Rules and Regulations for the Indian Defence Force (Provisional)] from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 43,930 for the year 1920-21 only

2. The extra expenditure involved is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army Estimates.

[$\frac{7886 \text{ (G. S.M.T.1)}}{D (1)}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 580 of 1920.

SIMLA,

3rd August 1920.

580. Issue of dummy drill ammunition for detachments armed with "Ordnance, M.L. 2-inch Trench Mortars"

Paragraph 1 of Army Instruction (India) No. 1040 of 1919 is reconstructed as follows:—

**Details of a set of dummy ammunition—*

Dummy bomb	...	1
Dummy detonator, No. 107 fuze	...	1
Dummy igniter, delay, No. 107 fuze	...	1
Dummy cartridge, M. L. 2-inch Trench Howitzer.		
3-oz. 10 drs.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1\text{-oz. 10-drs., with igniter} \\ 1\text{-oz. } \end{array} \right\}$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 1 \\ 2 \end{array} \right\} 1$
Dummy exploder, H. E. Bomb, 2 inch		1
Dummy cartridge S. A. Trench Mortar		1 "

"It has been decided to issue two sets* of dummy "Drill" ammunition per 2-inch trench mortar on charge as equipment."

[$\frac{5088-D. G. O.-5}{D. (u)}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 581 of 1920.

SIMLA,

5rd August 1920.

581. Grant of compensation for the loss and wear and tear of kit belonging to the personnel of Silladar Cavalry units returning to peace stations from field operations on the North-West Frontier.

It has been decided that compensation for the loss and wear and tear of kit belonging to the personnel of *Silladar Cavalry* units returning to peace stations from field operations on the North-West Frontier shall be regulated in accordance with paragraphs 38-C. and 38-D., Army Regulations, India, Volume XI.

2 The case of individual *Silladars* enlisted for operations on the North-West Frontier will continue to be governed by Army Instruction (India), No. 913 of 1919.

[$\frac{030642 (A.G. 6)}{E.I.}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 582 of 1920.

SIMLA,

3rd August 1920.

582. Admissibility of Musketry prize money and allowances to Indian Troops serving out of India.

Sanction is accorded to the extension of the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No 324 of 1920, regarding the grant of musketry prize money and allowances, vide paragraph 959, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, to all Indian Troops serving out of India

[6073 (G.S. M.T. I)]
-1-

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 583 of 1920.

SIMLA,
3rd August 1920.

583. Rate of conversion of sterling war gratuity of temporary officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

With reference to Army Instruction (India), No. 71 of 1920, it has been decided by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India that temporary officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps who belong to either of the following categories are entitled to convert their gratuity at 1s. 4d. per rupee if they were in India or in Mesopotamia when the gratuity became due:—

- (i) Those whose contract expired on or after the 3rd August 1919 and who did not sign a contract under the new conditions.
- (ii) Those whose contract expired on or after the 3rd August 1919 and who signed a contract under the new conditions having effect from a date later than the 3rd August 1919 and thus became entitled to a gratuity for a broken period.

The concession is not admissible in respect of contracts which expired before the 3rd August 1919, nor to officers who sign a contract, under the new conditions, which will have effect from any date prior to the 3rd August 1919, including officers in India who came under the terms of Army Instruction (India) No. 737 of 1919.

2. Separate orders will be issued as regards officers engaged for a specified period and not on yearly contract. -In the meantime no further gratuity should be paid to such officers though any payments already made shall hold good. They are, however, warned that adjustments may have to be effected where issues have already been made at 1s. 4d. to the rupee.

[19362 (D.M.S. 1).
E.I.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

MY DEPARTMENT

INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 584 of 1920.

SIMLA,

3rd August 1920.

For the Training of the Indian Defence
Force (European Branch), 1920-21.

According to expenditure within a limit of Rs.
training of units of the Indian Defence Force
) during the year 1920-21.

Within which Divisional and Independent
Battalions may incur expenditure will be communicated
by the Chief of the General Staff.

[7322-G.S. (M.T.-1).]
E.II.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 585 of 1920.

SIMLA,

10th August 1920.

5. Increase in the shoeing allowances sanctioned in paragraph 250, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, for horses, ponies, mules and bullocks.

It has been decided that General Officers Commanding shall be authorised to sanction such expenditure as may be incurred in their respective Divisions and Brigades over and above the maximum increased rates for shoeing laid down in Army Instructions (India) Nos. 74 of 1919 and 206 of 1920.

2. This further delegation of power shall not be exercised except in the cases of those units which can prove to the Divisional Brigade Commander's entire satisfaction that an additional amount was actually necessary, due regard being had to the local and current prices of iron, nails, oil and charcoal.

3. This decision will be operative only for so long as the provisions of the above-quoted Instructions continue to remain applicable.

[$\frac{035579 (A G-6)}{B-I}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 586 of 1920.

SIMLA,

10th August 1920.

586. Service counting for promotion and pension in the case of officers accepted for permanent appointment to the Indian Army after having had service in the Dominions' Forces.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that the terms of India Army Order No. 511 of 1917 shall apply to officers accepted for permanent appointment to the Indian Army from the Dominions' Forces.

2. It must be understood, however, that, in the case of the previous service of such officers in a Colonial unit, only *embodied* service, rendered since the 5th August 1914, will be permitted to count for promotion and pension under the terms of paragraphs 1(b) and (c) of the India Army Order quoted. Officers transferred to the Indian Army from the British Army or the Indian Army Reserve of Officers who had had previous service in the Dominions' Forces, will be dealt with accordingly.

3. Officers of the Indian Army who have had embodied service with any Dominion unit since the outbreak of the war will submit to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, through the usual channels, statements showing the exact periods of such service and specifying the ranks held.

4. Reserve of the F.

Submit statements as above with a view to such embodied service being taken into consideration when calculating dates of promotion under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 775 of 1918 paragraph 2 (2).

5. No claim will be preferred against the Dominions concerned in respect of the higher rate of pension admissible to an officer under the terms of this Instruction.

[036576 (A.G.-10).]
B.I.]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 587 of 1920.

SIMLA,
10th August 1920.

587. Discontinuance of special allowance of three annas per diem to soldiers remaining on old rates of pay, when detained in hospital.

It has been decided that, with effect from the 26th July 1920, the special allowance of three annas per diem referred to in India Army Order No. 392 of 1915 shall be discontinued in the case of soldiers who continue to draw the old rates of pay and allowances, in accordance with paragraph 15 of Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920, for periods during which they are in hospital.

[040351 (A.G.O.)]
B.L.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 589 of 1920.

SIMLA,

10th August 1920.

589. Extra War Leave.

In supersession of the orders issued in Army Instruction (India) No. 766 of 1919, as amended by Army Instruction (India) No. 185 of 1920 (both of which are hereby cancelled), the Secretary of State for India has decided that officers holding appointments on vacating which they would normally go on unemployed or half-pay on ceasing to be employed, or be placed on the retired list, may, on vacating their appointments be granted up to 90 days' *extra war leave* provided they have more than 60 days' privilege leave at their credit; otherwise, 60 days' *extra war leave* only will be admissible.

2. During this leave full pay of appointment will be admissible with effect from the date of being struck off duty in India (or of arrival in India if struck off duty with an Expeditionary Force and proceeding via India to unemployment, half pay or retirement), provided the appointment continues during the leave period; otherwise, pay of last substantive Indian appointment. These payments will be without prejudice to the successor, if a successor has been appointed.

3. This decision bears retrospective effect to the 1st January 1919.

4. All title to extra war leave ceases after the 31st December 1922.

5. Privilege leave is not admissible to these officers under existing regulations

[039504 (A.G. 5).
B.(II).]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 590 of 1920.

SINLA,

10th August 1920.

590. Grant of privilege leave and special war leave, or extra war leave, to Indian Service officers employed on the Imperial Establishment during the war.

Under existing regulations, officers of the Indian Army who have been seconded from their Indian appointments and employed during the war on the Imperial Establishment in the United Kingdom or overseas in British appointments, are debarred from the grant of leave on full Indian pay except for such privilege leave as may have been accumulated by them prior to their being seconded from their Indian appointments.

2. Many of the officers in question have been transferred for reasons of service for brief periods to British appointments, others have been promoted in the field to command British Brigades and higher formations, or were retained at the request of the War Office on the outbreak of the war, or while on sick leave from the field, for employment in British staff appointments. While so employed, they were permitted to draw the pay of their Indian substantive appointments if more favourable to them than the British emoluments of the appointments to which they were posted.

3. The Secretary of State for India has decided that the employment of officers of the Indian Army on the Imperial Establishment while borne on the Active List of the Indian Army shall not debar them from the grant of privilege leave and special war leave, or extra war leave, so long as they are entitled to the pay of their substantive Indian appointments, if any, while so employed.

4. When an officer has been removed from the cadre of his unit by substantive promotion during his employment under the War Office, he will still be eligible for extra war leave under Army

Instruction (India) No. 589 of 1920. But an officer who ceased to hold an Indian appointment before being taken into War Office employment, and consequently had no option of drawing Indian rates of pay when employed, will not be entitled to any leave under Indian Regulations until he is re-employed on an Indian formation.

[NOTES (A. O. 51)
B. 1.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No 591 of 1920.

SIMLA,

10th August 1920

1. Grant of increased rates of pay and uniform allowance to members of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India

It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble Secretary of State for India, that the increased rates of pay and uniform allowance, sanctioned for members of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India in Army Instruction (India) No. 1456 of 1918, shall continue, with effect from the 1st July 1920, for a period of one year, or until the future organisation of the Nursing Service in India is settled, whichever is earlier.

[10029-(O.M.S. 1).]
D.I.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 592 of 1920.

SIMLA,

10th August 1920.

592. Revised rate to be paid for influenza vaccine issued from the Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

It has been decided that the influenza vaccine issued from the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, shall be charged for at the revised rate as laid down in Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 349 of 1920, with effect from the 23rd March 1920 and April 1918 in the case of supplies to (a) military hospitals in India, Burma and Aden and (b) Indian Expeditionary Forces, respectively. The orders issued on the subject are republished as an appendix to this Instruction.

[15196 (D. M. S. & S).
D. H.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 592 of 1920.

Department of Education letter No. 308, dated the 29th June 1920, to the address of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

In modification of the orders contained in the last sentence of paragraph 1 of this Department letter No. 235, dated the 23rd March 1920, I am directed to say that the influenza vaccine issued from the Central Research Institute to British and Indian military hospitals in India, Burma and / den should be charged at annas 2 per c. e. with effect from the 23rd March 1920, the date from which the revised rates for anti-choleera and T. A. B. vaccines were made applicable. Similarly, in regard to the supplies to the Indian Expeditionary Forces, the rate should apply with retrospective effect from April 1918

2. *I am to add that in the case of civil authorities including private persons and institutions, the revised rates for T. A. B. vaccine should apply with effect from the 23rd March 1920 instead of from February 1919*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 503 of 1920.

SIMLA;

10th August 1920.

503. Provision of Kukris for Gurkhas and Garhwals.

It has been decided that Government should accept the liability for the initial supply to each Gurkha and Garhwali recruit, on enlistment, of a kukri complete with scabbard. The kukri will become the personal property of the individual and may be taken away by him on transfer or discharge. The replacement of the kukri when worn out, lost, or otherwise disposed of, will be arranged for regimentally and no liability on this account will be accepted by the State.

2. Kukris may be demanded from the Ordnance Department, or provided regimentally, the cost being recovered on contingent bills. In the latter case the amount recoverable will be a sum fixed from time to time on the basis of the cost of manufacture by Government irrespective of the price paid by units. Contingent bills will be submitted to Chief Ordnance Officers for entry of the rate and amount recoverable and for countersignature.

3. The expenditure involved, which is estimated at Rs. 8,000 initial, and Rs. 8,000 annual recurring, is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates.

[Q. M. G. 9247-Q. 16-A.]
D (11).

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

N.B.—Suitable kukris are not at present available from the Ordnance Department but the manufacture in an Ordnance factory of kukris which will conform to the requirements of Gurkhas and Garhwals, is being taken in hand immediately.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 594 of 1920.

SIXEA,
10th August 1920.

594. Re-transfer of the control of the Army Clothing Department to the Quartermaster-General in India.

It is hereby notified, for the information and guidance of all concerned, that sanction has been accorded to the re-transfer, with effect from the 7th July 1920, of the administrative and executive control of the Army Clothing Department from the Board of Industries and Munitions to the Quartermaster-General in India.

[27067 (Q. M. G.-15)]
D (a).

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No 595 of 1920.

SIMLA,

10th August 1920.

535. Scale of Accommodation authorized for
British and Indian troops when travelling by
rail in third class carriages

In supersession of all existing orders on the subject, the Government of India have decided that the following scale of accommodation shall be adopted for British and Indian troops when travelling by rail in India in 3rd class carriages on broad gauge lines

British troops.

For all journeys throughout the year. 2-5ths of the public carrying capacity, i.e., 40 soldiers to every 100 seats for the public.

Indian troops.

Cold weather—for all journeys. 3-5ths of the public carrying capacity, i.e., 60 soldiers to every 100 seats for the public.

Hot weather—

- | | | |
|--|-----|--|
| (i) Journeys of over 700 miles. | } | 2-5ths of the public carrying capacity, i.e., 40 soldiers to every 100 seats for the public. |
| (ii) Journeys to and from ports <i>en route</i> to and from the United Kingdom or the colonies or overseas forces. | | |
| (iii) Other journeys | ... | 3-5ths of the public carrying capacity, i.e., 60 soldiers to every 100 seats for the public. |

2. Army Regulations, India, Volume X, will be amended accordingly.

[13081 (Q. M. G.-1)]

D (a).

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 598 of 1920.

SIMLA,
10th August 1920.

598. Payment of a portion of their pay at a privileged rate of exchange to British and Indian officers, troops and followers serving at Mascot.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 374 of 1918
Reproduced as an appendix to this Instruction. it has been decided that the arrangements sanctioned in Army Department letter
No. 3297, dated the 13th March 1918, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to British and Indian officers, troops and followers serving at Mascot.

[039176 (A. G.-6).
E. (I).]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

Hot weather—

- | | | |
|--|-----|--|
| (i) Journeys of over 700 miles. | } | 2-5ths of the public carrying capacity, i.e., 40 soldiers to every 100 seats for the public. |
| (ii) Journeys to and from ports <i>en route</i> to and from the United Kingdom or the colonies or overseas forces. | | |
| (iii) Other journeys | ... | 3-5 |

2. *Army Regulations, India, Volume X, will be amended accordingly.*

[13081 (Q. M. G.-1)]
D(u).

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 596 of 1920.

SIMLA,

10th August 1920.

596. Payment of a portion of their pay at a privileged rate of exchange to British and Indian officers, troops and followers serving at Mascot.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 374 of 1918

Reproduced as an appendix to this Instruction. it has been decided that the arrangements sanctioned in Army Department letter No. 3297, dated the 15th March 1918, shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to British and Indian officers, troops and followers serving at Mascot.

[039175 (A. G.-6).
E. (I).]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION. (INDIA)

No. 596 of 1920.

Army Department letter No. 3297, dated the 13th March 1918.

I am directed to refer to the marginally noted communications No. A. S.-65-25337, dated the 26th October 1917. the Kran exchange in Persia, and to reply No. A. S.-65 12236, dated the 13th December 1917. to the enquiries made therein as follows :—

(i) The concession sanctioned was "the drawing of certain monthly amounts at the rate of exchange of 365 Krans = Rs. 100" and it is immaterial whether amounts drawn from treasure chests were in rupees or krans. If the former, then individuals made their own arrangements for the conversion of their krans at the market rate prevailing at the time of exchange; if the latter, the conversion was made at the same rate by the Treasure Chest Officer. In both cases personal accounts with Government were debited in rupees.

(ii) As a consequence of the concession given by Government it becomes necessary in certain cases in which the concession has retrospective effect to re-adjust the actual drawings at the privileged rate of exchange of 365 Krans = Rs. 100, and it has been decided that the following formula shall be used to enable final adjustments to be effected :—

(a) In the case of all officers and others who have not actually, at the time, drawn a portion of their pay at the privileged rate of exchange, but to whom the concession has since been applied retrospectively, the procedure shall be to treat each individual as entitled to draw the difference between the maximum amount of rupee salary which he has now been authorised to draw at the privileged rate of exchange, converted at that privileged rate, and the same amount converted at the rate of exchange adopted by the Accounts Officer for other payments at the time the payment of salary was due. In the adjustment the amount actually drawn in krans will necessarily be taken into account. This formula is illustrated in the following examples :—

(1) An officer was entitled to draw Rs. 100 at the privileged rate of exchange, the ordinary official rate at the time having been 250 krans per

Rs. 100. The privileged rate of exchange is 365 kranas per Rs. 100. It is assumed that for the period in question the officer actually draw nothing from Government in kranas. He will now be entitled to—

$$\text{Rs. 400} \quad \times \quad 365 \quad = \quad 1,460$$

$$\text{Rs. 400} \quad \times \quad 250 \quad = \quad 1,000$$

Difference . . . 460 kranas

- (II) An officer entitled to draw Rs. 400 at the rate of 365 kranas per Rs. 100, has drawn 750 kranas in Rs. 300, which amount, Rs. 100, has been debited to his pay account. This officer is entitled to the difference between 365 kranas and 250 kranas for each Rs. 100 of the Rs. 300 debited to his account and, in addition, to 115 kranas for the extra Rs. 100 which he would have been entitled to draw at the privileged rate of exchange if the orders now issued had been in force concurrently. The total difference here again is 460 kranas.

(i) The difference in each case should be paid to the officers in kranas in Persia or, at their option, may be credited in rupees to their pay account in India, the sum in kranas being converted at the rate of exchange adopted by the accounts officers for other payments at the time the payment of salary affected was due. In the case of officers who have returned to India the latter method of refund will necessarily be followed in all cases.

(ii) Your enquiry whether monthly amounts which may be converted at the privileged rate are cumulative has already been disposed of in paragraph 1, clause (ii) of Army Department letter No. 16135, dated the 9th October 1917, in which it was ruled that pay not drawn at the privileged rate of exchange may be allowed to accumulate and may be drawn at a future date.

No. A.S.-65-25937, dated Quetta, the 26th October 1917.

From—The Controller of Military Accounts, 4th (Quetta) Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

With reference to the orders regarding the privileged rate of exchange for troops in Persia conveyed in the Army Department letters Nos. 7387, dated the 21st May 1917, and 15137, dated the 9th October 1917, I have the honour to say that as the orders have been given retrospective effect to the 1st July 1916, in the case of the troops other than the South Persia Rifles, certain readjustments in respect of the amounts drawn prior to the receipt of the orders in question and charged in the accounts prepared by my Divisional Disbursing Officer have become necessary. I would accordingly request to be informed whether (1) the assumption is correct that in the case of amounts accounted for in rupees but actually paid by the Field Treasure Chest Officer in kranas at the local rate of exchange for the day, or at an arbitrary rate, a conversion will have to be made to adjust the value of kranas received at that rate to the equivalent in rupees at the privileged rate, e.g., an individual who has received 250 kranas as the equivalent of Rs. 100 at the local rate will have recovered from him in his accounts, as the equivalent at the privileged rate, an amount of Rs. 68 5 only in Indian Currency instead of Rs. 100, (2) in the case of amounts drawn in rupees, irrespective of the fact whether converted into kranas or not, it is necessary to ascertain the fact and the rate of exchange prevailing and convert the kranas the individual would have received at the privileged rate, and if so, whether the daily or the monthly average rate should be adopted for this purpose, and whether the individual concerned be allowed the cost of effecting the exchange.

No. A.S.-65-12236, dated Quetta, the 13th December 1917.

From—The Controller of Military Accounts, 4th (Quetta) Division,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

In continuation of my letter No. A.S.-65-25937, dated the 26th October 1917, regarding the adjustment of advances drawn

from a Field Treasure Chest prior to the receipt of the orders in the Army Department letter No. 7347, dated the 21st May 1917, and the rate of exchange to be adopted for the purpose, I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter, dated the 7th November 1917, from the General Officer Commanding, Bushire Force. The arrangement proposed in the claim for compensation does not appear to be consistent with the intention underlying the concession of a privileged rate of exchange and for its further elucidation a reference has been made to the officer

2. The copy of the letter has, however, been forwarded as it contains two other questions for the consideration and orders of the Government of India, *viz.*, the extent to which payments of an officer's personal expenses by cheque drawn on a Bank in India (or possibly England) can be taken into account in connection with the concession of a privileged rate of exchange for the conversion within fixed limits of the amounts of advances drawn by him from a Field Treasure Chest Officer, and the adjustment to be made when an individual has not been in a position to draw money each month from a Field Treasure Chest Officer and has been obliged to draw in one month the amount of his requirements for his personal expenses for two or more months and has thereby exceeded the maximum amount which he is allowed to draw at the privileged rate during the month.

Dated the 7th November 1917.

From - The General Officer Commanding, Bushire Force, Bushire.

To - The Controller of Military Accounts, 4th (Quetta) Division.

12. In accordance with your letter No. A.S.-65-23475 of 8th October 1917, I forward herewith my claim for arrears of compensation for loss by exchange under India Army Order No. 722 of 1917.

2. In making out the claim I have assumed that the intention of the Government of India in making the concession retrospective

is that officers should obtain from it the same as would have done if the concession had come into July 1916. I am therefore making my claim on amount laid down in the order.

3. You have suggested in your letter No. A 8th October 1917, that arrears of compensation claimable on actual amounts drawn in each month by the Field Treasury Chest Officer subject to the maximum order. I am unable to accept this view, unless it comes from the Government of India. It has constantly been the case of officers and men that a comparatively small amount has been drawn in one month, and that no more has been drawn for perhaps two or three months—for instance an officer's compensation on a maximum of Rs. 200 may have drawn in one month and nothing whatever in the two months following. It would obviously be contrary to the spirit of the concession were only given on Rs. 200 out of this amount in one case, and doubtless in many others, a large proportion of the expenses was paid by cheque in India, and my drawee, the Field Treasury Chest Officer, bears consequently his actual local expenses.

4. I am also unable to accept the suggestion No. A.S. 95-24175 of 8th October 1917; as in which the adjustment should be made. It is my intention that officers and men should now be paid their arrears the difference between the amount in rupees and the equivalent of this had the order been in force. i.e., the amount found by drawing in pounds at 6s. 6d. and changing this into rupees at the local rate.

5. Should you be unable to pass this claim on request that the matter may be referred without delay to the Government of India for a definite ruling, not on this case, but on the general case as affecting all officers. The order has already been in force for four months. It is desirable that it should be settled without further delay.

6. I may add that I am quite sure that at the present time prevailing locally, no officer could have kept his expenses lower than the average of Rs. 200 a month.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 597 of 1920.

SIMLA,

10th August 1920.

597. Rate of conversion of sterling gratuity of officers unemployed before the 4th August 1919.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India it has been decided that the sterling gratuity of officers unemployed before the 4th August 1919, shall be converted at the rate current on the date of publication of Army Instruction (India) No. 625 of 1919, viz., 20*s.* to the rupee.

[M. A. G's. case.
E-I]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 597 of 1920.

SIMLA,

10th August 1920.

597. Rate of conversion of sterling gratuity of officers unemployed before the 4th August 1919.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India it has been decided that the sterling gratuity of officers unemployed before the 4th August 1919, shall be converted at the rate current on the date of publication of Army Instruction (India) No. 025 of 1919, viz., 20s. to the rupee.

[$\frac{\text{M. A. G's. rate.}}{\text{R-I}}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 597 of 1920.

SIRMA,

10th August 1920.

597. Rate of conversion of sterling gratuity of officers unemployed before the 4th August 1919.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India it has been decided that the sterling gratuity of officers unemployed before the 4th August 1919, shall be converted at the rate current on the date of publication of Army Instruction (India) No. 625 of 1919, viz., 20d. to the rupee.

[$\frac{\text{M. A. G's. case.}}{\text{E-I}}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 599 of 1920.

SIMLA,

10th August 1920.

**599. Provisional Peace Establishments of Machine
Gun Battalions and Squadrons.**

Sanction is accorded, as a temporary measure to provisional Peace Establishments for Machine Gun Battalions and Machine Gun Squadrons which are shown in detail in Appendices A. and B. to this Instruction.

[030028 (A. G.)
E. (H).]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 599 of 1920.

SIMLA,
10th August 1920.

**599. Provisional Peace Establishments of Machine
Gun Battalions and Squadrons.**

Sanction is accorded, as a temporary measure to provisional Peace Establishments for Machine Gun Battalions and Machine Gun Squadrons which are shown in detail in Appendices A. and B. to this Instruction.

[036028 (A. G.)
E. (II).]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX "A" TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 599 of 1920.

Provisional Peace Establishment of a Machine Gun Battalion.

				Headquarters.	Pack Company.	Transport Company.	Total for 4 Companies.	Total for Battalion.
<i>British Officers.</i>								
Lieutenant-Colonels	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Majors	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	3
Captains	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
Adjutant	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Quartermaster	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Subalterns	...	...	...	1	4	4	10	17
Total				5	6	6	24	31
<i>Warrant Officers</i>								
Sergeant Major	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Company Sergeant Major	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2
Quartermaster Sergeant	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Total				2	1	1	4	4

Provisional Peace Establishment of a Machine Gun Battalion.

	Headquarters	Pack Company.	Draught Company.	Total for 4 Companies.	Total for Battalion.
<i>Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.</i>					
Company Quartermaster Sergeants ...	...	1	1	4	4
Farrier ...	1	...	...	...	1
Orderly Room Sergeant ...	1	...	...	...	1
Sergeant Drummer ...	1	...	...	...	1
Sergeant Cook ...	1	...	...	...	1
Sergeants ...	1	8	8	32	31
Armourer Sergeant R. A. O. C. ...	1	...	...	...	1
Total ...	6	9	9	36	42
Drummers, Buglers, etc....	...	3	3	12	12
Signalling Corporal ...	...	1	1	4	4
Corporals ...	...	9	9	36	36
Privates ...	3	159	159	636	639
Privates, Signallers ...	4	11	11	44	48
Fitters ...	...	1	1	4	4
Shoeing Smith ...	...	1	1	4	4
Saddlers / ...	...	1	1	4	4
Total ...	7	186	186	744	751
Total all ranks	20	202	202	803	823

Provisional Peace Establishment of a Machine Gun Battalion.

				Headquarters.	Pack Company.	Draught Company.	Total for 4 Companies.	Total for Battalion.
<i>Indian Officers.</i>								
Jemadars	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	9
<i>Indian Ranks.</i>								
Quartermaster Havildars	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4
Havildar Drivers	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	9
Naick Drivers	...	...	...	...	1	3	11	15
Drivers	...	...	...	...	75	34	226	335
Shoeing Smiths	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	4
Veterinary Assistant	..	...	...	...	1	1	4	4
Total				...	84	45	259	388
<i>Followers.</i>								
Moosehis	...	...	...	...	2	2	8	8
Cooks	...	...	...	..	2	1	6	6
Bhatias	...	...	...	1	3	3	20	21
Sweepers	...	...	...	1	3	3	20	21
Total				2	14	13	54	56

Provisional Peace Establishment of a Machine Gun Battalion.

			Headquarters.	Pack Company.	Draught Company.	Total for 4 Companies	Total for Battalion
<i>Animals.</i>							
Ponies	3	3	12	12
Mules, Pack	96	...	192	192
Mules, Draught	57	114	114
Total	99	60	318	318
<i>Harness and Saddlery.</i>							
Saddlery, sets	3	3	12	12
Pack-saddlery, sets	96	...	192	192
Harness for A. T. Carts, sets	57	114	114
<i>Vehicles.</i>							
Carts, A. T.	24	48	48
<i>Guns.</i>							
Machine-guns	16	16	64	64

Provisional Peace Establishment of a Machine Gun Battalion.

				Headquarters.	Pack Company.	Draught Company.	Total for 4 Companies.	Total for Battalion.
<i>Indian Officers.</i>								
Jemadars	2	1	0	0
<i>Indian Rank.</i>								
Quartermaster Havildars	1	1	4	4
Havildar Drivers	2	1	0	6
Nalck Drivers	1	0	14	14
Drivers	75	13	220	220
Shoeing Smiths	1	1	4	4
Veterinary Assistant	1	1	4	4
Total				...	84	45	238	238
<i>Followers.</i>								
Moosehis	2	1	8	8
Cocks	2	1	6	6
Bhatis	1	5	20	21
Sweepers	1	5	20	21
Total				...	21	13	54	56

Provisional Peace Establishment of a Machine Gun Battalion.

				Headquarters.	Pack Company.	Draught Company.	Total for 4 Companies.	Total for Battalion.
<i>Animals.</i>								
Ponies	3	3	12	12
Mules, Pack	96	...	192	192
Mules, Draught	57	114	114
Total				...	99	60	318	318
<i>Harness and Saddlery</i>								
Saddlery, sets	3	3	12	12
Packsaddlery, sets	96	.	192	192
Harness for A. T. Carts, sets	57	114	114
<i>Vehicles.</i>								
Carts, A. T.	24	48	48
<i>Guns.</i>								
Machineguns	16	16	64	64

APPENDIX "B" TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) NO. 599 OF 1920.

Provisional Peace Establishment of a Machine Gun Squadron

British Officers.

Majors	...	...	...	...	...	1
Captains	...	...	...	...	...	1
Subalterns	...	...	...	...	...	6
Total						8

British Warrant Officers.

Squadron Serjeant Major	1
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

British Nanks.

Squadron Quartermaster Serjeant	...	...	...	1
Serjeants	...	...	...	7
Corporals	...	...	...	7
Farrier Serjeant	...	...	...	1
Shoeing Smith Corporal	...	...	...	1
Shoeing Smiths	...	...	...	3
Armament Attender	...	...	...	1
Saddlers	...	...	...	1
Lance-Corporals	...	...	...	12
Privates	...	...	...	170
Total				204

Indian Officers.

Jemadars	1
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Indian Tools.

Harriers	...	...	...	...	...
Harriers	...	...	...	...	...
Nails	...	...	...	...	...
Bricks	...	...	...	...	...
Shoring Smalls	...	...	...	...	...
Trustopiers	...	...	...	...	...
Total					...

Followers	...	...	...	...	...
Tailors	...	...	...	...	...
Moochus	...	...	...	...	...
Cooks	...	...	...	...	...
Master Smith	...	...	...	...	...
Whistis	...	...	...	...	...
Sweepers	...	...	...	...	...
Eddars	...	...	...	...	...
Total					...

Animals.

Riding Horses	...	...	...	...	...
Draught Horses (L. D. Hales)	...	...	...	...	...
Pack Horses	...	...	...	...	...
Total					...

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 600 of 1920.

SIMLA,

17th August 1920.

600. Grant of gratuity and pensions to officers granted commissions in the Indian Service (Regular, Temporary and Indian Army Reserve of Officers) who, before being commissioned, were serving in the Regular Army on ordinary peace attestations.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has decided that officers granted commissions in the Indian Service (regular temporary and Indian Army Reserve of Officers) who, before being commissioned, were serving in the Regular Army on ordinary peace attestations, shall be treated for the purpose of gratuity and pensions on conditions similar to those laid down in Article 572-A, Pay Warrant, as amended, by Army Orders 159 of 1918 and 324 of 1919.

Any additional payment on account of the above decision will be a non-effective charge, and its incidence will follow the line of the general non-effective settlement of charges during the war period, which is at present under consideration.

{ 040293 (A. G.-G.)
B.-I. }

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 800 of 1920.

SIMLA,

17th August 1920.

300. Grant of gratuity and pensions to officers granted commissions in the Indian Service (Regular, Temporary and Indian Army Reserve of Officers) who, before being commissioned, were serving in the Regular Army on ordinary peace attestations.

'The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has decided that officers granted commissions in the Indian Service (regular, temporary and Indian Army Reserve of Officers) who, before being commissioned, were serving in the Regular Army on ordinary peace attestations, shall be treated for the purpose of gratuity and pensions on conditions similar to those laid down in Article 572-A, Pay Warrant, as amended by Army Orders 159 of 1918 and 324 of 1919.

Any additional payment on account of the above decision will be a non-effective charge, and its incidence will follow the lines of the general non-effective settlement of charges during the war period, which is at present under consideration.

[040293 (A. G. O.)
B-1.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 601 of 1920.

SIMLA,
17th August 1920.

I. Amendment to Army Instruction (India) No.
445 of 1920.

For "Cutter" in Group C., substitute "Cutler."

[$\frac{41250 \text{ (A. G.-6.)}}{B-I.}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 602 of 1920.

SIMLA,

17th August 1920.

602. Pay of bandsmen, drummers, etc., under
Army Instruction (India) No 323 of 1920.

It is notified that the rate of Rs. 52 per mensem provided for bandsmen, drummers, etc., in paragraph 3 of Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920 is applicable only to soldiers (including boys) who are appointed bandsmen to fill vacancies in the establishment of the band laid down in Army Tables, India, or who are appointed drummers, buglers, trumpeters, fifers or pipers to fill vacancies in the authorised establishment

2. Boys who, on the 12th September 1919, were in receipt of pay at 8 annas per diem under paragraph 481, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, *plus* Army of Occupation bonus, will continue to be paid as boys until they attain the age of 18 years or are appointed bandsmen, drummers, etc., to fill vacancies in the establishment

3. No other soldiers (men or boys) should be appointed to the band until the numbers fall below those laid down in Army Tables, India.

4. A soldier who, after the 5th May 1920, enlists as a boy and is appointed bugler, bandsman, kettle-drummer, trumpeter, fifer, piper or drummer, shall, while holding that appointment and until he attains the age of 18 years, draw pay at the rate of Rs. 23 per mensem and not at the rate of Rs. 19 per mensem shown in paragraph 3 of Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920.

[037440 (A. G.-6).]
B-1.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 603 of 1920.

SIMLA,

17th August 1920.

603. Proficiency Pay—Dates for Classification.

With reference to Appendix I to Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920 it has been decided, that officers commanding units may, with the approval of the General Officer Commanding the Division or Independent Brigade, select suitable dates in the year on which a general certificate shall be given in Part II Orders to cover all soldiers in the unit who are reclassified and eligible to continue in receipt of proficiency pay for a further period of six months. Unless there are adequate reasons to the contrary the normal dates for classification will be 1st January and 1st July. If these dates are not suitable, the first day of two other months should be selected. This will not interfere with the power of the commanding officer to admit a man to proficiency pay or to withhold it on any date intermediate between the two normal dates in the year on which reclassification will take place, but it will facilitate accounting in pay offices and reduce the administrative machinery in the unit necessary to watch the dates on which men must be reclassified in order to qualify for the continuance of proficiency pay.

2. A nominal roll of all personnel of the unit who draw proficiency pay will be kept by the unit, and shortly before the date approved by the General Officer Commanding as the normal date for reclassification, all men whose names appear on the list will be reclassified, with the exception that, if the commanding officer so desires, men whose names were added to the list within three months of the normal date, as a result of classification held specially for them, need not be reclassified.

3. A general certificate will then be inserted in Part II Orders in the following form:—

" All soldiers in the 1st Battalion.....now in receipt of proficiency pay are reclassified and retain

the emolument for six months from.....with the following exceptions:—

(a) Not qualified to retain the grant.

(Insert names).

(b) Not classified for the reasons stated against their names.

(A. B. ... Serving with 2nd Battalion.)

(C. D. ... Sick in Hospital.)

(E. F. ... *En route to Egypt*.)

The following soldiers not covered by the last general certificate or by specific references in Part II Orders since the date of that certificate are also classified as eligible for proficiency pay:—

(c) First grants.

(Insert names).

(d) Transfers to battalion.

(Insert names)

4. The Divisional Disbursing Officer will then continue to credit proficiency pay to the accounts of all men eligible under the above certificate, and those who have been granted proficiency pay from a date since the previous "normal date" for reclassification will be brought into line with others, and date their proficiency pay periods from the normal date.

5. Soldiers coming under (b) of the certificate in paragraph 3 will be dealt with on their merits, *e.g.*, the men *en route to Egypt* will continue to draw proficiency pay, subject to the limitations laid down in paragraph 13 of Appendix I to Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920; (d) of the certificate in paragraph 3 rendered by the Officer Commanding, 2nd Battalion Regiment, will secure that the man, A. B., who was excluded under (b) of the certificate rendered by the Officer Commanding, 1st Battalion Regiment, is duly provided for so that his proficiency pay does not cease.

6. The soldier, C. D., sick in hospital, if admitted from causes other than those mentioned in paragraph 402-A, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, will, if in receipt of proficiency pay on admission to hospital, cease to draw it on expiration of 6 months from date of last classification if he is then still in hospital.

After his return to duty the officer commanding will notify in Part II Orders the date from which he is qualified to resume proficiency pay on reclassification, which date may, if the officer commanding considers it justified, be antedated to that on which he ceased to draw proficiency pay.

If the soldier was not in receipt of proficiency pay on admission to hospital he cannot, in accordance with the requirements of Appendix I to Army Instruction (India) No 323 of 1920, be classified until he returns to duty. A notification in Part II Orders will be made as soon as he is qualified after his return to duty.

If the officer commanding considers it justified, the grant may be antedated to that on which the soldier resumed duty.

[016031 (A. G. 6)
B. I.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India;

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 604 of 1920.

SIMLA,
17th August 1920.

604. Exclusion of engineer and corps pay for the purpose of calculating gratuity for Royal Engineer and Royal Army Service Corps officers, respectively.

It has been decided by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India that engineer and corps pay under Articles 216-B, 218 and 233 of the Royal Warrant for Pay should not be included for the purpose of calculating gratuity under Article 497, *ibid*.

[M. A. G.'s Case.
B.I.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 605 of 1920.

21614.

17th April 1922.

605. Nominal Rolls required for soldiers paid under paragraph 4 of Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920.

To enable the Disbursing Officers to credit the accounts of soldiers classified as tradesmen under the various groups of paragraph 4 of Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920 with the appropriate rate of pay, it has been decided that the necessary information should be furnished on nominal rolls in the form given in the Appendix to this Instruction which should be prepared in strict alphabetical order.

2. Officers commanding units are therefore instructed to despatch these rolls in triplicate to the Disbursing Officers concerned within one week of receipt of this Instruction. The original will be kept for pay office use, the duplicate (except in the case of Infantry and Machine Gun Corps) will be passed to the Officer-in-Charge, Records, for verification as to trades, and the triplicate, as has been inserted in the Appendix, should be accepted by the Disbursing Officers and therefore need only be submitted in duplicate.

Reco- Charge,
at P contained
trade with the
ject to the provision of paragraph 3 of this Instruction and to the condition contained in Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920.

The "trade" given should be that on which the soldier is actually employed within the authorised establishment of that trade for the battalion or other formation in which he is serving, and not his actual trade on enlistment.

4. It should be borne in mind that any delay on the part of officers commanding in furnishing the required information is bound to react on the soldiers under their command as it will be obvious that their accounts cannot be adjusted or show how the men actually stand until the rolls are received in the pay office.

[037468. (A. G.-6)]
B-I.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 605 of 1920

Unit

Roll of Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men on pay of the shore unit

[illegible]

The "trade" given should be that on which the soldier is actually employed within the authorised establishment of that trade for the battalion or other formation in which he is serving, and not his actual trade on enlistment.

1. It should be borne in mind that any delay on the part of officers commanding in furnishing the required information is bound to react on the soldiers under their command as it will be obvious that their accounts cannot be adjusted or show how the men actually stand until the rolls are received in the pay office.

[037468. (A. G. 6)]
B.I.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 606 of 1920.

SIMLA,

17th August 1920.

606. Delegation of powers to Chief Engineers of Commands to sanction the grant of free allowance of electricity to electric power house employees of the Military Works Services.

It has been decided that the powers of sanction to the grant of free allowance of electricity detailed in Rule 9 (c) of the "Rules for Military Electrical Installations" promulgated with Army Department letter* No 3478-S (M. W.-4), dated the 7th February 1911, shall be delegated to Chief Engineers of Commands.

*Copies communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, Financial Adviser, Military Finance, and Examiner of Account, Military Works

Circulated to General Officers, Commanding Divisions and Independent Brigades, with circular memorandum No. 2-E, dated the 3rd March 1911, from the Director-General of Military Works

2 Rule 9 (c) referred to above is amended as follows:—

In line 3 for "Director-General of Military Works", substitute "Chief Engineers of Commands".

[18154 (M. W.-4).
C. (1).]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 607 of 1920.

SIMLA,

17th August 1920.

607. Date from which the mustering-out concessions sanctioned for Indian soldiers, now under demobilisation, shall be withdrawn.

In connection with the question of fixing a date from which the present orders allowing the benefits of the mustering-out rules in paragraph 1044-B., A. R. I., Vol I, should cease to be operative in the case of men of the Indian Army during the process of demobilisation, it has been decided that the concessions shall be withdrawn as follows :—

- (a) In the case of units (other than those ordered to disband) now in India—after the 15th October 1920.
- (b) In the case of units (other than those ordered to disband) returning from overseas—
 - (i) Gurkha Units—after the expiry of 6 months from the date of arrival in India
 - (ii) Other units—after the expiry of 4 months from the date of arrival in India.

2. In individual cases where special hardship would be caused by adhering strictly to the above dates, General Officers Commanding Divisions and Independent Brigades are given discretionary power to relax these conditions and to give the men the benefits of the mustering-out rules, such cases being reported to the Adjutant General in India.

3. These arrangements are not intended to make any alteration in the general instructions already issued as to the particular classes who may benefit by the mustering-out rules and those who should be brought under the ordinary rules for discharge.

[037327 (A. G. 6).
C. (11).]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 608 of 1920.

SIMLA,

17th August 1920.

608. Continuance of field service concessions to certain establishments on the North-West Frontier.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 150 of 1920, it is notified for information that the word "establishments" used therein included the entire personnel of the depots mentioned

[$\frac{0410 \cdot 8 \text{ A. G. 61}}{\text{C. (II)}}]$]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 609 of 1920.

SIMLA,

17th August 1920.

609. Continuance of certain war measures relating to the Military Works Services for certain periods after the 1st July 1920.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 23 of 1920, sanction is accorded to the continuance, with effect from the 1st July 1920 and for the periods stated, of the measures specified in the appendix to this Instruction, on the understanding that, if possible, the concessions will be withdrawn at the earliest opportunity before the expiry of the period of the extension.

[18361 (M.W.-1.)
C. (II).]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 609 of 1920.

Serial No.	Measures, appointments, etc.	Authority.	Decision.
1	Appointment and pay of two civilian Upper Subordinates appointed to officiate as G. Es.	Army Department letters No. H. S. 538, dated 12th March 1915, and No. 17425- (M.W.-1), dated 21st May 1919.	For a period of six months.
2	Appointment and pay of permanent sub-overseers appointed to be temporary overseers.	Army Department letters No. H. S. 538, dated 12th March 1915, No. H. S. 605, dated 12th May 1916, No. 5011-1 (M.W.) dated 10th July 1918, No. 15625-1 (M.W.) dated 13th May 1919, and No. 15572-1 (M.W.-1) dated 19th March 1920.	None.
3	Pay and allowances of Public Works Department Military and Civilian Upper Subordinates employed on field service and in the Military Works Service in India, and of Public Works Department Lower Subordinates employed in the Military Works Service in India.	Army Department letters No. H. S. 629, dated 16th February 1916, and No. 13125, dated 24th September 1918.	For a period of four months.
4	Temporary rules for departmental grade promotion of the Upper Subordinates establishment of the Military Works Service.	Army Department letter No. H. S. 4104, dated 19th May 1918.	None.
5	Additional sub-ventual allowances to Upper Subordinates of the Military Works Service.	Army Department letters No. 45204 (H.W.-1), dated 8th November 1918, and No. 17425-1 (M.W.-1), dated 21st May 1919.	For a period of six months.
6	Reserve of officers and sub-officers for field service.	Army Department letters No. 214, dated 15th January 1919, and No. 5712, dated 21st July 1919.	None.

Serial No.	Measures, appointments, etc.	Authority.	Decision.
7	Extra allowance in lieu of field batta, for certain civilian members of the permanent establishment of the Military Works Service and Public Works Department who are on field service overseas.	Army Department letters No. 13700, dated 12th September 1917, and No. 4264-1, (M.W.-1), dated 14th March 1918.	To be continued to men detailed for duty overseas before the declaration of peace.
8	Delegation of powers to Chief Engineers of Commands in respect of temporary establishments.	Army Department letters, No. 9872, dated 24th July 1918, and No. 11977-1 (M. W.-1), dated 20th May 1919.	For so long as the Northern and Southern Commands continue to exist as a temporary measure.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 609 OF 1920.

Serial No.	Measures, appointments, etc.	Authority.	Details.
1	Appointment and pay of two civilian Upper Subordinates appointed to officiate as G. Es.	Army Department letters No. H. S. 538, dated 12th March 1915, and No. 12425-1 (M.W.-1), dated 21st May 1919.	For a period of months.
2	Appointment and pay of permanent sub-overseers appointed to be temporary overseers.	Army Department letters No. H. S. 538, dated 12th March 1915; No. H. S. 538-1, dated 12th May 1919; No. 12411-1 (M.W.-1) dated 10th July 1918; No. 12623-1 (M.W.-1), dated 13th May 1919, and No. 12672-1 (M.W.-1) dated 12th March 1920.	Details.
3	Pay and allowances of Public Works Department Military and Civilian Upper Subordinates employed on field service and in the Military Works Services in India, and of Public Works Department Lower Subordinates employed in the Military Works Services in India.	Army Department letters No. H. S. 623, dated 16th February 1918, and No. 13125, dated 24th September 1918.	For a period of months.
4	Temporary rules for departmental grade promotion of the Upper Subordinate establishment of the Military Works Services.	Army Department letter No. H. S. 3104, dated 19th May 1919.	Details.
5	Additional sub-divisional allowances to Upper Subordinates of the Military Works Services.	Army Department letters No. 11261 (M.W.-1), dated 5th November 1918, and No. 12472-1 (M.W.-1), dated 21st May 1919.	For a period of months.
6	Remuneration of overseers and sub-overseers for field work.	Army Department letters No. 214, dated 5th January 1919, and No. 2714, dated 21st July 1919.	Details.

Serial No.	Measures, appointments, etc.	Authority
7	Extra allowance in lieu of field batta, for certain civilian members of the permanent establishment of the Military Works Service and Public Works Department who are on field service overseas.	Army Department No. 15760, dated 12th September 1917, and No. 4264-1, (M. W.), dated 14th March 1918.
8	Delegation of powers to Chief Engineers of Commands in respect of temporary establishments.	Army Department No. 9872, dated 24th June 1918, and No. 11277 (M. W.-1), dated 21st May 1919.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 610 of 1920.

SIMLA,
17th August 1920.

610. Issue of dry rations for Indian troops travelling by rail in India.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 277 of 1919, sanction is accorded to the continuance, as a permanent measure, of the issue of dry rations to Indian troops travelling by rail in India.

2 The expenditure involved will be met from the grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates.

[$\frac{37517-(Q. M. G.-5.)}{D. I.}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 811 of 1920.

SIMLA,
17th August 1920.

811. Travelling concessions for British non-commissioned officers of the permanent cadre of the Military Farms Department:

It has been decided that the travelling concessions granted in Army Department letter No. 27984-2 (Q. M. G.-9), dated the 20th December 1916, to British non-commissioned officers of the permanent cadre of the Military Farms Department for the duration of the war, and extended for a further period by Army Instruction (India) No. 405 of 1919, shall be continued until revised rates of detention allowance are introduced.

[27789-(Q. M. G. 9)
D.I.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 612 of 1920.

SIMLA,

17th August 1920

612. Scales of rations for British troops and other third class passengers conveyed in Indian Marine troopships and transports plying on Indian Charter.

The following scales of rations will, in future, be issued to British troops and other third class passengers conveyed in Indian Marine troopships and vessels plying on Indian Charter:—

Articles.	Men.		Women.	
	Daily.		Daily.	
Bacon	OZ.	1	...	
Bread	OZS.	12	12	
Butter	"	1½	1½	
Cola	"	½	½	
Dhall	OZS.	1½	...	
Eggs	No.	2	2	
Flour	OZS.	1½	1½	
Fruit, dried	"	½	½	
Jam	"	1½	1½	
Meat, fresh	"	10½	6½	

Articles.	Men.		Women.	
	Daily.		Daily.	
Meat, tinned	1½	...	1½
Milk, condensed fluid	...	2½	...	2½
Mustard, country	½	...	½
Oatmeal	1½	...	1½
Pepper	¼	...	¼
Pickles	½	...	½
Potatoes	12	...	9
Rice	1½	...	½
Salt	½	...	½
Suet	½	...	½
Sugar	1½	...	3
Tea	½	...	½
Vegetables, fresh	2	...	2

Children (a).

1 to 2 years of age.				2 to 5 years of age.			
Biscuits, fancy (Rusks) ...	oz.	1		Biscuits, fancy (Rusks) ...	oz.	1	
Bread	ozs.	4		Bread	ozs.	8	
Butter	oz.	4		Butter	oz.	1	
Milk	fluid ozs.	40		Milk	fluid ozs.	30	
Meat for the preparation of broth	ozs.	4		Meat	ozs.	6	
Oatmeal or barley	ozs.	2		Oatmeal or barley	ozs.	2	
Potatoes	ozs.	2		Potatoes	ozs.	2	
Rice or sago	ozs.	2		Rice or sago	ozs.	2	
Sugar	ozs.	2		Sugar	ozs.	2	
				Vegetables, fresh	ozs.	2	

NOTE.—(a) Children over 5 years to have women's.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 613 of 1920

SIMLA,

17th August 1920

13. Revised rates of pay for executive officers of the Indian Medical Service..

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has sanctioned, with effect from the 1st January 1920, the revised rates of pay shown below for permanent officers of the Indian Medical Service, holding executive appointments on the military side in India and on field service:—

		Rs per mensem (consolidated).
Lieutenants	...	650
Captains	...	800 for 3 years.
		950 „ 3 years.
		1,050 „ 3 years, or until promotion to the rank of Major.
Majors	...	1,200 for 3 years.
		1,350 „ 3 years.
		1,500 „ 2 years, or until promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.
Lieutenant-Colonels	...	1,750 for 3 years.
		1,850 in 24th and 25th years of service.
		1,950 from 26th year of service.
		2,100 when selected for increased pay.

Officers who qualify for accelerated promotion to the rank of Major under paragraph 4 of the Royal Warrant, dated the 28th May 1913, will receive the initial pay of that rank, *viz.*, Rs. 1,200 per mensem, and of subsequent grades and rank, up to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, six months in advance of due date. They will, however, have to complete 23 years' service before being eligible for the pay of a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 24th and 25th years of service, *viz.*, Rs. 1,850 per mensem, and 25 years' service before being eligible for pay at Rs. 1,950 per mensem.

2. The revised rates of pay include an overseas allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem for the first 5 years, Rs. 200 per mensem for the next 5 years, and thereafter Rs. 250 per mensem. The allowance, which will be regarded as part of grade pay for the purpose of privilege leave, wherever spent, and of leave allowances during other leave in India, will be admissible for officers of non-Indian domicile only, but Indians who held Service on the 1st December 1913 will receive the same. Indians appointed after that date will receive the same, as provided in paragraph 1 *less* the overseas allowance referred to above, unless they are already drawing pay at a higher rate, in which case they will continue to enjoy the benefit of that rate for so long as they would have done, but they will not receive any further increment till it is due to them under the new scale now sanctioned. The arrangements in respect of Indians joining the Service after the date mentioned above are provisional.

3. Charge allowance for officers commanding Indian station hospitals, and second-in-command allowance for officers appointed second-in-command of first and second class Indian station hospitals, will be admissible at the following rates, in addition to the rates of pay shown in paragraph 1 above:—

(a) Charge allowance.

				Rs. per mensem.
1st class hospitals	...	...	...	240
2nd "	"	...	...	180
3rd "	...	...	...	120
1st and 2nd class hospitals	...	...	...	Nil

(b) Second-in-command allowance.

1st class hospitals	...	...	...	120
2nd "	"	...	...	80

4. The revised rates of pay will, as regards army-of-occupation leave, children's allowance, exchange or compensation allowance, house rent when in occupation of public quarters, etc., be subject to the conditions laid down in Army Instruction (India) No. 314 of 1919, and will represent the total remuneration for duties which officers of the Indian Medical Service (other than those holding appointments which carry staff or consolidated pay, or for which special rates of pay have been authorised) may be called on to perform, subject to the following exceptions:—

- (i) The charge allowances referred to in paragraph 3 of this Instruction;
- (ii) the extra allowances included in Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 11 (a), other than that authorised for medical charge of the cavalry of the Corps of Guides;
- (iii) the specialist allowance authorised in Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 155 (d) (iv).

5. Orders will shortly be issued to regulate the grant of leave pay to permanent officers of the Indian Medical Service while on leave in India, other than privilege leave, on and after 1st January 1920. All payments of leave allowances will, in the meanwhile, be treated as provisional and subject to adjustment.

6. Separate orders will

- *A. I. I., No. 312 of 1919
- " " 323 of 1919
- " " 836 of 1919
- " " 119 of 1920
- †A. I. I., No. 136 of 1919
- " " 556 of 1919.

ments of
ve and
carry-
ing special rates of pay; and (ii) officers holding temporary commissions in the Indian Medical Service.

[17157 (A. D.)]
D.I.]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 014 of 1920

SIMLA,

17th August 1920.

814, Marking rates for blankets and durries
(carpets).

With reference to paragraph 12 of Clothing Regulations (India), 1919, (Provisional), it is notified for the information and guidance of all concerned, that the marking rates laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 451-F., are still in force.

[27377 (Q. M. G.S.-A.)
D. (II).]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No 615 of 1920.

SIMLA,

17th August 1920.

615. Grant of travelling allowance to officers when proceeding for demobilization from field service on the North-West Frontier.
It has been decided—

- (a) that officers demobilized while on field service on the frontier shall be given travelling allowance to their place of residence in India on the permanent duty scale, on the understanding that no further claim for free conveyance for servants or baggage from any other station will be admitted;
 - (b) that officers ordered from field service to a concentration camp or a port of embarkation for repatriation to the United Kingdom, or to any other place outside India, shall draw travelling allowance on the temporary duty scale; and
 - (c) that officers ordered to accompany troops from field service on the frontier to a station in India shall travel on warrant.
2. All outstanding cases should be disposed of by 1st July.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Secretary*

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY-DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 616 of 1920.

SIMLA,

17th August 1920.

616. Supply of shoeing materials to the Army in India and the abolition of allowances connected with the provision of shoes, etc., for Government animals.

With reference to Army Instructions (India) No. 74 of 1919 and 206 of 1920, it has been decided that from the 1st October 1920 responsibility for the provision of shoes and nails for all Government animals, including transport units, and of fuel for forges will be taken over by the supplying departments of the Army, and that shoeing and other allowances authorised by regulations for this purpose will be discontinued. The procedure will be as follows:—

1. General Officers Commanding Divisions and Independent Brigades will fix quarterly, local scales for each station, if necessary, showing the number of shoes and nails to be allowed per animal per quarter. These scales will be revised quarterly and will not exceed 100 per cent of the number of hoofs to be shod during the quarter.
2. Demands will be made quarterly on the Ordnance Department for machine made shoes up to a maximum of 75 per cent of the scale fixed by General Officers Commanding. The remaining 25 per cent will be hand-made in the forges of units out of the worn out shoes removed from animals. All surplus meta

in the form of worn shoes above the amount required for reworking into new shoes will be reported by weight of metal, as scrap metal, to the Chief Ordnance Officer for disposal orders.

2. The full quantity of nails for all shoes authorised,

4. If "all round" shoeing is not carried out, sufficient shoes and nails must be maintained in store properly fitted, to enable this to be carried out should necessity arise.

5. A spare set of shoes fitted for immediate use, with necessary nails, will also be held by unit for every Government animal.

6. Units which on mobilization receive animals from outside sources to complete their war establishment, will, in addition, maintain sufficient shoes and nails of assorted sizes to provide one set of shoes for each animal required to complete the unit from peace to war establishment, and to cover shoeing operations on mobilization.

7. To ensure the turnover of the shoes referred to in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6, they will be drawn upon every quarter to the fullest extent possible, such withdrawals being replaced from the new receipts.

8. From the 1st October 1920 quarterly scales of fuel (coal, steam) for forges for all Government purposes will similarly be fixed by General Officers Commanding Divisions and Independent Brigades, and the fuel will be obtained on indent from the Supply and Transport Corps. The large allowance authorized in paragraph 243-A, Army Regulations, (India), Volume I, for non-silladar cavalry will be discontinued.

9. Stocks of surplus shoes, nails and fuel on charge of units on the 1st October 1920, which are the property of farmers, will be taken over by supply department at a valuation to be determined by boards convened

under the orders of General Officers Commanding Divisions and Independent Brigades. They will be brought to account and retained in unit charge to meet requirements, in diminution of demands for free issues from supplying departments. The mobilization and spare shoes and nails maintained under Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 727, are Government property and should be brought to account as such.

10. Scales of shoes, nails and fuel will be published in Divisional or Brigade Orders on the 1st of the month preceding the quarter to which the scales apply, and these orders must be quoted in indents

11. Regulations will be amended in due course.

[8359-Q M.G.-10-A.
D. (II).]

A H BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 617 of 1920.

SIMLA,
17th August 1920.

617. Exchange on the Mexican Dollar.

Intimation has been received from the Treasury Chest Officer,
Hong Kong, that the official rate of the dollar as assessed by him
is to be made in Hong
month of July 1920,
ing (3s. 11½d.)

[$\frac{016239 \text{ (A. G. 1920)}}{\text{E.I.}}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 618 of 1929.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 619 of 1920.

SIMLA,

17th August 1920.

619. Provision of financial assistance for the higher education and training of ex-officers, and men of similar educational qualifications.

It is notified for general information that in order to obtain the benefits of the scheme outlined in Army Council Instruction No. 280 of 1919 (extracts from which are reproduced as an appendix to this Instruction), it is ordinarily necessary for applicants to proceed to the United Kingdom to appear before a Selection Committee.

His Majesty's Government have, however, agreed to the formation of a Selection Committee in India for the purpose of interviewing members of the domiciled and Anglo-Indian community in this country who are not entitled to a passage to the United Kingdom at Government expense. This Committee will consider all applications, interview candidates, and forward applications with their recommendations to the Ministry of Labour in London. The applicant will in due course be advised by the Selection Committee in India as to whether his application for assistance has or has not, been granted.

2. There are three broad types of education or training which are provided under the scheme :—

(a) Full time courses of higher education above Matriculation standard in Universities or other Public Educational Institutions in Great Britain, Ireland and Scotland.

(b) Courses of training in offices or in works as a preparation for some occupation or profession, accompanied in some cases, by part time or evening class instruction in Public Educational Institutions or in private Institutions.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 620 of 1920.

SIMLA,

17th August 1920.

620. Formation of temporary Military Police units for duty on the lines of communication in the event of general mobilization being ordered for operations on or beyond the North-West Frontier

It has been decided that temporary units of Military Police consisting of composite companies of British and Indian troops shall be formed for controlling traffic, safeguarding the water supply, and for other police duties on the lines of communications in the event of general mobilization being ordered for operations on or beyond the North-West Frontier.

2. These units will be organized in companies each consisting of a headquarters and as many British and Indian platoons as may be required by the special circumstances of the case.

3. The establishments which are detailed in Appendix I to this Instruction will receive the following rates of pay:—

- (i) *Officers*—Company Commander—Indian Army pay of rank *plus* staff pay of a company commander of Indian Infantry.

Company Officer (Subaltern)—Indian pay of rank (British rate) *plus* staff pay of a Company Officer of Indian Infantry.

- (ii) *British and Indian other ranks*.—In accordance with Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 575 (a).

4

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).
No. 619 of 1920.

**Extracts from Army Council Instruction No. 280 of
1919.**

Higher Education and Training for ex-officers and men of similar educational qualifications—*Provision for Financial Assistance.*

1. It has been decided that ex-officers and men of similar educational qualifications and of British nationality, whether ordinarily domiciled in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, if they have served during this war in the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Crown for which payment is made out of monies provided by the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall be eligible for financial assistance to pursue courses of Higher Education at Universities or other approved Institutions, in agriculture, and in offices and works :—

(a) In the United Kingdom.

(b) In the British Empire overseas or in foreign countries elsewhere than in the Dominion or country of a candidate's own domicile.

2. Forces of the Crown for which payment is made out of monies provided by the Parliament of the United Kingdom include the following :—

(a) (I) The Royal Navy including,—

(II) The Royal Naval Reserve.

(III) The Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

(b) The Royal Marines.

(c) (I) The Regular Army.

(II) The Special Reserve.

(III) The Territorial Force.

(IV) The New Armies.

(V) Contingents furnished by the Union of South Africa.

(VI) The British West Indies Regiment.

(VII) The Newfoundland Forestry Corps.

(d) (I) The Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

(II) Temporary Officers, Indian Army.

(e) (I) The Royal Air Force.

3. The privilege of receiving financial assistance for training overseas or in foreign countries will only be granted for special reasons and in a limited number of cases.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 620 of 1920

SIMLA,

17th August 1920.

620. Formation of temporary Military Police units for duty on the lines of communication in the event of general mobilization being ordered for operations on or beyond the North-West Frontier

It has been decided that temporary units of Military Police consisting of composite companies of British and Indian troops shall be formed for controlling traffic, safeguarding the water supply, and for other police duties on the lines of communications in the event of general mobilization being ordered for operations on or beyond the North-West Frontier

2. These units will be organized in companies each consisting of a headquarters and as many British and Indian platoons as may be required by the special circumstances of the case

3. The establishments which are detailed in Appendix I to this Instruction will receive the following rates of pay:—

(i) *Officers.*—Company Commander—Indian Army pay of rank *plus* staff pay of a company commander of Indian Infantry.

Company Officer (Subaltern)—Indian pay of rank (British rate) *plus* staff pay of a Company Officer of Indian Infantry.

(ii) *British and Indian other ranks.*—In accordance with Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 575 (a).

4. Acting promotions may be made in the place of the personnel drawn from units.

5. *Clothing and equipment.*—As worn when with their units for the rank and appointment held, together with a black armband with the badge "M. P." in red to be worn on the right arm. Full personal equipment will be brought by each man from his unit including saddlery and line-gear in the case of men who belong to the mounted section. Rifles will be replaced as far as possible by revolvers.

of cooking, messing,
wards the provision of
detached company of
infantry, with due regard to the scattered distribution of the men.

7. *Equipment other than personal.*—Small flags will be provided for the purpose of holding up traffic, and for giving warning of the approach of motor traffic, and lanterns will be provided for use at night. (*Vide* Appendix II to this Instruction). Special equipment will be drawn from the Ordnance Department, after the units have assembled.

[G38173 (A. G.-1-A.)]
E. (II).

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX "I" TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) NO. 620 OF 1920.
Establishment of temporary Military Police units, for duty on lines of communication on the North-West Frontier.

A Headquarters of a Company.

Detail.	British officers.		British warrant officers.	Indian Cavalry Non-commissioned Officers.	Private followers.	Horses.	REMARKS.
	Captains.	Subalterns.					
Company Commander (a)	1	...	...	...	2	2	(a) Indian Infantry.
Company Sergeant-Major (b)	...	1	...	...	2	2	(b) British Cavalry & Infantry, when the unit is mounted.
Company Sergeant-Major (c)	...	...	1	...	...	...	(c) All other ranks (d) ...
Squadron Police Officer	...	...	...	1	...	1	(d) ...
Company Quartermaster	...	...	...	1	...	1	(e) ...
Total.	1	1	1	2	4	4	

Detail	British Cavalry.		British Infantry.		Total British Links.	Police followers.	Horses.	Remarks.
	Non Commissioned Officer.	Privates	Non Commissioned Officer.	Privates				
Sergeants ..	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	
Corporals ..	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	
Privates (up to 1 lance Corporal)	...	...	...	23	46	...	23	
Cooks ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Blacks ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Sweepers ..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Total	2	23	2	23	3	4	27	

619)

C. Indian Platoon.

5

Detail.	Indian Cavalry		Indian Infantry.		T. tal Indian ranks	Public followers	Horses.	REMARKS.
	Non Com- missioned Officers	Sowars	Non-Com- missioned Officers.	Sepoys.				
Dafadars ...	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Mavalars ...	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Lance Dafadars ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	
Nails ...	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
Swars or Sepoys (unpaid, Acting Lance Dafadars or Lance Nails. Cooks ...	..	23	..	23	46	..	23	
Blacks ...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Sweepers ...	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	
Total ...	2	23	2	23	50	4	25	

B. British Platoon.

Detail.	British Cavalry.		British Infantry.		Total British Ranks.	Public Followers.	Horses.	Remarks.
	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.	Non-Commissioned Officers.	Privates.				
Sergeants ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	
Corporals ...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	
Privates (upaid Lance Corporals).	...	23	...	23	46	...	23	
Cooks ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Bhistie ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Sweepers ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Total	2	23	2	23	50	4	25	

Item.	Scale.	REMARKS.
<i>Section 5.4.</i>		
Whips, hand	1 per man all ranks. (Mounted).	... ..
Truncheons	1 per man all ranks. (Dismounted)	.....
<i>Section 19.</i>		
Cooking utensils	As required for Indian ranks.	Transport (small) sets will be provided.
<i>Section 27.</i>		
Cartridges, revolvers, .455 inch	24 rounds per pistol	.. ..
<i>Weapon Section.</i>		
Pistols, Webley ..	1 per man all ranks	.. ..
Rods, cleaning, pistol, Webley	1 per pistol.	

N.B.—Oil and dannelotte for cleaning and preservation of pistols will be drawn as actually required.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 621 of 1920.

SIMLA,

17th August 1920.

621. Rate of exchange at which subscriptions and contributions to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund and the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund will be recovered from the 15th July 1920.

In supersession of the orders promulgated in Army Instruction (India) No. 354 of 1920, it is notified that, with effect from the 15th July 1920, subscriptions and contributions to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund and the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund shall be recovered at the rate of exchange for Telegraphic Transfers from Calcutta on London on the 25th of the month preceding that in which the recovery is made. This rate will be rounded off when necessary for convenience of calculation, and will be circulated by the Controller of Currency at the end of each month.

[029840 (A.G.-6)]
E. I.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (I.)

No. 622 of 1920.

622 Equipment for British and Indian
Hospitals.

Attention is invited to General Routine Order 90, dated the 30th May and 11th June 1919, regarding the scale of equipment authorised for British General Hospitals employed in connection with Frontier operations.

2. It has been decided that, on demobilizing hospitals, the equipment already provided for retained in stock, as a provisional measure, and equipment to be adopted in future for General Hospitals has been settled.

3. Any expenditure incurred in replacing or replacing or lost or worn out on service, except Military Works, debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account.

1918 (9)

A. H. BINGLEY, *Asst*
Secretary to the Govt.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 623 of 1920.

SIMLA,

24th August 1920.

623. Retention of the revised establishment authorised for the Combined Labour Depot (Frontier) and Railway Training Camp, Saharanpore

It has been decided that the revised establishment authorised in Army Instruction (India) No. 286 of 1920 for the Combined Labour Depot (Frontier) and Railway Training Camp, Saharanpore, shall be retained up to the 31st October 1920 or for such shorter period as may be necessary.

[3500-G (A. G. 2-F.)
E.I]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 824 of 1920.

SIMLA,

24th August 1920.

824. Free dental treatment and dentures for Imperial Service Troops.

It has been decided that Imperial Service Troops, when employed outside the limits of their own States on Imperial duty, shall receive free dental treatment and dentures on the conditions laid down in paragraph 1, clause (iv), of Army Department letter No. 10644, dated the 28th September 1916, during the period the orders in that letter remain in force.

[F. & P. Dept. Case
D.-I.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION. (INDIA)

No. 826 of 1920.

SIMLA,

24th August 1920.

626. Shelter for widows and orphans of British soldiers.

It has been decided to include the undermentioned institutions in the list of recognised institutions published as Appendix 89 to Army Instruction (India) No 578 of 1919, subject to the conditions prescribed in that Instruction.

St. John's Vestry School and Orphanage, Trichinopoly.	...	Church of England.
St Michael's Military Orphanage, Murree	..	Undenominational
Cathedral High Schools, Lahore	...	Undenominational
St. Anthony's High School, Lahore	...	Undenominational
Mayo School and Orphanage, Simla	...	Undenominational.

[97526 (A. G. O.)
C-11]

A H BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 625 of 1920.

SIMLA,

24th August 1920.

**625 Discontinuance of the grant of extra duty pay
to Indian ward orderlies.**

It has been decided to withdraw the concessions sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No 549 of 1918 with effect from the date from which Army Instruction (India) No 379 of 1920 came into force, subject to the proviso that in cases where the new rates of pay under the latter Instruction are less than the old rates of pay, including extra duty pay under the former Instruction, the individual concerned shall be allowed the higher emoluments during the period he continues to remain on field service, or while he serves with a mobilised unit.

17438 (D. M. S-1).
[D-1.]

A. H. BINNLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 626 of 1920.

SIMLA,

24th August 1920.

626. Shelter for widows and orphans of British soldiers.

It has been decided to include the undermentioned institutions in the list of recognised institutions published as Appendix 89 to Army Instruction (India) No 578 of 1919, subject to the conditions prescribed in that Instruction.

St. John's Ventry School and Orphanage, Trichinopoly	..	Church of England
St Michael's Military Orphanage, Murren	..	Undenominational.
Cathedral High Schools, Lahore ...	...	Undenominational
St. Anthony's High School, Lahore ...	...	Undenominational
Mayo School and Orphanage, Simla ..	.	Undenominational.

[07526 (A. G.-5)
C.-II]

A H BINGLEY *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 627 of 1920.

SIMLA,

24th August 1920-

627 Revision of trade grouping of sanitary orderlies of the Royal Army Medical Corps, in connection with the revised rates of pay for British Troops in India

The following amendments to Army Instruction (India), No. 445 of 1920 are notified for information :—

Group C.—After "Saddle-tree maker" insert "Sanitary orderly."

Group D.—Delete the words "Sanitary orderly".

2. It is further notified that those soldiers who, prior to the 12th May 1920, had been graded for pay as sanitary orderlies at the rates and under the conditions laid down in Group "D" of Army Instruction (India), No. 445 of 1920 will not be eligible for Group "C" rates until such time as they pass the tests laid down for Sanitary Orderlies (Group "C") in Chapter XVI of the supplement to Royal Army Medical Corps Standing Orders, now in course of issue.

[010653 (A. G. 6).]
B. L.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 628 of 1920.

SIMLA,

24th August 1920.

828. Proficiency Pay

It has been decided that soldiers (excluding boys) up to and including lance-serjeant who, on the 13th September 1919, were entitled to corps pay of not less than 6d per diem and who, under Army Instruction (India) No 323 of 1920 are in receipt of the normal rates of pay provided therein, shall, for the purposes of paragraph 14 of Appendix I to that Instruction, be regarded as though they were in receipt of Class I proficiency pay on 13th September 1919. They will therefore be exempted from the requirement of the second class certificate of education referred to in paragraph 3 (d) of Appendix I to Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920, under the conditions laid down in paragraph 14, *ibid.*

[040680 (A. G. O.)]
B. I.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No 630 of 1920

SIMLA,

24th August 1920.

630. Formation of a temporary Record Section at Jubbulpore to deal with records of British Ranks of the Royal Artillery serving under the Government of India.

measure, until the
on at Jubbulpore
ish ranks of the
of India with the
llery whose records
will be dealt with at the Mountain Artillery Depôt, Dehra Dun.

2 The following allowances are sanctioned for this section which will be attached to the Royal Artillery Depôt, Jubbulpore—

- (s) Staff pay for a British officer at Rs 100 per mensem, in addition to Indian pay of rank.
- (ss) An office allowance at Rs. 100 per mensem.

[039755 (A.G.-1B.)]
E-II

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 629 of 1920.

SIMLA,

24th August 1920.

629. Re-introduction of clothing and kit allowances for British Troops serving in India.

The following addition is made to the Appendix to Army Instruction (India), No. 447 of 1920:—

After "Unattached List" wherever these words occur in column I, add "(except departmental warrant officers and any in receipt of consolidated pay or pay including clothing allowance)".

[16920 (Q. M. G. S. A.)]
D. II.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 631 of 1920.

SIMLA,

24th August 1920

631. Increase of the winter scale of oil for lamps in British station hospitals in the Northern Command and the 4th (Quetta) Division

It has been decided that commencing from the year 1920-21, the "all night" scale of oil for the winter months, authorised* for lamps in British station hospitals in the 1st (Peshawar), 2nd, Rawalpindi and 16th Divisions and 4th (Quetta) Divisional Area, shall be increased from 15 ozs to 20 ozs, during the months of November to February, both inclusive.

2. The extra expenditure involved, which is estimated at Rs. 1,790 per annum is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected.

3. Army Tables, Miscellaneous Services, Part I, Table 24, will be amended in due course.

[13623-Q MG-6]
D-1

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

[No. 631 of 1920.]

SIMLA,

24th August 1920

631. Increase of the winter scale of oil for lamps in British station hospitals in the Northern Command and the 4th (Quetta) Division

It has been decided that, commencing from the year 1920-21, the "all night" scale of oil for the winter months, authorised* for lamps in British station hospitals in the 1st (Peshawar), 2nd (Rawalpindi) and 10th Divisions and 4th (Quetta) Divisional Area, shall be increased from 15 ozs. to 20 ozs. during the months of November to February, both inclusive.

2. The extra expenditure involved, which is estimated at Rs. 1,790 per annum, is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected.

3. Army Tables, Miscellaneous Services, Part I, Table 24, will be amended in due course.

[13623-Q MG.-6.]
D.-I.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 632 of 1920.

SIMLA,
24th August 1920.

632. Decision that civil servants who enlisted into the regular British Army or the Indian Army during the war may count their military service in India towards leave under the Civil Service Regulations

In modification of the instructions contained in India Army Orders Nos 62 and 203 of 1916, it has been decided that civil servants who enlisted into the regular British Army or the Indian Army during the war may count such service *in India* towards leave under the Civil Service Regulations.

2. Military service *out of India* rendered by the above mentioned class already counts for leave under Finance Department letter No 562-C. S. R, dated the 9th June 1919 [republished as Army Instruction (India) No 708 of 1919].

[029287 (A.G.-5).]
B. II.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No 633 of 1929

SIMLA,

24th August 1929.

633. Adjustment of the Clothing Accounts of British Units

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No 1051 and India Army Order No 28-S of 1918, it is notified, for the information and guidance of all concerned, that the following procedure shall be observed for the speedy settlement of outstanding valuation statements for clothing issued to British units under the old liability certificate system which was closed on the 30th September 1918.—

- (a) All British units must furnish, if they have not already done so, the final liability certificate referred to in India Army Order No. 28-S of 1918, together with any wanting liability certificates of earlier dates to the Divisional Districting Officer concerned. If there are any supplies of clothing or necessaries received from factories or depôts under the system which was closed on the 30th September 1918, for which valuation statements have not been received, the unit should value these articles at the rates published in India Army Order, if it has not already been done. The closing balance, if any, in the final liability certificates due to the unit will lapse to the State.
- (b) The Officer Commanding will give a certificate that he has responded in his various liability certificates for all valuation statements and all articles which should be accounted for therein. In cases where the present Officer Commanding took over the clothing accounts at a time when they were in arrears, and put on record quantities

remarks about their correctness, he may add to this certificate similar qualifying remarks.

- (c) In the case of units which did not furnish the monthly liability certificates or furnished them very incorrectly, the Controller may dispense with these provided the unit can otherwise account to him satisfactorily for the value of clothing on hand, on or before 1st October 1918. If there is any discrepancy which the unit is unable to account for, it should give the reasons for its inability to do so, and the orders of the General Officer Commanding should be obtained as laid down in paragraph 5 of India Army Order No 28-S, of 1918.

- (d) The Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts or the Controller of War Accounts will not issue any valuation statements for articles of any kind issued to units, etc, prior to 1st October 1918, or ask the Divisional Controller to enforce credit for discrepancies in amounts of valuation statements.

3. The certificate referred to in clause (b) above should be accepted for any unit for which the Controller thinks it necessary to do so without further check over liability certificates or amounts, due on valuation statements. The Controllers may close the case regarding the liability certificate of any unit which has left India, if all reasonable efforts fail to obtain from the unit the documents referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (c) in paragraph 1 above.

[M. A. G.'s case,
D. (11)]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 634 of 1920

Slut,

24th August 1920

634. Pay of General Officers who are granted special war leave.

It has been decided that, with effect from the 1st July 1919, the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 218 of 1920 shall apply to General Officers holding appointments in the field.

[041112 (A.G.O.)
B (1)]

A H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

remarks about their correctness, he may add to this certificate similar qualifying remarks.

- (c) In the case of units which did not furnish the monthly liability certificates or furnished them very incorrectly, the Controller may dispense with these provided the unit can otherwise account to him satisfactorily for the value of clothing on hand, on or before 1st October 1918. If there is any discrepancy which the unit is unable to account for, it should give the reasons for its inability to do so, and the orders of the General Officer Commanding should be obtained as laid down in paragraph 5 of India Army Order No. 28-S. of 1918.

- (d) The Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts or the Controller of War Accounts will not issue any valuation statements for articles of any kind issued to units, etc, prior to 1st October 1918, or ask the Divisional Controller to enforce credit for discrepancies in amounts of valuation statements.

2. The certificate referred to in clause (b) above should be accepted for any unit for which the Controller thinks it necessary to do so without further check over liability certificates or amounts, due on valuation statements. The Controller may close the case regarding the liability certificate of any unit which has left India, if all reasonable efforts fail to obtain from the unit the documents referred to in clauses (a), (b) and (c) in paragraph 1 above.

[M A. G.'s case.
D. (II).]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 635 of 1920.

SIMLA,
21st August 1920.

635. Extension to military officers serving in Bushire of the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 257 of 1920, regarding adjustment of the period of unavoidable overstayal of leave by military officers on leave in the United Kingdom, owing to shipping difficulties.

It has been decided to extend the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No 257 of 1920 to military officers serving in Bushire, with the modification that in their case an extension of furlough or privilege leave as provided for therein will be granted to cover the period up to the date of rejoining in Bushire.

034107 (A. G.-S.)
[B. (II)]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No 636 of 1920

SIRMA,

21st August 1920

636 Scale of hospital clothing for women and children in station family hospitals

Sanction is accorded to the revision of the existing patterns of hospital clothing for use by women and children in station family hospitals and to the revised scale of such clothing as shown in the attached statement

2 The expenditure, which is estimated at Rs 8,000 initial, and Rs 1,750 annual recurring, is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected.

3. The necessary corrections to Army Tables, Medical, will be made in due course.

[5823 (Q. M. G.-S.A.)
D. (H.)]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 600 OF 1920.

Item No.	Articles.	Scale.	REMARKS.
<i>For women.</i>			
1	Chemise, soft, long-cloth.	4 per bed for all station family hospitals.	R. P. 16%.
2	Dressing gowns, grey, flannel.	2 per bed for station family hospitals at stations where jackets, heavy, woollen, are authorised for men. See item 99, Table VI, Army Tables, Medical.	"
3	Dressing gowns, white, cotton.	2 per bed for all station family hospitals.	"
4	Handkerchiefs, pocket.	3 per bed for all station family hospitals.	"
5	Jackets, bed, white, flannel.	2 per bed for station family hospitals at stations where flannel drawers are authorised for men. See item 98, Table VI, Army Tables, Medical.	"
6	Night dress, 8 ft. longcloth.	1 per bed for all station family hospitals.	"
7	Slippers, prs.	1 per bed for all station family hospitals.	"
8	Stockings, cotton, prs.	2 per bed for all station family hospitals, except Wellington and Maymyo.	"
9	Stockings, worsted, prs.	2 per bed for station family hospitals at stations where worsted socks are authorised for men. See item 105, Table VI, Army Tables, Medical.	"
10	Towels, hand	2 per bed for all station family hospitals.	"
11	Towels, Turkish bath	2 per bed for all station family hospitals.	"

Articles	Scale	REMARKS
<i>For children.</i>		
Gowns, dressing flannel, for boys and girls.	3 per bed for station family hospitals at stations where jackets, heavy, woollen, are authorised for men. See item 99, Table VI, Army Tables, Medical.	R. P 15%.
Handkerchief, pocket, small.	3 per bed for all station family hospitals.	"
Jackets, bed, flannel, (for boys and girls).	2 per bed for station family hospitals at stations where flannel drawers are authorised for men. See item 96, Table VI, Army Tables, Medical.	"
Night dress (for girls when pyjamas not suitable)	2 per bed for all station family hospitals.	"
Pyjama suit, cotton, for children between the ages of 2 and 4 years	4 per bed for all station family hospitals	"
Pyjama suit, cotton, for children between the ages of 4 and 7 years	4 per bed for all station family hospitals	"
Pyjama suit, flannel, for children between the ages of 2 and 4 years.	2 per bed for station family hospitals except Wellington and Maymyo	"
Pyjama suit, flannel, for children between the ages of 4 and 7 years	2 per bed for station family hospitals, except Wellington and Maymyo.	"
Shirts, night, cotton, (for boys when pyjamas not suitable)	2 per bed for all station family hospitals	"
Slippers, pair.	1 per bed for all station family hospitals.	"

The sizes of bed jackets should be supplied to each hospital, viz. small, and large.

Item No.	Articles.	Scale.	REMARKS.
	<i>For children.—contd.</i>		
22	Socks, cotton (for children between 2 and 7 years).	2 per bed for all station family hospitals.	R. R. 1½%
23	Socks, worsted, (for children between 2 and 7 years).	2 per bed for station family hospitals at stations where worsted socks are authorized for men. See item 103, Table VI, Army Tables, Medical.	"
24	Stockings, cotton (for boys and girls between 7-14 years)	2 per bed for all station family hospitals except Wellington and Marinyo.	"
25	Stockings, worsted (for boys and girls between 7-14 years)	2 per bed for station family hospitals at stations where worsted socks are authorized for men. See item 103 Table VI, Army Tables, Medical.	"
26	Towels, soft, cotton (for infants).	2 per bed for all station family hospitals.	"
27	Towels, Turkish bath.	2 per bed for all station family hospitals.	"

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 637 of 1920

SIR,

24th August 1920.

637. Provisional Peace Establishments of Artillery
Units

Sanction is accorded as a temporary measure from the 1st August 1920, until the 31st March 1921, to the Provisional Peace Establishments of Artillery Units shown in the Appendix to this Instruction

1. These Establishments are subject to revision.

[63549 (A. G. 1)
K. H.]

(Sd.) A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India,

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) NO. 61 OF 1920.

Peace Establishment of a Royal Horse Artillery Brigade Headquarters and a Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS.

British Officers—

Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	...	...	1
Adjutant	...	...	...	...	1
Orderly Officer	...	...	...	...	1
					<u>3</u>

British Warrant Officers—

Serjeant-Major	...	...	...	...	1
					<u>1</u>

British Ranks—

Serjeant Cook	...	...	...	...	1
Clerk	...	...	...	...	1
Trumpeter	...	...	...	...	1
					<u>3</u>

Indian Ranks—

Driver	...	...	...	...	1
					<u>1</u>

Animals—

Horses, riding	...	...	...	...	2
					<u>2</u>

Harness and Saddlery—

Saddlery, Universal, sets	...	...	...	...	2
					<u>2</u>

BATTERY.

British Officers—

Major	...	...	...	...	1
Captain	...	...	...	...	1
Subalterns	...	...	...	...	4
					<u>6</u>

British Warrant Officers—

Battery Sergeant-Major	1
------------------------	----	----	----	----	---

British Ranks—

Battery Quartermaster-Sergeant	...	...	...	...	1
Sergeants	...	...	...	...	7
Corporals	...	...	...	...	7
Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	11
Lance Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	9
Gunners	...	...	...	...	79
Drivers	...	...	...	...	53
Farrier	..	...	...	...	1
Shoeing Smiths	...	...	...	...	2
Saddler	...	...	..	...	1
Fitter Staff Sergeant	...	...	...	...	1
Trumpeters	...	...	...	...	2

174

Indian Officers—

Jemadar	1
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Indian Ranks—

Quartermaster Havildar	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Pay Havildar	...	...	...	...	1
Havildars	...	...	...	...	3
Naiks	...	...	...	...	4
Drivers	...	...	...	...	63
Shoeing Smiths	...	...	...	...	3

74

Followers—

Tindāl	...	...	...	...	1
Storeman	...	...	...	...	1
Bullock Drivers	...	...	...	...	2
Forgeman, 1st Class	...	...	...	...	1
Forgeman, 2nd Class	...	...	...	...	2
Mistri Carpenter	...	...	...	...	1
Moochi, 1st Class	...	...	...	...	1
Moochi, 2nd Class	...	...	...	...	3
Pakhali	...	...	...	...	2
Itih-tis	...	...	...	...	0
Sweepers	...	...	...	...	2
Cooks	...	...	...	...	1
Bildar	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
					24
					<hr/>

Animals—

Horses, riding	...	...	...	...	83
Horses, draught	...	...	...	...	132
Bullocks	...	...	...	...	5
					<hr/>
					220
					<hr/>

Harness and Saddlery—

Saddlery, Universal, sets	...	...	...	...	56
Harness, lead, D. S.	...	...	...	...	40
Harness, wheel, D. S.	...	...	...	...	24

Vehicles—

Ordnance, Q. F. 13-pr.	...	...	...	...	6
Carriage, field, with limbers, Q. F. 13-pr.	...	...	...	...	6
Wagons, ammunition, with limbers, Q. F. 13-pr.	...	...	...	...	12
Wagons, G.S.	...	...	...	...	2

Peace Establishment of an Ammunition Column, Royal Horse Artillery.

British Officers—

Subaltern	1
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

British Ranks—

Battery Quartermaster Sergeant	...	...	...	...	1
Sergeant	...	...	...	...	1
Corporal	...	...	...	...	1
Bombardier	...	...	...	...	1
Gunners	...	...	...	...	11
Farrier	...	...	...	...	1
Shoeing Smith	...	...	...	...	1
Saddler	...	...	...	...	1

18

Indian Officers—

Subadar	1
---------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Indian Ranks—

Quartermaster Havildar	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Pay Havildar	...	...	...	...	1
Havildar Drivers	...	...	...	...	2
Naik Drivers	...	...	...	...	4
Drivers	...	...	...	...	54
Naik Gunner	...	...	...	...	1
Gunners	...	...	...	...	10
Shoeing Smith	...	...	...	...	1

74

Followers—

Bullock Driver	...	...	...	...	1
Misti Carpenter	...	...	...	...	1
Moochis	...	...	...	...	2
Pakhali	...	...	...	...	1
Bhist	...	...	...	...	1
Cooks	...	...	...	...	3
Sweeper	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 9

Animals—

Horses, riding	...	...	...	...	5
„ draught	...	...	...	...	70
Bullocks	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/> 77

Harness and Saddlery—

Saddlery, Universal, sets	...	...	...	...	5
Harness, lead, D. S.	...	...	...	...	20
„ wheel, D. S.	..	...	...	...	12

Vehicles—

Wagons, ammunition, with limbers, Q. F. 15-pr.	...	...	...	...	8
Wagon, G. S.	...	...	...	...	1

Peace Establishment of a Royal Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters.

British Officers—

Lieutenant-Colonel	..	..	..	..	1
Adjutant	..	..	..	..	1
Orderly Officer	...	..	..	..	1
					<hr/>
					3
					<hr/>

British Warrant Officers—

Serjeant-Major	..	..	..	..	1
					<hr/>

British Ranks—

Putter Staff Serjeant	..	..	..	..	1
Serjeant Cook	..	..	..	..	1
Clerks	...	..	..	..	2
Trumpeter	..	..	..	..	1
Lance Bombardier	...	..	..	..	1
Bombardier	...	..	..	..	1
Gunners	...	..	..	..	3
Driver	...	..	..	..	1
					<hr/>
					11
					<hr/>

Indian Ranks—

Naik Driver	...	..	..	..	1
Driver	...	..	..	..	9
					<hr/>

Followers—

Sweeper	...	...	...	...	...	1
Bhisti	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shoemaker	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tailor	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/>
						4
						<hr/>

Animals—

Horses, riding	...	...	...	...	...	8
" draught	...	...	...	...	...	6
						<hr/>
						14
						<hr/>

Harness and Saddlery—

Saddlery, Universal, sets	...	...	...	...	...	8
Harness, lead, D. S.	...	...	...	...	...	2
" wheel " "	...	...	...	...	...	1

Vehicles—

Wagon, G. S.	1
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Peace Establishment of a Battery Royal Field Artillery.

British Officers—

Majors	...	...	...	...	1
Captains	...	...	...	...	1
Subalterns	...	...	...	...	3
				<hr/>	5

British Warrant Officers—

Battery Sergeant-Majors	1
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

British Ranks—

Battery Quartermaster Serjeants	...	...	...	...	1
Serjeants	...	...	...	...	7
Corporals	...	...	...	...	7
Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	11
Lance Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	9
Fartiers	...	...	...	...	1
Fitters	...	...	...	...	1
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	1
Shoeing Smiths	...	...	...	...	2
Trumpeters	...	...	...	...	2
Guns	...	...	...	...	78
Drivers	...	...	...	...	45
				<hr/>	165

Indian Officers—

Subadars or Jamadars (a)	1
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Indian Ranks—

Quartermaster Havildars	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Pay Havildars	...	...	...	...	1
Havildar Drivers	...	...	...	...	2
Naik Drivers	...	...	...	...	3
Drivers	...	...	...	...	55
Shoeing Smiths	...	...	...	...	2
				<hr/>	64

(a) One Battery in each Brigade will have a Subadar, the other Batteries of the Brigade will have a Jamadar.

Followers—

Tindals	...	...	...	...	1
Storemen	...	...	...	...	1
Bullock Drivers	...	...	...	...	2
Mistri Carpenters	...	...	...	...	1
Forgemen, 1st class	...	...	...	...	1
Forgemen, 2nd class	...	...	...	...	2
Moochis, 1st class	...	...	...	...	1
Moochis, 2nd class	...	...	...	...	1
Bhistis	...	...	...	...	2
Pakhalis	...	...	...	...	3
Sweepers	...	...	...	...	6
Cooks	...	...	...	...	2
Bildars	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 24

Animals—

Horses, riding	...	...	...	...	40
Horses, draught	...	...	...	...	128
Bullocks	...	...	...	...	8
					<hr/> 173

Harness and Saddlery—

Saddlery, Universal, sets	...	...	...	...	27
Harness, lead, D. S.	...	...	...	...	28
Harness, wheel, D. S.	...	...	...	...	23

Vehicles—

Ordnance Q. F. 18-pr. or 15" Howitzer	...	...	...	...	6
Carriages, Field with limbers, Q. F. 18-pr. or 15" Howitzer	...	...	...	...	6
Wagons, ammunition with limbers, Q. F. 18-pr. or 15" Howitzer	...	...	...	...	12
Wagons, G. S.	...	...	...	...	2

Peace Establishment of an Ammunition Column Royal Field Artillery Brigade.

					Nos. 5 and 6 Ammuni- tion Columns.	No. 1 Ammuni- tion Column.
British Officers—						
Captains	...	...	...	...	1	1
Subalterns	..	...	...	...	3	3
					<hr/> 4	<hr/> 4
British Warrant Officers—						
Battery Serjeant-Majors		...	...	..	1	1
					<hr/>	<hr/>
British Ranks—						
Battery Quartermaster Sergeants	...		...	...	1	1
Sergeants	...	...	...	..	3	2
Corporals	...	...	...	...	3	3
Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	2	2
Lance Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	1	1
Barriers	...	..	...	...	1	1
Shoeing Smiths	...	...	...	...	2	2
Saddlers	...	..	...	...	1	1
Fitters or Wheelers	.	...	...	..	1	1
Gunners	...	...	...	...	43	43
					<hr/> 63	<hr/> 63
Indian Officers—						
Subadars	...	...	...	..	1	1
Quartermaster Jemadars	...	...	...	...	1	1
					<hr/> 2	<hr/> 2
Indian Ranks—						
Quartermaster Havildars	...		...	...	1	1
Pay Havildars	...	...	...	...	1	1
Havildar Drivers	...	..	...	...	2	4
Naik Drivers	...	...	...	...	4	6
Drivers	...	...	...	...	144	173
Shoeing Smiths	...	...	...	...	3	4
Naik Gunners	...	...	...	...	1	1
Gunners	...	...	...	...	12	16
					<hr/> 168	<hr/> 206

Nos. 5 and 6 Ammuni- tion Columns.	No. 1 Ammuni- tion Column.
--	-------------------------------------

Followers—

Bullock Drivers	...	...	2	2
Mistri Carpenters	...	...	1	1
Mistri Smiths	...	...	1	1
Moochis, 1st Class	...	...	1	1
Moochis, 2nd Class	...	...	2	2
Pakhalis	...	...	3	3
Bhistis	...	...	3	3
Sweepers	...	...	1	1
Tailors	...	...	3	4
Cooks	...	...	1	1
Bildars	...	...	23	23

Animals—

Horses, riding	...	...	25	25
Horses, draught	...	...	184	235
Bullocks	...	...	5	5
			215	267

Harness and Saddlery—

Saddlery, Universal, sets...	...	...	25	25
Harness, lead D. S.	...	...	33	74
Harness, wheel D. S.	...	...	30	39

Vehicles—

Wagons, ammunition, with limbers, 4.5" Howitzer	...	...	12	24
Wagons, ammunition, with limbers, Q. F. 16-pr.	...	...	12	5
Wagons, G. S.	...	...	3	3

*Peace Establishment of a Divisional Ammunition Column, Royal
Field Artillery.*

British Officers -

Lieutenant-Colonels	..	.	...	...	1
Adjutants	...	...	..	...	1
Captains	..	...	..	..	2
Subalterns	...	...	...	...	4
					<hr/> 8

British Warrant Officers--

Battery Sergeant-Majors	1
					<hr/>

British Ranks --

Battery Quartermaster Sergeants	...	...	...	...	1
Sergeants	...	..	...	..	8
Corporals	...	...	...	...	8
Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	8
Lance Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	8
Gunners	...	...	...	...	90
Ferriers	...	...	...	...	1
Fitters	...	...	...	...	1
Saddlers	...	..	...	...	1
Shoeing Smiths	...	...	..	...	4
Wheelers	..	...	...	...	1
					<hr/> 127

Indian Officers --

Subadar Majors	..	..	....	...	1
Jemadar Adjutants	...	...	...	...	1
" Quartermasters	...	...	...	...	1
Subadars	...	...	...	...	1
Jemadars	..	...	...	...	1

Indian Ranks—

Havildar Majors	...	...	...	1
Quartermaster Havildars	...	...	...	1
Pay Havildars	...	...	...	1
Havildar Drivers	...	...	...	6
Naik Drivers	...	...	...	18
Drivers	...	...	...	280
Havildar Gunners	...	...	...	1
Naik Gunners	...	...	...	3
Gunners	...	...	...	30
Shoeing Smiths	...	...	...	6
				<hr/> 341

Followers—

Bullock Drivers	...	...	...	4
Mistri Carpenters	...	...	...	2
Mistri Smiths	...	...	...	2
Moochis, 1st Class	...	...	...	2
" 2nd Class	...	...	...	4
Pakhalis	...	...	...	4
Bhistis	...	...	...	4
Sweepers	...	...	...	8
Tailors	...	...	...	2
Cooks	...	...	...	7
Bildais	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 40

Animals—

Horses, riding	...	...	...	46
" draught	...	...	...	372
Bullocks	...	...	...	19
				<hr/> 428

Harness and Saddlery—

Saddlery, Universal, sets	...	...	...	41
Harness, kind D. S.	...	...	...	110
" wheel, D. S.	...	...	...	62

Vehicles—

Wagons, ammunition, with limbers, Q. V. 18-pr.	...	...	...	24
" " " " 45° Howitzer	...	...	...	24
" G. S.	...	...	...	6

Peace Establishment of a Headquarters of Heavy Artillery.

British Officers—

Lieutenant-Colonels	...	...	...	...	1
Adjutants	...	...	...	..	1
Orderly Officers	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
					3
					<hr/>

British Warrant Officers—

Sergeant-Majors	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>

British Ranks—

Sergeant Cooks	...	...	...	...	1
Trumpeters	...	...	...	...	1
Clerks	...	...	...	...	2
Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	1
Gunners	...	...	...	...	3
					<hr/>
					3
					<hr/>

Indian Ranks—

Drivers	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>

Animals—

Horses, riding	...	...	...	...	4
					<hr/>

Harness and Saddlery—

Saddlery, Universal, sets	...	...	...	..	1
					<hr/>

*Peace Establishment of a Horse-drawn 60-pr. or 6" Howitzer
Heavy Battery.*

British Officers—

Majors	...	..	...	...	...	1
Captains	...	...	...	...	...	1
Subalterns	...	...	..	...	...	4
						<u>6</u>

British Warrant Officers—

Battery Serjeant-Majors	<u>1</u>
-------------------------	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------

British Ranks—

Battery Quartermaster Serjeants	...	...	...	...	...	1
Serjeants	...	...	...	...	...	7
Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	7
Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	...	8
Lance Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	...	12
Fartiera	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shoeing Smiths	...	...	..	...	...	2
Saddlers	..	...	...	...	...	1
Fitter Staff Serjeants	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trumpeters	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gunners	...	...	...	...	...	97
Drivers	...	...	...	...	...	72
Wheelers	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<u>212</u>

Indian Officers—

Jemadars (a)	<u>1</u>
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----------

Indian Ranks—

Quartermaster Havildars	...	...	...	...	...	1
Assistant Pay Havildars	...	...	...	...	...	1
Havildars	...	...	...	...	...	1
Naiks	...	...	...	...	...	2
Drivers	...	...	...	...	...	40
Shoeing Smiths	...	...	...	...	...	2
Naik Gunners	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gunners	...	...	...	...	...	6
						<u>54</u>

(a) One Battery to have a Subadar.

Peace Establishment of a Tractor-drawn 6" Howitzer Battery.

British Officers—

Majors	...	...	...	...	1
Captains	...	...	...	...	1
Subalterns	...	...	...	...	4
					<hr/>
					6

British Warrant Officers—

Battery Sergeant-Majors	1
-------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

British Ranks—

Hat ory Quartermaster Sergeants	...	...	...	...	1
Sergeants	...	...	...	...	7
Corporals	...	...	...	...	7
Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	8
Lance Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	0
Filter Staff Sergeants	...	...	...	...	1
Shoeing smiths	...	...	...	...	1
Fitters or Wheelers	...	...	...	...	3
Trumpeters	...	...	...	...	2
Gunners	...	...	...	...	121
					<hr/>
					160

Indian Ranks—

Havildar Gunners	...	...	...	...	1
Naik Drivers	...	...	...	...	1
Gunners	...	...	...	...	0
Drivers	...	...	...	...	7
					<hr/>
					19

Followers—

Bullock Drivers	...	...	...	...	1
Smiths	...	...	...	...	1
Moochie, 1st class	...	...	...	...	1
Pakhala	...	...	...	...	4
Bhistie	...	...	...	...	2
Sweepers	...	...	...	...	5
Bildara	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
					15
					<hr/>

Animals—

Horses, riding	...	...	...	...	10
Bullocks	...	...	...	...	2
					<hr/>
					22
					<hr/>

Harness and Saddlery—

Saddlery, Universal, etc	10
--------------------------	-----	-----	----	-----	----

Vehicles—

Ordnance, B. & M. Howitzers	...	.	..	0

*Peace Establishment of a Headquarters of Mountain Artillery
for a mixed Brigade consisting of 1 British and 3 Indian
Batteries.*

British Officers—

Lieutenant-Colonel	...	...	...	...	1
Adjutant	...	...	...	...	1
Subaltern*	...	...	...	...	1
					<u>3</u>

British Warrant Officers—

Serjeant Majors..	1
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

British Ranks—

Fitter Staff Serjeants	...				1
Clerks	...	...	...		2
Bombardiers			...		1
Gunners	..	...	...	...	1
					<u>5</u>

Indian Officers—

Subadar Majors	1
-------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Indian Ranks—

Quartermaster Havildars	...	...	..	...	1
Trumpet Majors.	...		...	...	1
Gunners	...	...	...	...	3
Drivers	...	...	...	...	3
					<u>8</u>

Followers—

Moochies	...	...	...	...	1
Tailors	...	..	...	...	1
Bhatts	..	...	...	...	1
Sweepers	..	...	...	...	1
					<u>4</u>

Animals—

Ponies, riding	3
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Saddlery—

Saddlery, M. A. Poot, sets	3
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

*For Mountain Artillery Ammunition Columns.

*Peace Establishment of a British Mountain Battery armed with
Q. F. 3.7" Howitzers (4-gun Battery).*

British Officers—

Majors	...	...	...	...	...	1
Captains	...	...	...	...	...	1
Subalterns	...	...	...	...	...	3
						<hr/> 5

British Warrant Officers—

Battery Serjeant-Majors	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/>

British Ranks—

Battery Quartermaster-Serjeants	...	...	...	...	...	1
Serjeants	...	...	...	...	...	5
Corporals	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lance Bombardiers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fartars	...	...	...	...	...	1
Saddlers	...	...	...	...	...	1
Trumpeters	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fitters	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gunners	...	...	...	...	...	93
						<hr/> 117

Indian Officers—

Subadars	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jemadars	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 2

Indian Ranks—

Quartermaster Havildars	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pay Havildars	...	...	...	...	...	1
Havildars	...	...	...	...	...	4
Naika	...	...	...	...	...	8
Drivers	...	...	...	...	...	156
Shoeing Smiths	...	...	...	...	...	2
						<hr/> 172

Followers—

Mistri-Carpenters	...	...	...	1
Carpenters	...	...	...	1
Moochis, 1st Class	...	...	...	1
Moochis, 2nd Class	...	...	...	2
Smiths	...	...	...	2
Pakhalis	...	...	...	3
Bhistia	...	...	...	3
Cooks	...	...	...	4
Sweepers	...	...	...	5
Bildars	...	...	...	1
				<hr/> 22

Animals—

Ponies, riding	...	...	...	16
Mules, Ordnance	...	...	...	103
				<hr/> 179

Harness and Saddlery—

Saddlery, M. A. Pony, sets	<hr/> 16
----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----------

Pack saddlery—

Chase	"	...	...	8
Breech	"	...	...	5
Axletree	"	...	...	5
Trail, front	"	...	...	8
" rear	"	...	...	5
Carriage, pivot	"	...	...	5
Cradle	"	...	...	8
Howitzer slipper	"	...	...	5
Ammunition	"	...	...	75
Pioneer	"	...	...	4

Ordnance—

Howitzers, 3-7"	...	...	...	4
Carriages, Howitzers, 3-7"	...	...	...	4

*Peace Establishment of an Indian Mountain Battery (4-gun) armed
with B. L. 2·75" guns or 3·7" Howitzers.*

				3·1"	2·75"
British Officers—					
Major	...	...	...	1	1
Captain	...	...	...	1	1
Subalterns	...	...	...	2	2
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				4	4
				<hr/>	<hr/>
British Ranks—					
Fitters	...	...	...	1	1
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Indian Officers—					
Gunner Establishment—					
Subedars	...	...	...	1	1
Jemadars	...	...	...	1	1
Driver Establishment—					
Subadars	...	...	...	1	1
Jemadars	...	...	...	1	1
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				4	4
				<hr/>	<hr/>
Indian Ranks—					
Havildar Majors	...	...	...	1	1
Quartermaster Havildars	...	...	...	1	1
Pay Havildars...	...	...	...	1	1
Veterinary Assistants	...	...	...	1	1
Assistant Pay Havildars	...	...	...	1	1
" Quartermaster Havildars	...	...	...	1	1
Gunner Establishment—					
Havildars	...	...	...	5	5
Naiks	...	...	...	5	5
Gunners	...	...	...	93	93
Trumpeters	...	...	...	2	2
Driver Establishment—					
Havildars	...	...	...	4	4
Naiks	...	...	...	8	8
Drivers	...	...	...	156	128
Shoeing Smiths	...	...	...	2	2
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				181	253
				<hr/>	<hr/>

Followers—

Mistri Carpenters	...	...	...	...	1	1
Carpenters	...	...	...	...	1	1
Moochis, Head	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ 1st class	...	...	...	...	1	1
„ 2nd „	...	...	...	...	2	2
Smiths	...	...	...	...	2	2
Pakbalis	...	...	...	...	2	3
Bhistis	...	...	...	...	2	2
Sweepers	...	...	...	...	5	5
Cooks	...	...	...	...	6	6
					<u>24</u>	<u>24</u>

Animals—

Ponies, riding	...	...	...	...	17	17
Mules, Ordnance	...	...	...	...	163	133
					<u>180</u>	<u>150</u>

Harness and Saddlery—

Saddlery, M. A. Pony, sets	...	...	...	...	17	17
Pack Saddlery—						
Chase	...	...	...	...	8	8
Bisich	...	...	...	...	8	8
Axletree	...	...	...	...	8	8
Trail, front	...	...	...	...	8	8
Trail, rear	...	...	...	...	8	8
Carriage, pivot...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Cradle	...	...	...	...	8	8
Howitzer slipper	...	...	...	...	8	...
Ammunition	...	...	...	...	73	65
Pioneer	...	...	...	...	4	4

Ordnance—

Guns, B. L. 2.75"	...	...	...	...	4	4
Carriages, B. L. 2.75"	...	...	...	...	4	4
Howitzers, 3.7"	...	...	...	...	4	...
Carriages, 3.7"	...	...	...	...	4	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY, DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 638 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

638. Scale of accommodation and furniture for Indian officers' clubs in the lines of Indian cavalry and Indian infantry regiments.

The following amendments are made to paragraph 1 (Furniture) of Army Instruction (India) No. 94 of 1920 :—

For the item " 2 cloak racks ", substitute " 2 pegs (sets of 6) ".

For items "Coir matting" and " 5 lamps " substitute " Coir matting (Ordnance supply) " and " 5 lamps (Ordnance supply) ", respectively.

[15748 (Q.M.G. 3-B).]
C. (I).

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 639 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

639. Formation of an Indian Hospital Corps.

In Army Instruction (India) No 379 of 1920, Appendix D., under "Equipment" between "Emergency ration tins" and "Cooking pots (as for other combatants)" insert "Kukries 1", and in column of remarks against this item add "For ambulance section only".

[12690 (D.M.S.-2)]
D. I.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 640 of 1920.

Sd/-,

31st August 1920.

No. 640. Continuance of the existing rate of pay for temporary clerks employed in vacancies in the lowest grade of the Military Farms Department.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 253 of 1920, it has been decided that Army Instruction (India) No. 864 of 1918 shall remain in force until the question of revising the pay of clerks of all military departments is settled.

[27765-(Q.M.G. 9)]
D I.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 639 of 1920.

SIMLA,
31st August 1920.

639. Formation of an Indian Hospital Corps.

In Army Instruction (India) No 379 of 1920, Appendix D, under "Equipment" between "Emergency ration tins" and "Cooking pots (as for other combatants)" insert "Kukries 1", and in column of remarks against this item add "For ambulance section only".

[19600 (D.M.S.21.)]
D. I.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION. (INDIA)

No. 641 of 1920.

Sd/-,
31st August 1920.

641. Delegation of the power to sanction advances to military officers for the purchase of motor cars.

The first seven lines of paragraph I of Army Instruction (India) No. 12 of 1920 are reconstructed as follows:—

“ In supersession of the orders contained in Army Department letter No. 12904-7-(Q.M.G.-1), dated the 9th March 1914, it has been decided to delegate, with effect from the 1st April 1920, the power of sanctioning advances to military officers for the purchase of motor cars as follows :—”

[22314-(Q.M.G.-1.)]
E. I.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 642 of 1920.

Sd/-,

31st August 1920.

642. War gratuity to warrant officers of India Unattached List and the Indian Medical Department, promoted to commissioned rank after the 10th February 1919.

The decision regarding the issue of war gratuity to warrant officers of the India Unattached List and the Indian Medical Department promoted to commissioned rank after the 10th February 1919, notified in Army Instruction (India) No. 337 of 1920, is hereby confirmed.

[12623 (D.M.S-1).]
B-1.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 644 of 1920.

SIMLA,
31st August 1920.

644. Prisoners of War-rates of exchange.

In continuation of Army Instruction (India) No. 489 of 1920, it is notified that the following rates of exchange shall be adopted for purposes of conversion of Turkish currency :—

From the 1st to the 15th May 1920—100 piastres—4s. 2d.

From the 16th to the 31st May 1920—100 piastres—4s. 4d.

From the 1st to the 15th June 1920—100 piastres—4s. 8d.

[M.A.G.'s Case.]
E. I.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 643 of 1920.

Sd/-,

31st August 1920.

643. Wound, injury and disability pensions of Indian officers of the Indian Army who are wounded, injured, or who contract bodily disabilities, while holding a lower rank

With reference to the rules for the grant of wound, injury and disability pensions to Indian officers of the Indian Army, published in Army Instruction (India) No. 990 of 1918, it is notified for information that, if a wound, injury or bodily disability was received or contracted by an Indian officer before he was promoted to commissioned rank, he will not be eligible for any gratuity or pension in respect of such wound, injury or disability while he remains on the effective list. If he is invalided from the service owing to such wound, injury or disability, his pension will be assessed, under the provisions of the Army Instruction (India) referred to above, in accordance with the degree of the wound, injury or disability as stated by the medical board as well as on the commissioned rank actually held when invalided.

[1035058-(A.G.-G.)]
C. (II.)

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 645 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

645. Mobilization Store Table (India) for a Military Forwarding Office and Railhead Section.

The publication of India Army Form F-980-103, Mobilization Store Table (India), for a Military Forwarding Office and Railhead Section, has been approved.

Copies will be supplied to all concerned in due course by the Superintendent of Government Printing, India, 8, Hastings Street Calcutta.

[17309-(Q.M.G.-18.B.)]
D. (II.)

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 646 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

646 Provision of handcuffs for transport units and mule depots.

Sanction is accorded to the supply of 16 pairs of handcuffs to each mule depôt, in addition to the 4 pairs sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No 203 of 1918. The supply of 20 pairs of handcuffs is also sanctioned for No. 6 Camel Depot.

2 The expenditure involved is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates.

[29138 (Q. M. G. 7.)]
D.L.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General.*

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 647 of 1920.

SIMLA, .

31st August 1920.

647. Revision of the pay of British troops serving in India other than those belonging to departments of the India Unattached List

It has been decided with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India that pending a final decision as to the future rates of pay for British troops in India which will be announced as soon as possible, the new sterling rates of pay in Army Order No 325 of 1919 (republished as an annexure to Special India Army Order No 88-S, dated the 23rd October 1919), converted at 1 shilling and 4 pence to the rupee, shall be applied to all British troops (including non-departmental ranks) serving in India on the 2nd August 1920, who were eligible for the rupee rates of pay prescribed in Army Instruction (India) No 323 of 1920 as amended by Army Instructions (India) Nos. 439, 445 and 452 of 1920, in substitution for the latter rates. Any arrears due to them on this basis shall be paid with retrospective effect from the 1st July 1919, the date from which the new rates came into force in England, or from the date of disembarkation in India, whichever is later.

2. Apart from the alteration in the rates of pay, the general provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920 remain applicable to all ranks drawing pay under this Instruction.

3. The messing allowance at the increased rate of $6\frac{1}{2}$ annas a day sanctioned for British troops in India under Army Instruction (India) No. 451 of 1920 will be admissible to all men drawing pay

under this
 of Army
 all boys, in
 dates on which they commenced to draw the rates of pay authorized
 in Army Instruction India) No. 323 of 1920 or under this Instruc-
 tion. In no case, however, can the increased messing allowance be
 drawn in conjunction with the Indian field service scale of rations.

[030422 (A. G.-6).]
 B.I.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 648 of 1920.

Sd/-,

31st August 1920.

648. Children's allowance for officers.

As some misconception appears to exist on the subject, it is notified for information that, subject to the provisions of Army Instructions (India) Nos. 159 and 160 of 1919, the children's allowance for officers in receipt of Indian Army pay of rank and staff pay should be calculated in accordance with Army Instruction (India) No. 1840 of 1918, and that for officers drawing Indian pay of rank (British Service rates) in addition to staff pay, in accordance with Army Instruction (India) No 510 of 1918.

2. In cases in which the allowance has been issued otherwise than in accordance with the above instructions, the necessary adjustments should now be made, but any overpayments that may have been made need not be recovered.

[036613 (A.G.-6).]
B.I.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 649 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

149. Grant of free rations in addition to subsistence allowance to widows and orphans of British soldiers.

It has been decided that the widows and orphans of British troops shall receive free rations at the scale authorised in Army Instruction (India) No 275 of 1920, in addition to the subsistence allowance authorised under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 878.

2. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[$\frac{29720 \text{ (Q.M.G.-G.)}}{D-I}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 650 of 1920.

SIMLA,
31st August 1920.

650. Procedure for the use of I. A. F. Z.-2091.

It is notified for the guidance of all concerned that, in submitting indents to Medical Store Depôts on I. A. F. Z.-2091, all remarks, endorsements, countersignatures, etc., by administrative officers, should be made on the *back* of the form, the space covered by columns 7 to 16 on the *front* being reserved exclusively for the use of Medical Store-keepers and the Senior Controller of Military Supply Accounts. This procedure is rendered necessary owing to the fact that, in Medical Store Depôts, indents are utilised as vouchers.

[$\frac{81032 (A. D.)}{(D.) L.}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 651 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920

651. Bags, Kit, for British and Indian Troops.

In paragraph 8 of Army Instruction (India) No. 284 of 1920
for "All bags, kit, British, Indian or universal" read "All
bags, kit, British, Indian, universal and sea".

[12538 (Q.M.G.-B-A)]
D. (H.)

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General, ⁷¹
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 652 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

652. Refund of passage money in respect of return passages from the United Kingdom to India, in cases in which it was not possible to allot accommodation to Government officials by the line by which they held return tickets.

Intimation has been received from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India that, owing to special circumstances, it was not found possible always to allot accommodation to Government officials by the line by which they held return tickets. It has accordingly been decided to refund to officials so situated, the cost incurred by them through being obliged to travel to India on ships by which their return tickets were not available, less any refund obtained from the issuing company for the unused half of the return ticket.

2. This decision is one of general application, i.e., it not only applies to those who returned to India by private steamers on which their return tickets were not available but also to those who held return tickets by private liners but were provided with payment passages on a Government vessel, e.g., the R.I.M.S. "Dufferin".

[27664 (Q.M.G.-1)]
D.(11)

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 653 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

653 Pay during voyage of demobilised officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers, who are selected while in the United Kingdom for permanent commissions in the Indian Army.

It has been decided with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India that demobilised officers of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers who are selected while in the United Kingdom for permanent commissions in the Indian Army shall receive Indian Army pay of rank without staff pay from the date of embarkation to the date of joining their unit in India.

[041427 (A G-8.)
B (1)]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 654 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

654. Procedure for the submission to Army Headquarters of proposals relating to equipment and stores.

Any proposals affecting patterns of equipment, or any complaints regarding the quality or suitability of approved patterns, the adequacy of scale of authorised equipments, or proposals to introduce new stores, will be forwarded to the Deputy Director of Ordnance Stores of the Command. After investigation, the Deputy Director of Ordnance Stores will bring the matter to the notice of the General Officer Commanding, who will, if he considers further action desirable, refer the question to the Quartermaster-General or the Director-General of Ordnance in India as follows :—

To the Quartermaster-General in India :—

Part I of the Priced Vocabulary of Stores, and the corresponding sections of the Indian Addendum thereto.	} All stores except :— Pack saddlery, Artillery, including Trench Mortars (all natures). Packsaddlery, Machine Gun (all natures).

Part II of the Priced Vocabulary of Stores .. Bicycles only.

To the Director-General of Ordnance in India :—

All stores other than those dealt with by the
Quartermaster-General in India.

2. All other questions relating to equipment and complaints which cannot be settled locally, about the non-supply of articles of equipment for which a scale is already sanctioned, should be referred to the Quartermaster-General in India.

3. Army Instruction (India) No. 1317 of 1918 is hereby cancelled.

[20081 (Q.M.G.-16-A)
D. (II.)]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 655 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

655. Grant of subsistence allowance of £1 per diem to officers who were selected at home at the beginning of the year for temporary service with Indian troops or with the Supply and Transport Corps, but whose embarkation was delayed owing to shipping difficulties.

Sanction is accorded with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India to the grant of a subsistence allowance of £1 per diem to officers who were selected in the United Kingdom at the beginning of this year for temporary service with Indian troops or with the Supply and Transport Corps, but whose embarkation was delayed owing to shipping difficulties

The allowance will be payable with effect from—

- (a) 15th February 1920, or
 - (b) the 22nd day from that on which the agreement was signed, or
 - (c) the 22nd day from that on which the officer was demobilised or ceased to draw pay from the War Office or other Government Department,
- whichever is the latest date.

The allowance will not, however, be admissible in cases where the officer asked to have his embarkation deferred.

2

All claims which may be submitted by officers under this Instruction should be passed to the Controller of Military Accounts in whose payment they are. Before admitting any claims, Controllers of Military Accounts should forward the same to the India Office for verification.

042000 (A.G.-6).
[——— B. (I.) ———]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 657 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

657. Rate of conversion into Indian currency of sterling war gratuity for officers reverting to civil duty or becoming unemployed before the 4th August 1919.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 71 of 1920, it has been decided by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India that the concessional rate of 1s. 4d. to the rupee is not applicable to officers reverting to civil duty or becoming unemployed before the 4th August 1919.

[M. A. G.'s Case.]
R. (I.)

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 658 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

658. Pensionary concessions for officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of the India Miscellaneous List.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 227 of 1920, it is notified for information that the periods of service on the India Miscellaneous List referred to therein include permanent service only on that List and do not include temporary service

[012265 (A.G.-5).]
E. (II.)

H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 659 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

**659. Distinguishing mark for E. Y. Rifles used for
Grenade dischargers.**

To admit of E. Y. rifles being easily distinguished from service rifles, it has been decided that all rifles under the former category, issued for use with "grenade dischargers," will be marked with a band of white paint, one inch wide, around the stock butt and three inches from the butt plate.

2. The marking of the E. Y. rifles will be carried out by the issuing arsenal prior to issue and renewed regimentally, when necessary.

[29317 (Q.M.G.-16.-A.)]
D. (11.)

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 660 of 1920.

Smta, /

31st August 1920.

660. Retention of the Segregation Camp-units in connection with the demobilization of Indian Troops at Karachi and Arangaon.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 412 of 1919, sanction is accorded to the retention of the following Camp Units in connection with the demobilization of Indian Troops, for the period from 1st April 1920 to 31st October 1920:—

I.—Segregation Camp at Karachi.

This Camp will for administrative purposes be combined with the existing Rest Camp at that station.

The following Staff and Establishment is authorised for the Combined Rest Camp and Segregation Camp:—

			Staff pay per mensm.	Extra duty pay per mensm.
			Rs.	Rs.
1 Commandant	...	...	400	...
1 Assistant Commandant	...	...	250	...
Adjutant	...	...	150	...
Concentration officer	...	...	150	...
Company Sergeant Major	...	...	...	30
Company Quartermaster Sergeant	...	...	...	30
1 Reception Clerk	...	...	...	15
5 Indian Officers (each)	...	...	...	10
1 Quartermaster Havildar	...	...	...	5
3 Pay Havildars (each)	...	...	...	5
3 First Class Indian Clerks (each)	...	...	Rs. 100 per mensm.	
3 Second Class Indian Clerks (each)	...	...	50	"
3 Indian Clerks for telephone duty (each)	...	...	60	"

20 Bhistis	} With pay at local rates.
10 Cooks ...	...	...	...
10 Dhobies ...	...	...	...
20 Sweepers ...	...	...	...
8 Filth Carts with Bullocks and Drivers ...	...	...	...
2 Rubbish Carts with Bullocks and Drivers ...	...	...	...
8 Bildars	

II.—Segregation Camp at Arangan.

The following Staff and Establishment is authorised:—

				Staff pay per mensem	Extra duty pay per mensem.
				Rs.	Rs.
1	Commandant	...	...	250	...
1	Adjutant and Quartermaster	...	...	150	...
1	Assistant Adjutant	...	...	100	...
1	Quartermaster Jemadar	...	...	...	10
2	Other Indian Officers (each)	..	...	...	10
2	Quartermaster Havildars (each)	..	...	...	5
1	Pay Havildar	...	...	...	5
20	Cooks	...	...	...	} With pay at local rates.
10	Bhistis	...	...	...
5	Dhobies	...	...	...
10	Sweepers	...	...	...
6	Bildars	...	...	...
4	Rubbish Carts	...	...	...
6	Filth Carts	...	...	...

2. The following allowances are admissible for each of the above Camp Units:—

				Rs.
Contingent allowance ...	...	...	...	15 per mensem.
Stationary allowance ...	...	...	...	20 " "

3. The expenditure involved is debitable to His Majesty's Government and should be passed to the Controller of War Accounts for adjustment.

[035300 (A. G.-1).]
E. (II.)

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 661 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

661. Revised rates of pensions for officers of the
Indian Army.

With reference to the rule in paragraphs 694 (a) and 715 Army Regulations, India, Volume I, regarding the amount of service out of India to be reckoned towards Indian pension, it is notified for information that, in calculating pensions of Indian Army officers and continuous service Royal Engineer officers under the revised system promulgated with Army Instruction (India), No. 448 of 1920, the service element will be reckoned on total service; but for the Indian element, service will be reckoned as provided for in the regulations quoted above.

[040741 (A. G.-8).]
C.-(II.)

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 662 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

662. Issue as a permanent measure of sun spectacles to British warrant and non-commissioned officers and men serving in India.

Sanction is accorded, as a permanent measure, to the issue of sun spectacles, as laid down in Army Instruction (India), No 138 of 1918, to British warrant and non-commissioned officers and men, serving in India, who are recommended by the Divisional Eye Specialist to wear them.

2. The expenditure involved is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates.

[13715 (11 M.S.2).]
D.(1.)

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 663 of 1920.

SIMLA,
31st August 1920.

663. War establishment and conditions of service
of an Indian Technical Air Company.

Army Instruction (India), No 1371 of 1918 is hereby cancelled.

[124-W. D. (A. G.-2-T)
E.(I.)]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 664 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

664. Permanent retention of certain stores by Artillery units.

Sanction is accorded to the retention of the following stores as permanent equipment by those Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery batteries armed with 13 and 18-pr. Q. F. guns and 4.5 inch howitzers, which are already in possession of them :—

13 and 18-pr. and 4.5-inch batteries.

Apparatus, illuminating, aiming points, sets	6
Covers, waterproof	0
Batteries, dry 'Y' (spare)	54
Cells, battery, dry 'Y' spare	54
Cases, map	No. 1

13 and 18-pr. batteries.

Apparatus, illuminating sights, No. 2 sets	6
Cells, electric, inert 'P' (spare) ..	No. 18

4.5-inch howitzer batteries

Apparatus, illuminating sights, No. 3 sets...	6
Cells, electric, inert 'P' (spare)	No. 18

2. The question of providing the above stores for the remaining batteries will be considered later.

3. The annual recurring expenditure which is estimated at Rs. 3,985, is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army Estimates.

[11383 (D. G. O.-4)
D.4(11).]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 664 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

664. Permanent retention of certain stores by Artillery units.

Sanction is accorded to the retention of the following stores as permanent equipment by those Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery batteries armed with 13 and 18-pr. Q. F. guns and 4.5 inch howitzers, which are already in possession of them:—

13 and 18-pr. and 4.5-inch batteries.

Apparatus, illuminating, aiming points, sets	..	8
Covers, waterproof ..	..	6
Batteries, dry 'Y' (spare) ..	..	54
Cells, battery, dry 'Y' spare ..	..	54
Cases, map ..	..	No. 1

13 and 18-pr. batteries.

Apparatus, illuminating sights, No. 2 sets	..	6
Cells, electric, inert 'P' (spare) ..	..	No. 18

4.5-inch howitzer batteries

Apparatus, illuminating sights, No. 3 sets ..	..	6
Cells, electric, inert 'P' (spare) ..	..	No. 18

2. The question of providing the above stores for the remaining batteries will be considered later.

3. The annual recurring expenditure which is estimated at Rs. 3,985, is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army Estimates.

{ $\frac{11363 \text{ (D. G. O.-4)}}{\text{D. (11)}} \}$

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No 665 of 1020

SINCE,

31st August 1920.

665. Provision of electric radiators in the operating rooms of British station hospitals.

It has been decided that at stations where artificial heating is necessary for operating rooms of British station hospitals in the winter, electric radiators may be provided for this purpose, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) That in the case of a Military Works Services supply, electric energy is already available during winter daylight hours without running additional plant.
- (b) That in the case of supply by a private company, reasonable rates can be arranged for electric heating.
- (c) That in either case the initial and recurring costs are not excessive and that funds can be made available.

2. The scale on which electric radiators may be provided will be as follows:—

Operating room	...	2 radiators of about 3 kilowatts capacity each.
Anaesthetising room	...	1 radiator of about 3 kilowatts capacity.

3. The expenditure is debitable to the Military Works grant for ordinary demands.

[17339 (M. W.-4).
C (1).]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 666 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

666. Adoption in India of a Revised Instructional course for Webley Pistol.

It has been decided that the "Instructional course for Webley Pistol" prescribed in the revised

*Issued with Army Order No 146 of 1919, as amended by Army Orders Nos. 316 of 1919 and 120 of 1920.

Addendum No. 3 to Musketry Regulations, Part I, 1909 (reprint 1914)* shall be adopted forthwith, in supersession of the instructions

conveyed in Army Instruction (India) No. 109 of 1919.

2. The Annual Instructional Course will be fired by all officers and other ranks of the Army in India, who are armed with the pistol. The course will also be fired by similarly armed officers and men of Imperial Service Troops placed at the disposal of the Government of India, should this be considered essential.

3. The following scale of pistol ammunition is sanctioned :—

(a) *In mounted units—*

Each officer and other rank 15 rounds pistol ball and 30 rounds pistol blank

(b) *In dismounted units—*

Each officer and other rank 100 rounds pistol ball and 10 rounds pistol blank.

The above allotment includes a number of rounds surplus to that actually required for the annual course and out of this provision must be made for the Instructors' Course defined in paragraph 474 (a) of the new Addendum

4. The necessary amendments to regulations will be issued in due course.

5. The extra expenditure involved, which is estimated at Rs. 12,351 is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army Estimates.

[S230-G. S. M. T. 1.
E-11.]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 667 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

667. Grant of full pay for three months to departmental officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers of the India Unattached List, invalided while serving with forces on the North-West Frontier.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 522 of 1919, it has been decided that all departmental officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers of the India Unattached List, including those officiating in India Unattached List appointments, as well as members of the Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Indian Medical Department serving with the forces on the North-West Frontier, shall receive, while sick or wounded, the full pay which they were receiving before being struck off duty, for a period of three months and thereafter the rate of pay ordinarily admissible on sick leave under Indian regulations.

[037697 (A. G.- 6).]
B.I.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 668 of 1920.

Sd/-,

31st August 1920.

668. Qualifications for a pioneer in the Royal Engineers.

It is notified for information that before a soldier of the Royal Engineers can be mustered as a pioneer [Group E of Army Instruction (India) No. 445 of 1920], he must possess one of the two qualifications (a) or (b) set out below:—

- (a) Have a certificate from his Commanding Officer that he is "a handy man at the trade of"
- (b) (i) Be above the average in intelligence with a fair amount of education equivalent to the standard of a third class school certificate.
- (ii) Attain the standard of height laid down from time to time by the Army Council (at present 5 feet 4 inches and upwards, as for other sappers).
- (iii) Have satisfactorily passed through a course of field works.
- (iv) Having a certificate from his Commanding Officer that he fulfils these conditions and is qualified as a pioneer in a field unit.

2. Those who are pioneers by virtue of qualification (a) above will be shown on their documents as "Pioneer (Bricklayer)," "Pioneer (Carpenter)," etc., the trade at which they are "handy men" being shown in brackets. Those who are pioneers by virtue of qualification (b) will be shown as "Pioneers" without any trade in brackets. Any alterations to documents of serving soldiers rendered necessary by the above provision will be reported to the officer in charge Royal Engineer Records in Part II Orders of the unit on whose establishment the individuals concerned are borne.

3. Before a man can be mustered as a pioneer under (b), he must qualify in all the four sub-heads of (b).

4. Recruits who, on their initial trade test, cannot qualify as pioneers under (a) above will be mustered as sappers on normal rates of pay, as laid down in Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920. They will become eligible for remustering as pioneers at any later date as soon as they can qualify under either (a) or (b) above.

[040828 (A.G.-G).]

B.I.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 669 of 1920

SIMLA,

31st Aug. 1920

669 Accommodation of certain artificial limb cases in the Queen Mary's Technical School for Indian Soldiers at Bombay.

It has been decided that pensioned or discharged Indian soldiers and public followers requiring artificial limbs under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 272 of 1920 shall in future be accommodated in the Queen Mary's Technical School for Indian Soldiers instead of at the Marine Lines War Hospital, Bombay. Indian officers, and those patients who require surgical treatment before being fitted with artificial limbs, will, however, continue to be accommodated in the latter hospital as heretofore.

2 The extra expenditure involved in connection with the accommodation of artificial limb cases in the School is estimated at Rs. 1,200 initial and Rs. 122-6-0 per mensem recurring, as detailed below. —

Initial

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of erecting two latrine,	1,200	0	0

Recurring

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Electric light	21	12	0	per mensem.
Water	10	10	0	"
2 sweepers @ Rs. 17 each	34	0	0	"
1 Hamal @ Rs. 19	19	0	0	"
2 Cooks @ Rs. 18-8-0 each	37	0	0	"
	122	6	0	"

The initial expenditure is debitable to the current year's Military Works Grant for ordinary demands, and the recurring, to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates. The Military Works expenditure should not be incurred unless funds are available from the Minor Works grant allotted to the General Officer Commanding, Southern Command.

[13825(D. M. S. 4).]
D.-I.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 670 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

670 Pay of Indian Medical Service officers who have failed to qualify in Hindustani.

It has been decided that with the exception of the specialist allowances, which will be admissible to an officer of the Indian Medical Service, irrespective of any language qualification, and the allowances for the charge of cantonment hospitals, which will continue to be governed by the conditions laid down in Army Regulation India, Volume VI, Appendix I, no officer, however employed, shall receive more than the consolidated pay of his rank until he shall have passed the Lower Standard Hindustani, or such other test as may be instituted in lieu thereof, unless exempted under Army Regulations, India, Volume II, from passing any qualifying test in Hindustani.

2 Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 113, will be amended in due course.

[14537-(D M.S.I.A.)]
D.I.

A. H. BINGLBY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 672 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

672. Charge allowances for permanent warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Supply and Transport Corps, employed with mule, pony and bullock corps.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 253 of 1920, it has been decided that the charge allowances authorized in Army Department letter No 9109, dated 20th June 1917, as amended by Army Department letter No. 14968, dated 5th October 1917, and in Army Instruction (India) No 681 of 1918, for permanent warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Supply and Transport Corps, employed with mule, pony and bullock corps, shall continue until such time as the units are re-organized or demobilized.

2 The above sanction does not apply to transport units serving overseas.

[28242-(Q.M. G.5)]
D.I.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 673 of 1920.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY - DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

-No. 674 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st August 1920.

674. After-war leave.

It has been decided, with reference to Army Instructions (India) Nos. 68 and 106 of 1920, that after-war leave shall not be admissible to officers who received their permanent commissions after the 3rd August, 1919, unless they held commissions in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers or non-regular commissions in the British Service or Indian Army prior to that date.

2. The above decision is not applicable to any officers concerned who may have been granted after-war leave prior to the date of publication of this Instruction.

[030479 (A. O.-5)]
B (II).

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 675 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

**675. Provision of baskets for carrying food in
Indian Station Hospitals.**

In Army Instruction (India) No 226 of 1920, for "Baskets,
wicker, circular," with lid read "Baskets, cane, circular," with lid.

[$\frac{24706 (Q-16-A)}{D-11}$]

A H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 676 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

676. Effect of war leave taken before the year 1917 upon the accumulation of privilege leave.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 351 of 1918, it is notified for information that the years in which war leave was taken in accordance with India Army Order Nos. 131 of 1915 and 236 of 1916 will count towards the accumulation of privilege leave under paragraph 221, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

[040289 (A.G.).
B. II.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 677 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

677. Introduction of a new pattern ice box.

Sanction is accorded to the introduction of a revised standard plan of "Box, ice" (No. H. P. 18)

2. Boxes of the new pattern, which will be of one size only instead of two sizes as at present, will be introduced gradually in replacement of boxes of the obsolete pattern as the latter become unserviceable.

3. Copies of the revised plan will be distributed to all concerned by the Director-General of Military Works. On receipt of the revised plan all copies of the obsolete plan should be destroyed.

[$\frac{7287 \text{ (M.W. 3-A)}}{\text{C.I.}}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 678 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

678. Increase of pay to Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and men of fighting units and muleteers.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have decided that, as an *ad interim* measure, pending a revision of the rates of pay which may be introduced as a result of the recommendations of the Army in India Committee, the war bonus sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No. 593 of 1918 shall be given as an increase to the monthly pay of all Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and men of fighting units and muleteers, now on the strength, as well as recruits enlisted during the current financial year

The monthly rates of increase will be :—

	Rs.
(i) Risaldars, subadars and higher ranks	10
(ii) Ressaidars and jemadars	5
(iii) Non-commissioned officers, sowars and sepoye, gunners and drivers of artillery, drivers of Machine Gun Corps and sappers and sapper drivers of Sappers and Miners and Signal units	4
(iv) Muleteers	2

2. The increased rates of pay will have effect from the 4th August 1920. Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and men of fighting units and muleteers shall be credited with a proportionate amount of the bonus earned in respect of any uncompleted portion of six months'

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

[No. 879 of 1920.]

Sd/-,

7th September 1920.

679. Institution of a bar for the Indian Meritorious Service Medal.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the institution of a bar for the Indian Meritorious Service Medal for the purpose of providing for the recognition of further distinguished services in the case of Indian warrant and non-commissioned officers and men who have been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal.

2 Any Indian warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier who, after having performed services for which the Meritorious Service Medal is awarded, subsequently performs an approved act of gallantry, not necessarily on active service, in the performance of military duty, or in saving, or attempting to save, the life of an officer or soldier which, if he had not received the Meritorious Service Medal, would have entitled him to it, shall be awarded a bar to be attached to the riband by which the medal is suspended, and for every additional such act an additional bar may be awarded.

[036349 (A G.-10).]
B-II.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 680 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

680. Cessation of lodging, fuel and light allowances to families of officers of the Quartermaster class.

In modification of paragraph 1 of Army Instruction (India) No. 430 of 1920, it has been decided that lodging, fuel and light allowances granted during the war to the families of Quartermasters, Riding Masters and Inspectors of Army Schools serving in India shall cease to be issuable with effect from the 1st April 1920. Any payments that may have already been made after the above-mentioned date will not be recovered.

[027561 (A.G.-S).]
B.I.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 681 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

681. Issue of "Lamps, electric, signalling, short range, Mark II," in lieu of "Lamps, electric, signalling field."

Sanction is accorded to the issue of "Lamps, electric, signalling, short range, Mk II" referred to in W O L C. S.-21857 in lieu of the "Lamps, electric, signalling, field" (W. O L. C. S.-17257) sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No 1151 of 1918.

2. The lamps will be issued to units as existing stocks of "Lamps, electric, signalling, field" are used up

3. Eight "Cells, electric, inert S" will be issued with each lamp in India in lieu of the battery 12 volt dry (W O L. C. 18810) used in the Home Service

4 That part of Army Instruction (India) No. 1151 of 1918, which authorises the issue of electric signalling lamps as mobilisation equipment only, is hereby cancelled

5. The extra cost involved, which is estimated at Rs. 22,650, will be met from the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army Estimates.

[8724 (D. G. O.-5)]
D-II.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 682 of 1920.

Sd/-

7th September 1920.

682. Provision of "Gauges, measuring striker," for units in possession of 3-inch Stokes trench mortars.

Sanction is accorded to the issue of "Gauges, measuring striker" to the units in possession of 3-inch Stokes trench mortars, on the scale of one per section

2 The gauges are intended for use with the present Mk. I pattern striker

3 The expenditure involved, which is estimated at Rs. 195 initial, and Rs. 19 annual recurring, is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army Estimates. It is understood that the manufacture of the gauges can be undertaken without any special provision of funds

4 The Equipment Tables of the units concerned will be amended in due course

[6810 (D.O.O. 5).]
D.M.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 683 of 1920.

Smta,

7th September 1920.

683. Date of the withdrawal of the concession of the free issue of post cards to relatives of Indian soldiers and followers on field service.

It has been decided that the concession of the free issue of post cards to relatives of Indian soldiers and followers sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) Nos 147 and 1339 of 1918 and 508 of 1919, will be withdrawn on the conclusion of three months from the statutory date fixed for the termination of the War.

[638184 (A.O.-C),
P.H.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 684 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920

684. Discontinuance of family allotments in the case of individuals who were reported as prisoners of war and information regarding whose whereabouts has not been received from enemy countries

It has been decided that, in the case of individuals who have been reported as prisoners of war and regarding whose whereabouts information has not so far been received from enemy countries, family allotments shall be discontinued after a period of one month from the date of this instruction

The men shall then be viewed as having died, and the procedure laid down in paragraph 1 (ii) of Army Department letter No. 10590*, dated the 27th September 1916 and Army Instruction (India) No 328 of 1919 shall be followed.

[038893 A (1-3).
C-II]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 684 OF 1920.

Army Department letter No. 10590, dated the 27th September 1916.

In order to obviate cases of undue hardship amongst pensioners and relatives of soldiers of the Indian Army, the Government of India sanction the introduction of the following procedure :—

- (i) In all cases in which advances of pension are authorised but in which the claim to pension has not been finally admitted or rejected before the expiry of the period for which advances have been given, further advances of six months' pension may be granted, subject to adjustment on the claim to pension being established.
- (ii) In all cases in which soldiers of the Indian Army are reported as killed in action, died on field service or missing, family allotments should be continued to the allottee until the claim to family pension has been established. The allotments in such cases will be disbursed as follows :—
 - (a) In the case of death, by the officer commanding the unit or depot to which the man originally belonged, in communication with the divisional disbursing officer of the division in which the unit or depot is located.
 - (b) In the case of a missing man, by the officer commanding the unit or depot to which he belonged, while on field service, up to a period of six months from the date on which intimation of the casualty was received by the unit or at the depot in India (at the end of this period the missing man must be viewed as having died, vide paragraph 5 of L. A. O. No. 129 of 1915) or up to the date of death if this is known to have occurred before the expiry of six months. Thereafter payment should be arranged for by the officer commanding the unit or depot of the regiment to which the missing man originally belonged in communication with the divisional disbursing officer of the division in which the unit or depot is located.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 685 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

**685. Continuance of the Northern and Southern
Command Signal Schools.**

Sanction is accorded to the continuance, until further orders, of (i) the Northern Command Signal School, the formation of which was authorised in Army Instructions (India) Nos. 1180 of 1918 and 1076 of 1919 and (ii) the Southern Command Signal School at Khandalla, the formation of which was authorised in Army Instructions (India) Nos. 1180 and 1304 of 1918.

The establishment of the schools is shown in the appendix to this Instruction and the rates of pay will be in accordance with those given for each rank in the appendices to Army Instruction (India) No. 1180 of 1918. The expenditure involved will be debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army Estimates

[$\frac{7552 \text{ (G S.)}}{\text{C-11.}}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Command Signal School.		Commandant and Chief Instructor.	British Officer Signal Instructor.	British Officer Extra Assistant Signal Instructor	Company Sergeant-Major Instructor.	British N.C.O. Assistant Instructors.	British Soldier Clerk.	Indian Officer Assistant Instructor.	Indian N.C.O. Assistant Instructors.	Cooks	Bhistis	Sweepers.
Northern	}	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	2
Southern		1	1	1	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	2

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 686 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

**686. Revised rates of pay for Brigadier-Generals,
Royal Artillery.**

With reference to paragraph 3 of Army Instruction (India) No. 78 of 1920, the Government of India have decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that a Brigadier-General Commanding Royal Artillery shall be paid at Rs. 2,300 per mensem, and a Brigadier-General, Royal Artillery, holding a staff appointment, at Rs. 2,200 per mensem, with effect from the 1st July 1919.

2 The Army of Occupation bonus referred to in Army Instruction (India) No. 121 of 1919 will not be drawn in addition to the rates of pay mentioned above, nor will these new rates carry any claim to exchange compensation allowance.

3 Officers in occupation of public quarters who benefit by the revised rates will, with effect from the 1st July 1919, pay the maintenance thereof subject to a maximum of 10 per cent. of their salary.

4. The revised rates now sanctioned are tentative and subject to alteration, should this be found necessary in consequence of reorganisation hereafter.

[588006 (A 11/25)
B.I.]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major General,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 687 of 1920

SIR,

7th September 1920.

7. Supply of Supply and Transport Corps Supplies to other Departments.

Until such time as scales are definitely fixed, the undermentioned departments may, subject to departmental audit, draw from the Supply and Transport Corps, on an "as required scale", such articles of supply and Transport Corps supply as have hitherto been obtained departmentally by them:—

Military Works Services;

Arsenals;

Ordnance, Clothing and Medical Store Depôts;

Military Grass and Dairy Farms.

Each indent should bear an endorsement to the effect that funds are to meet the cost of the expenditure thereof will be accounted for.

2. Controllers of Military Accounts will raise debits against the departments concerned for such supplies as are issued to them by the Supply and Transport Corps.

[25074 (Q. M. G. A.)
P. 1.]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 888 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

688. Modified rules regarding the ante-dating of alternative pensions.

The Ministry of Pensions have modified the rules regarding the ante-dating of alternative pensions, and the following rules now govern the date from which an alternative pension can be granted:—

- (1) The award will date from the date of application, provided this is not made prior to the date of commencement of disablement or widows' pension, and provided further that if application is made within three months of the date of notification of the award of disablement or widows' pension, the alternative pension may be granted with effect from the date of commencement of such disablement or widows' pension.
- (2) Cases of *special hardship*, where application was made more than three months after the date of notification of widows' pension, may be submitted to the Treasury to consider the ante-dating of the alternative pension for a period not exceeding three months, provided that application for an alternative pension was made within 12 months of discharge.
- (3) Where a widow who was awarded a widows' pension while resident abroad claims an alternative pension within three months after her arrival in the United Kingdom, she may be granted arrears of alternative pension up to a maximum of six months.

[641321 P. A. G.)
C.H.]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

(ii) those appointed to permanent commissions on or after the 20th February 1920—

Pro rata gratuity only in respect of a broken year of contract service.

$$\left[\frac{10'92 \text{ (D. M. S.,-1).}}{\text{D. I.}} \right]$$

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 690 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

690. Grant of honorary King's commissions to Risaldar-Majors, Subadar-Majors, Risaldars and Subadars who have rendered distinguished service and who are ineligible for permanent King's commissions.

Army Department letter No. 10146, dated the 4th August 1920, on the above subject, is published as an appendix to this instruction, for information.

[$\frac{026028 (A. G. C.)}{H. H.}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION, (INDIA) No. 690 OF 1920.

Army Department letter No. 10116, dated the 11th August 1920.

I am directed to inform you that His Majesty the King-Emperor has decided to grant a number of honorary King's commissions, as Captains and Lieutenants, to Risaldar-Majors, Subadar-Majors, Risaldars and Subadars of the Indian Army who have rendered distinguished service, and who are ineligible for permanent King's commissions.

2. With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India it has been decided that officers granted such commissions shall receive the same regimental pay of rank as British officers of corresponding rank in the Indian Army, as notified in Army Instruction (India) No. 914 of 1919, subject to the same conditions as laid down in that Instruction with regard to subsequent revision. They will not receive staff pay in addition.

3. Officers of cavalry units granted honorary King's commissions shall, while serving on the active list, be granted an additional special allowance of Rs. 50 a month. They will be permitted to hire horses from Government at the usual rate, and allowed the use of Government saddlery free on loan should they so desire. Officers selected from Silladar cavalry regiments should have their accounts settled and closed by their units in the same way as if they were being discharged.

4. All officers granted these commissions shall relinquish, while serving on the active list, any special allowances such as batta, clothing allowance, and the personal allowance drawn by Risaldar-Majors and Subadar-Majors under paragraph 960, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, as well as any concessions in kind in the shape of free rations and forage, which they have received as Indian officers, and for which they shall be required to make their own arrangements. They shall pay rent for their quarters at Military Works rates. (See paragraph 76, Army Regulations, India, Volume XII.)

5. The
ing Rs. 60.
they have
tificate fro
sion have been purchased as stated and that they are suitable.

6. All Indian officers who are granted honorary King's commissions with effect from the 1st July 1920 will, on transfer to the pension establishment, be eligible for double the rates of pension admissible under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 1014-A., according to length of service including honorary King's commissioned service. Those officers who have already been transferred to the pension establishment and are granted honorary King's commissions with effect

from the 1st July 1920 will draw the enhanced rates of pension with effect from that date. In all future cases, however, Indian officers must serve in the honorary rank on the active list for at least 3 years before they become eligible for the double rates of pension. The cases of officers granted honorary King's commissions who are invalided or otherwise discharged before completing 3 years' honorary King's commissioned service will be referred to the Government of India for consideration on their merits.

7. All officers granted these honorary King's commissions will be eligible for the decorations for which Indian officers are at present eligible and also for the allowances attached thereto except that attached to the Victoria Cross regarding which orders will be issued later.

8. There will be no fixed establishment of honorary Captains and Lieutenants and, consequently, vacancies will not be filled. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may, however, nominate for this honour Indian officers whose services he considers to be of exceptional merit.

9. Risaldar-Majors and Subadar-Majors granted honorary King's commissions will be supernumerary to the establishment of British officers of the unit to which they belong, but as long as they remain on the active list no promotion to, or in, the ranks of Indian officers will be made in their place.

10. With reference to paragraph 962, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, those commissioned from the rank of Risaldar-Major or Subadar-Major shall, if recommended, be allowed, in addition to pension, the personal allowance of Rs. 70 a month they previously received under paragraph 960, *ibid*.

11. Wound, injury and disability pensions and gratuities shall be granted under the same general conditions as for Risaldars or Subadars, but at double the rates, under Army Instruction (India) No. 990 of 1918, according to length of service.

12. Family pensions shall be regulated by the general rules applicable to the families of Risaldars or Subadars in Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraphs 1066 to 1073, but the rates shall be increased by Rs. 5 per mensem for each year or part of a year of honorary King's commissioned service on the active list rendered by a deceased officer, subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 a month in all. When death occurs in ordinary circumstances, i.e., otherwise than as indicated in paragraph 1070, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, either during service or after retirement, a family pension of Rs. 25 a month shall be admissible, subject to the general rules as indicated above.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 691 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

**691. Scale of equipment for kitchen and dining cars
attached to troop trains.**

Sanction is accorded, as a temporary measure, to the scale of equipment and consumable stores for kitchen and dining cars attached to troop trains as shown in the annexure to this instruction.

2. The expenditure involved, which is estimated at Rs. 3,647 annual recurring, should be debited to the grant and head of account affected in the Army Estimates

3. Sanction is also accorded to the expenditure of Rs. 16,570, already incurred on account of the kitchen and dining utensils which have been supplied for the dining cars for British troops and inter-communicating carriages for British officers, attached to troop trains.

[23003 (Q M. G.-16-A).]
D-11.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNEXURE TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 691 of 1920.

*Scale of kitchen and dining utensils for inter-communicating cars
attached to troop trains for British officers.*

Articles.	No.	Remarks.
Boards, knife ...	1	
Bowls, finger, aluminium ...	12	
„ sugar, enamel ...	3	
Carriers, tiffin, aluminium ...	2	
Cloths table, linen ...	6	
„ tea „	6	
Corkscrews (with bottle opener) ...	12	
Cruets, E. P. large. ...	2	
Cups, egg, earthenware ...	14	
„ tea „	12	
Dechies, aluminium of sizes (sets of 10)	1	Per dining car.
Dishes, butter, enamel	3	
„ pie „	1	
Forks, fish, E.P.	12	
„ table, N.S., small	36	
Jugs, milk, enamel	2	
Knives, butter, E.P.	3	
„ fish, E.P.	12	
table, square-handled, small	36	
Ladles, soup	2	
Machines, mincing, T.I., large	1	
Napkins, table	24	
Pans, frying, aluminium	1	

Articles.				No.	Remarks.
Plates, bread	1	
" plain, dinner ...	...	...	...	36
" " soup ...	...	...	...	12
" " tart ...	...	...	...	24
Poachers, egg, earthenware	2	Per dining car.
Pots, coffee, large	...	...	...	1
" jam, glass	...	...	...	2
" tea, brown, 1 pint	...	...	...	2
Racks, toast ...	...	...	...	4
Salt cellars, glass, oval	...	...	...	3
Saucers, tea, earthenware	...	...	...	12
Slices, fish, enamel	...	...	...	1
Spoons, E. P., dessert	...	...	...	12
" " table	...	...	...	12
" " tea	...	...	...	12
Stands, pickle, complete	1	As required.
Trays, tea, 1 P.	...	...	...	3
Tumblers, 1 pint	...	...	...	12
<i>Cleaning materials</i>					
Blacklead	...	...	...	...
Paper, emery	...	...	...	...
Knife, powder	...	...	...	...
Soup, monkey brand	...	...	...	...
" yellow	...	...	...	...
Plate powder	...	...	...	...
Soda, washing	...	...	...	...
Cresol	...	...	...	...
Wire, thin, galv. coated	...	...	...	...
Matches	...	...	...	...
Taint, lead, white	...	...	...	...

4

Scale of kitchen and dining utensils for dining cars attached to troop trains for British troops.

Articles.	No.	Remarks.
Brooms, bass, with handle	2	
Brushes, scrubbing, hand	2	
Choppers, meat, .8 inch	2	
Dippers, or bowls, hand	2	
Forks, flesh	2	
Haddick cookers, complete, with spares ..	1	
Implements, butchers, steel.	2	Per dining car.
Eusters	60	
Kettles, camp, oval, 12 quarts	36	
Knives, cooks, 12 inch	6	
" opening, tin	12	
Ladles, cook, barrack	4	
Mops, common, with handle	1	
Padlocks, 2", with 2 keys	1	
Pails, 1 & 3-gallon, with lid	2	
Stoves, Primus, No. 1, complete	2	
Tubs, 1 G., with lid	1	
<i>Cleaning materials.</i>		
Blacklead	As required.
Paper, emery .. .. .	...
Knife, powder .. .. .	...
Soy, monkey brand .. .. .	...
" yellow ... .. .	...
Flate powder ... .. .	...
Soda, washing ... .. .	...
Cresol .. .. .	...
Wire, thin, galvanized .. .. .	...
Matches .. .. .	...
Faint, lead, white .. .. .	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 692 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

**692. Provision of additional stores for the repair
of arms of Imperial Service Troops in the field.**

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 958 of 1919, it has been decided, to make similar provision for those cavalry and infantry units of Imperial Service Troops, which have armourers on their establishment

2. Sanction is, therefore, accorded to the issue of the stores shown in the appendix to this Instruction, which are to be held on charge as mobilization equipment

3. The expenditure involved, which is estimated at Rs. 2,200 initial, is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army Estimates. As, however, the stores can be issued from existing stocks without replacement, no special provision of funds will be necessary

[154 (D. O. S.)]
D-II.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

Scale of kitchen and dining utensils for dining cars attached to troop trains for British troops.

Articles.	No.	Remarks.
Brooms, bass, with handle	2	
Brushes, scrubbing, hand	2	
Choppers, meat, 10 inch	2	
Dippers, or bowls, hand	2	
Forks, flesh	2	
Haddick cookers, complete, with spares ..	1	
Implements, butchers, steel...	2	
Dusters	50	
Kettles, camp, oval, 12 quarts ...	36	Per dining car.
Knives, cooks, 13 inch ...	6	
,, opening, tin ...	12	
Ladles, cook, barrack ...	4	
Mops, common, with handle	1	
Padlocks, 2", with 2 keys	1	
Pails, I.G. 3 gallon, with lid	2	
Stoves, Primus, No. 1, complete ...	2	
Tubs, I.G., with lid ...	1	
<i>Cleaning materials.</i>		
Blacklead ... . .	...
Paper, emery .. . . .	...
Knife, powder . . . . .	...
Soup, monkey brand ...	...
" yellow ... . .	...
Plate powder ... . .	...	As required.
Soda, washing ... . .	...
Cresol ... . .	...
Wire, thin, galvanised ... . .	...
Matches ... . .	...
Faint, lead, white ... . .	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 692 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

692. Provision of additional stores for the repair of arms of Imperial Service Troops in the field.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 958 of 1919, it has been decided to make similar provision for those cavalry and infantry units of Imperial Service Troops, which have armourers on their establishment.

2. Sanction is, therefore, accorded to the issue of the stores shown in the appendix to this Instruction, which are to be held on charge as mobilization equipment.

3. The expenditure involved, which is estimated at Rs. 2,200 initial, is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army Estimates. As, however, the stores can be issued from existing stocks without replacement, no special provision of funds will be necessary.

[54 (D G. O. 5)]
D-11.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 692 of 1920.

Tools and spare components for the repair of small arms in the field for the cavalry and infantry units of Imperial Service Troops, which have armourers on their establishment.

Nomenclature.	No. required.	Remarks.
<i>Weedon Section—A.</i>		
Bolts, locking, M. L. E., R. S., Mk. III. ...	10	Per 1,000 arms on charge.
Cocking pieces ...	5	
Heads, breech, bolt ...	10	
Screws, swivel ...	30	
Sears ...	3	
Implements, section ...	1	
<i>Weedon Section—C.</i>		
Pags, armourers, Small Arms ...	1	
Braces, armourer, Mk. III. ...	1	
Bits—		
Screwdriver ...	1	
" (Stock bolt, M. L. M) ...	1	
Cans, oil, lubricating, armou. c.s ...	1	
Pincers, armourers, pie. ...	1	
Screwdrivers—		
Armourers { Large ...	1	Per cavalry regiment and infantry battalion.
{ Small ...	1	
Extractor, axis ...	1	
Tools, clearing, 303-in, arms—		
Bits, screw ...	6	
Pushes, bit, screw ...	2	
Rods, No. 2 ...	1	
Tools, removing—		
Striker, R. S., M. L. E. ...	1	
Wad, stock, bolt ...	1	
Mandrels—		
Scabbard, sword, cavalry pattern, '08 ...	1	Per cavalry regiment.
Mallets—		
Scabbard, sword, cavalry ...	1	Per infantry battalion.
Raw hide ...	1	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 693 of 1920.

SIR,

7th September 1920.

**693. Revised rate of pay for Lieutenant-Colonels,
Royal Artillery, Commanding Royal Artillery
and Indian Mountain Artillery Brigades.**

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 914 of 1919, it is notified for information that with effect from the 1st July 1919 Lieutenant-Colonels, Royal Artillery, Commanding Royal Artillery and Indian Mountain Artillery Brigades, are eligible for a command allowance of Rs 350 per mensem only in addition to the revised rate of pay for British Service officers

No recoveries need, however, be made in cases in which a higher allowance has already been drawn under paragraph 4, Army Regulations, India, Volume I.

[037442 (A. G.-6)]
B-I

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 694 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

194. Delegation of authority to military audit officers to admit claims to arrears of pay and other pecuniary advantages which have become time-barred under paragraph 59, Army Regulations, India, Volume III, and the admission of which requires the sanction of the Government of India.

It has been decided that claims to arrears of pay and other pecuniary advantages admissible under the military regulations, which are not preferred within a period of three years and the admission of which at present requires the sanction of the Government of India under paragraph 59, Army Regulations, India, Volume III, may be admitted by the Controller of Military Accounts concerned or the Examiner of Accounts, Military Works Services. Such claims should not be entertained unless the explanation furnished by the claimant for the delay in the submission of the claim is satisfactory. Cases in which no satisfactory explanation is forthcoming shall continue to be submitted to the Government of India.

2. These orders do not apply to claims to arrears of pay and other emoluments earned under the Civil Service Regulations which are dealt with under Article 5(c), Civil Account Code.

[D. F. A., A. G.'s Branch Case]
E-1

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 696 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

696. Grant of acting rank to officers, employed with units mobilized for service on the Frontier of India.

The following amendment is made to Army Instruction (India) No. 549 of 1919 :—

In paragraph 1 (c, after "Convoy." in line 9 *delete* full stop and *insert* "and the officer Commanding a Mobile, Repair Unit.

[023256-(A.G.-10)]
B. (II).

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 696 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

696. Grant of acting rank to officers employed with units mobilized for service on the Frontier of India.

The following amendment is made to Army Instruction (India) No. 549 of 1919:—

In paragraph 1 (c, after "Convey." in line 9 *delete* full stop and *insert* "and the officer Commanding a Mobile, Repair Unit.

[023256-(A.G.-10)]
B. (II).

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 097 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

607. Issue of Supply and Transport Supplies, on repayment, to all Government servants in military employment and those of the Royal Indian Marine.

The following addition is made to the Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 525 of 1920:—

(24) Officers, British other ranks, Indian other ranks, Indian clerks, followers and menials of the Royal Air Force.

[$\frac{13654-(Q \ M \ G.S.)}{D.I.}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 698 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

698. Official rate of exchange for adjustment of rupee transactions between India and the Imperial Government, and for recoveries from Colonial Administrations for transactions brought to account during the months of August and September 1920.

In continuation of Army Instruction (India) No 519 of 1920, it has been decided by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India that the official rate of exchange for the adjustment of all rupee transactions between India and the Imperial Government and for recoveries from Colonial Administrations for transactions brought to account during the months of August and September 1920 shall be one shilling and eleven pence to the rupee.

[M A G's case.
E-I.]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 699 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

**699. Method of repaying advances of pay issued in
England to officers of British Units.**

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that the three months' advance of pay issued in England to officers of British Units prior to their departure for India, may be refunded by such officer, if they so desire, through their agents in England.

2. Officers availing themselves of this concession should inform the Controller of Military Accounts concerned of the names of the Home Agents by whom the refunds will be made to the India Office and the Controller will notify the Accountant General, India Office, accordingly.

[693693-(A.G.-C)]
E-I.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 700 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

700. Grant of motor cycle allowance at the increased rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per diem to grass and dairy farm subordinates.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 253 of 1920, it has been decided that the sanction to the above measure, contained in Army Department letter No. 33845-1 (Q. M. G. -2), dated the 1st June 1917, reproduced as an appendix to this Instruction, shall continue for a further period of six months from 1st July 1920.

[27676 (Q.M.G.-2.)]
D-I.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 700
OF 1920.

Army Department letter No. 33845-1 (Q.M.G.-9), dated the 1st June 1917, from the Government of India, Army Department, to the Quartermaster General in India.

With reference to letter No. 230, dated the 27th April 1917, from the Assistant Director of Dairy Farms, Northern Circle, to your address, I am directed to say that the Government of India have decided that the motor cycle allowance of Rs. 1 per diem authorised for grass and dairy farm subordinates under the provisions of Army Department letter No. 19120-1 (Q.M.G.-9), dated the 17th July 1915, shall be increased, as a temporary measure, for the period of the present war, to Rs. 1-8-0 per diem.

2. The extra expenditure will be debitable to the ordinary grant and head affected.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 701 of 1920.

Sd/-,

7th September 1920.

01. Procedure for obtaining service postage labels
for British and Indian Station Hospitals.

In modification of the instructions issued in paragraph 15 of Army Instruction (India) No. 1313 of 1915, it has been decided that service postage labels for Indian Station Hospitals shall be obtained in future direct from the Treasury in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Army Instruction (India) No. 578 of 1915.

2. It has also been decided that the same procedure shall be adopted in the case of British Station Hospitals.

(Signed D.M.S.)
E-11.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA .

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 703 of 1920

SIMLA,

7th September 1920

703. Date from which the mustering-out concessio
sanctioned for Indian soldiers, now und
demobilisation, shall be withdrawn.

Army Instruction (India), No. 607 of 1920 is cancelled.

[037327 (A G. O.)
C II.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of Ind

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 702 of 1920.

SIRMA,

7th September 1920.

02. Procedure to be adopted for the conversion of sterling remittances into Indian currency for entry into pay accounts of individuals whose pay accounts are maintained in rupees

In continuation of Army Instruction (India) No. 500 of 1920, is notified that the rate for all sterling remittances and allotments has been fixed as follows:—

	Rs	A	P.	
For the week commencing with the 11th July 1920	10	13	0	per pound sterling
For the week commencing with the 18th July 1920	11	0	0	Ditto
For the week commencing with the 25th July 1920	10	10	0	Ditto
For the week commencing with the 1st August 1920	10	10	0	Ditto
For the week commencing with the 8th August 1920	10	10	0	Ditto
For the week commencing with the 15th August 1920	10	10	0	Ditto
For the week commencing with the 22nd August 1920	10	13	0	Ditto
For the week commencing with the 29th August 1920	10	12	0	Ditto

[M. A. (S. S. 1920)
P. R. L.]

A. H. BINGLIY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA .

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 703 of 1920

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

3. Date from which the mustering-out concessions sanctioned for Indian soldiers, now under demobilisation, shall be withdrawn.

Army Instruction (India), No. 607 of 1920 is cancelled.

[037327 (A.G.-G.)
C. II.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 705 of 1920

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

705. Exchange on the Mexican dollar.

Intimation has been received from the Treasury Chest Officer, Hong Kong, that the official rate of the dollar as assessed by him for all payments fixed in sterling which had to be made in Hong Kong and on the China Station during the month of August 1920, was three shillings and seven pence three farthings (3s. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.).

[016139 (A. G. 6).]
E. I

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 704 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

704. Commutation of pensions by non-combatant departmental and regimental employes and followers of the supplemental services of the Indian Army, whose homes are in Afghanistan.

It has been decided that non-combatant departmental and regimental employes and followers of the supplemental services of the Indian Army and their heirs, whose homes are in Afghanistan, shall be allowed to commute their pensions, whether ordinary, invalid, wound, injury or family, under the same conditions and with effect from the same date as laid down for combatant ranks in Army Instruction (India) No. 303 of 1919.

[042385 (A.G.-6.)]
G-II.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 707 of 1920.

SIR,

7th September 1920.

707. Rate at which the capitalised sum payable on commutation of a portion of a sterling pension should be converted.

In modification of Army Instruction (India) No. 249 of 1920, it is notified that, with effect from the date of this Instruction and until further orders, the capitalised sum of a commuted sterling pension when payable in India will be based on the rate of exchange for Telegraphic Transfers from Calcutta on London on the 30th of the month preceding that in which the commuted value is paid.

[2690-P. D. F. A.]
C.II.

A. H BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 706 of 1920.

SIR,

7th September 1920.

706. Election by officers of the Indian Army of the revised rules for pension as well as those for leave pay and unemployed pay.

With reference to paragraph 15 of Army Instruction (India) 418 of 1920, it is notified for information that officers of the Indian Army shall, pending further orders, be allowed to elect provisionally the revised rules for pension as well as those for leave pay and unemployed pay, or to remain under the old rules. Officers will communicate their provisional election to Controllers of Military Accounts who will act on it.

[D. F. A's case]
C-II.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 708 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

708. Rate of conversion of sterling war gratuity of temporary officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps engaged for a specified period

With reference to paragraph 2 of Army Instruction (India) No. 583 of 1920, it has been decided by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India that the gratuity of temporary officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps engaged for a specified period shall be converted in the same manner as that of other temporary officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps serving on a yearly contract.

[19362 (D. M. S. I. A.)
E.-I.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 709 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

709. Rate of conversion of sterling war gratuity for members of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, and temporary nurses engaged in India.

With reference to Army Instructions (India) No. 1035 of 19 and No. 288 of 1920, it has been decided to limit the concession of converting sterling war gratuity at 1s. 4d. to the rupee for the future to those members of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, and temporary nurses, who were serving in India or Mesopotamia on the 4th August 1919.

[10688 (D. M. S-1).]
B.-I.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 710 of 1920

SIMLA,

7th September 1920

710 Disposal of band instruments and other articles purchased under the authority of Army Instruction (India) No. 706 of 1918.

It has been decided that the extra instruments, implements, gear, reeds and new music purchased under the authority of Army Instruction (India) No. 706 of 1918, paragraph 4, for the use of bands for service with the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, will, when they are no longer required for the purpose, be disposed of as follows :—

- (a) Such of the articles referred to as units may desire to retain, may be retained on payment of 50 per cent of the purchase price of the articles. The amount realised will be credited to His Majesty's Government "Surplus Stores".
- (b) Articles which units are not desirous of retaining should be consigned to one of the following :—
 - (i) The Board of Industries and Munitions, Bombay.
 - (ii) The Port Trust Railway Stores Depot, Bombay.
 - (iii) The Assistant Controller-in-Charge, Munitions Stores Depot, Armenian Ghat, Bala Bazaar, Calcutta

2 Documents relating to the transactions referred to in (b) above, which should contain the cost price of each of the articles despatched, should be sent to the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, in the case of (i) and (ii) above, and in the case of (iii), to the officer to whom the articles are consigned.

3. Reports of all instruments, etc, retained, stating their price, and of all instruments handed over, should be sent to the Commissioner, Surplus Government Property Disposal Board, Kennedy House, Simla.

[039723 (A. G. S.)]
C (1).

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 711 of 1920.

Sd/-,

7th September 1920.

711. Extra duty pay to ward servants and sweepers of the General Section and non-commissioned officers and men of the Nursing Section of the Indian Hospital Corps when employed in British and Indian Station Hospitals.

Appendix B, page 12 of Army Instruction (India) No. 379 of 1920 is amended as follows :—

Opposite "Ward Servants" and "Sweepers" in column 3 insert (a) and (c), respectively.

In foot-note (a) in 3rd line after "They" add "and ward servants of the General Section" and in the 5th line after "condition that" add the words "in the case of Nursing Section"

Substitute the following for the present note (a) (i) :—

"When in attendance on patients suffering from infectious disease requiring isolation of the patient as well as of the attendants."

Add the following as note (a) (ii) :—"when employed as operating theatre attendants"

Add the following as note (c) :—"Sweepers will be granted extra duty pay at 2 annas per diem while in attendance on patients suffering from infectious disease requiring isolation of the patient as well as of the attendants, and when employed in working steam disinfectors."

[19431-D.M.S 1-A.]
D-1.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 712 of 1920.

SIMLA,

7th September 1920.

**712. Recruiting Depots for Indian Mountain
Artillery.**

Sanction is accorded to the retention up to the 30th September 1920, or until such time as the permanent Mountain Artillery Depot is formed, whichever is earlier, of the 3 recruiting Depots for Indian Mountain Artillery originally authorised in Army Instruction (India) No 837 of 1919

[041834(A.G.1-B)]
E-1

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 713 of 1920.

Smt.,

7th September 1920.

713. Admissibility of Musketry Allowances to
Indian Troops serving out of India.

Sanction is accorded to the extension of the provisions of paragraph 958, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, regarding the grant of Musketry allowances, to all Indian Troops serving out of India.

2 The expenditure will be adjusted in the same manner as other charges of the units concerned.

[6073(G.S.M.T.-1.)]
E.I.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 715 of 1920.

Sd/-,

7th September 1920.

715. Pay of British personnel of non-technical units attached to technical corps.

1. With reference to paragraph 9 of Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920, the general intention is that where individual soldiers of non technical units, drawing normal rates of pay under paragraph 3 of that Instruction, are attached to a technical corps for employment on tradesmen's duties, they should be tested and classified as tradesmen, according to their qualifications in the trade they are called upon to exercise, and paid under paragraph 4 of the said Instruction, for the period of their attachment.

2. The tests should be carried out by the Officer Commanding the unit of the technical unit to which the soldier is attached, or by the technical officer nominated by him, who should notify the result to the Officer Commanding the unit from which the man is attached. The latter officer should then furnish Part II Orders for the man, and the Officer in-charge, the rate of pay for which for which pay is issuable.

3. A tradesman attached as above who is employed for a part of a day only should be credited with pay as a tradesman for the whole day. The whole of the tradesman's rate will be charged against the grant and head of account which usually bears his pay.

4. These arrangements do not apply to those cases where a party of soldiers in receipt of normal rates of pay is temporarily detailed to assist in the execution of work which does not call for the exercise of tradesmen's qualifications. In such cases working

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 714 of 1920.

STILL,

7th September 1920.

714. Increase in the rate of specialist pay for certain subjects.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that the specialist pay, authorised in Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 155 (d) (iv), shall be increased from Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 per mensem for the following subjects:—

(i) Advanced operative surgery, (ii) Medicine, (iii) Ophthalmology, (iv) Gynaecology and Midwifery, (v) Dermatology, including venereal diseases.

2. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[10032 (D. M. S. I. A.)]
D.I.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 717 of 1920.

BOMBAI,

14th September 1920.

717. Increased allowance to Indian cavalry regiments and infantry battalions serving with North-West Frontier Forces, for purchase of educational material.

In order to ensure the continuance of educational training in Indian cavalry and infantry units serving with the Waziristan and Kohat-Kurram forces and the 2nd Division, it has been decided that, as a temporary measure and with effect from 1st September 1920, the allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem for the purchase of books, stationery, etc., for regimental schools authorized by paragraph 967 (ii), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, shall be increased to Rs. 60 per mensem, to be divided equally between the unit and its depôt.

The additional cost will be debited to the grant for Educational Training.

{ $\frac{7607 \text{ (A. G.)}}{\text{B. I.}}$ }

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 717 of 1920.

SMILA,

14th September 1920.

717. Increased allowance to Indian cavalry regiments and infantry battalions serving with North-West Frontier Forces, for purchase of educational material.

In order to ensure the continuance of educational training in Indian cavalry and infantry units serving with the Waziristan and Kohat-Kurram forces and the 2nd Division, it has been decided that, as a temporary measure and with effect from 1st September 1920, the allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem for the purchase of books, stationery, etc., for regimental schools authorized by paragraph 907 (a), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, shall be increased to Rs. 60 per mensem, to be divided equally between the unit and its dépôt.

The additional cost will be debited to the grant for Educational Training.

[$\frac{7607 \text{ (A. G.)}}{\text{B. I.}}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 718 of 1920.

SIMLA,

14th September 1920.

718. Dental treatment of wives and families of British soldiers.

It has been decided that, in future, wives and families of British soldiers on the married roll may be given dental treatment, provided they are able to attend at the dental surgery of an army dentist or civilian dentist engaged for attendance on troops. No charge should be made for the necessary materials supplied for treatment. Dentures, however, should only be supplied on re-payment at rates that may be laid down hereafter.

2. It should be clearly understood that treatment is to be regarded as a privilege and not a right, and can only be granted when no additional cost to the State is involved beyond the actual cost of materials. In no circumstances should additional staff be engaged in order to provide dental treatment for the wives and families of British soldiers.

3. Necessary amendments to Army Regulations, India, Volume VI, paragraph 128, will be made in due course.

[13704 (D. M. S.-2).
D-1.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 719 of 1920.

SIMLA,
14th September 1920.

9. Special war leave.

It has been decided that individuals eligible for special war leave in accordance with Army Instruction (India) No. 193 of 1919 who took privilege leave, either by itself, or in combination with other leave before the 22nd April 1919 [the date of publication of Army Instruction (India) No. 320 of 1919], may, if they desire and subject to the approval of the sanctioning authority, have a corresponding portion of their leave converted into special war leave, subject to the proviso that such privilege leave had not expired by the 22nd April 1919.

2. Where the concession is allowed by competent authority a revised order granting the leave shall be published.

[040826 (A. G.-5).
B.H.]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 720 of 1920.

SIMLA,
11th September 1920.

720. Scales of accommodation for British station hospitals in the plains.

It has been decided that accommodation for British station hospitals in the plains shall be provided on the scales shown in the Appendix to this Instruction.

2. These scales will be adopted in the case of newly sanctioned projects and in reconstruction schemes as funds become available.

[$\frac{26797 \text{ (Q N. 11. 3-A.)}}{C(1)}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 720 of 1920.

Scales of accommodation for British station hospitals in the plains.

(Applicable to all hospitals of 10 beds and over.)

(LOCAL SICK.)

I.—Beds will be provided in blocks as follows:—

A.—British officers' wards.

B.—Main ward blocks in 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class hospitals

60 per cent. beds in modern type wards.

40 per cent. beds in convalescent type wards.

For 5th class hospitals in which one main ward only is possible this should be of modern type but divided into two rooms

C.—Infectious wards.

D.—Isolation wards.

E.—Family Hospital.

II.—The number of beds in the main hospital for local sick will be as follows:—

A.—As authorised by Army Headquarters under special scale.

B.—As authorised by Army Headquarters, less 10 per cent. for C and D. Four per cent. of the main ward bed strength to be placed in a detention ward situated where most convenient in accommodation of the modern type.

Accommodation to the extent authorised by Army Headquarters will be set apart for enteric and venereal cases in one small ward of modern type for each of these classes of cases in each hospital.

Accommodation for mental cases as authorised by Army Headquarters.

C and D.—Ten per cent. of number of beds authorised for local sick rank and file, to include one isolation ward block of one bed for all hospitals up to 150 beds, and above that number two ward blocks of one bed each.

Note.—Certain station hospitals, which are selected to receive transfers from other stations in their area will have a number of beds for such cases as authorised by Army Headquarters, in addition to the provided in that station for local use. Such beds will be in modern type wards. Such transfers may be either specialists' cases, or general cases for medical stations.

E.—As authorised by Army Headquarters.

Number of beds per ward.

A.—As authorised by Army Headquarters.

B.—Maximum number of beds in separate ward, 23.

(In cold stations, wards can be sub-divided by a cross wall for purposes of warmth.)

Small wards.—In case of modern type large wards of 15 beds and over, one small ward of 3 beds, the length of which should correspond to the length of ward offices on opposite side of entrance corridor to the ward, should be provided.

For wards of 14 beds and under, 2 single-bedded wards to be provided and the remainder in one or more wards.

C and D.—As laid down in items XVI and XVII.

E.—As laid down in item XVIII.

III.—*Sizes of wards.*

Single wards.—Floor area, 168 sq. ft.

Two-bedded wards.—Floor area, 252 sq. ft.

Other wards.—Width 24'. Wall space between centre of each bed 9', but increased to 10' where door intervenes between beds. Between centre of bed and end of cross wall 5' 0". Window or door to be given on each side of each bed.

IV.—*Detail of wards.*

Verandahs —12' in the clear on all sides.

Height of wards —15' clear.

F(i) —Additional rooms for modern type wards of 15 beds and over.

(a) Pantry.—112 sq. ft. fixed scale; includes milk safe.

(b) Duty and surgical dressing room.—138 sq. ft. fixed scale, fitted with built-in wall cupboards and linen and medicines and provided with sink.

(c) Ward scullery.—81 sq. ft. fixed scale.

(d) Boot and helmet lockers of suitable size in ward office corridor where convenient.

F(ii) —Additional rooms for modern type wards of 14 beds and under.

Pantry and scullery combined.—132 sq. ft.

Duty and surgical dressing room as in item F(i) (b).—141 sq. ft.

V(ii).—Additional rooms for enteric and venereal wards when authorised.

(a) For enteric ward.

Duty room.—168 sq. ft.

Combined pantry and scullery.—60 sq. ft.

(b) For venereal ward.

Combined pantry and scullery.—60 sq. ft.

Note.—None of the rooms shown in items *V(i)*, *V(ii)* and *V(iii)* should be provided in the convalescent type of ward. Boot and helmet lockers will be provided in end walls in this class of ward.

VI(i).—Sanitary annexes (modern type wards of 15 beds and over).

Bathroom annexes to contain

(a) Bathrooms.—8 per cent. of beds served.

Handbasins.—6 per ward.

(b) Soiled linen cubicle —32 sq. ft. fixed scale.

(c) For enteric ward —Combined bathroom and latrine annexe, containing one bath, 2 handbasins and 1 latrine, with soiled linen and bedpan accommodation.

(d) For venereal ward —Combined bath and latrine annexe containing 1 bath, 2 handbasins and 1 latrine, combined urinal and irrigation cubicle, also soiled linen and bedpan accommodation.

VI(ii).—Sanitary and latrine annexes (modern type wards of 14 beds and under).

Combined bath and latrine annexe, containing 2 baths, 3 handbasins, 1 urinal, 2 latrines with bedpan and soiled linen accommodation. A sweepers room as laid down in item *III(c-d)* should also be provided.

VII(i).—Latrine annexe (modern type wards of 15 beds and over).

Latrine annexe to contain

(a) Latrine —10 per cent. of beds served (where water not laid on this percentage to be 15).

(b) Urinary.—2 per ward.

(c) Bedpan cubicle with bed pan sink and cupboard with external ventilation and racks —50 sq. ft. fixed scale.

(d) Sweepers room —55 sq. ft. fixed scale (only authorised where water not laid on) and one for each ward block located under stairs in double-storied blocks.

The accommodation under items *VI(1)* and *VII(1)* will be provided for each storey, in one or two annexes to each ward block.

VII(ii).—Combined latrine and sanitary annexes Coval-escent type wards

- (a) Bathroom.—8 per cent. of beds served.
- (b) Handbasins.—20 per cent of beds served.
- (c) Soiled linen cubicle.—32 sq ft. fixed scale.
- (d) Latrine (night).—2 seats per block.
- (e) Urinary.—2 compartments per block.
- (f) Sweepers' room.—As per item *VII(1)(d)* above.

VIII(1).—Kitchen and dining hall block for 25 beds and over.

- (a) Main hospital kitchen.—Height 15 feet.
Verandah 7 ft. on one side.
 - (i) Kitchen.—Minimum 225 sq. ft.

Over 50 beds, 300 sq. ft.	}	Beds calculat- ed on the total bed strength of the hospital.
Over 100 beds, 500 sq. ft.		
Over 200 beds, 750 sq. ft.		
Over 300 beds, 900 sq. ft.		
 - (ii) Scullery.—One-third area of kitchen, maximum 250 sq. ft.
 - (iii) Cooks' clothing room.—One-sixth area of kitchen, maximum 100 sq. ft.
 - (iv) Fuel room.—One-tenth area of kitchen, minimum 25 sq. ft.
 - (v) Expense dry ration store.—One-fifth area of kitchen, maximum 120 sq. ft.
 - (vi) Preparation room.—One-fifth area of kitchen, minimum 100 sq. ft.
 - (vii) Larder and meat store.—One-eighth area of kitchen, minimum 60 sq ft.; should be fly-proof.
- (b) Dining hall and recreation room.—Height 18 ft.
Verandah 12 ft.; all round.
 - (i) Dining hall.—1½ sq. ft. per bed for 60 per cent. of beds in main wards, minimum 400 sq ft.

- (ii) Recreation room should have half the area of dining hall and should adjoin and communicate with it.
- (iii) Servery and pantry.—One-fifth area of dining room minimum 150 sq. ft.

This can be located partly in verandah adjoining kitchen.

VIII (i) — Kitchen and dining hall block (under 25 beds).

(a) Main hospital kitchen.

Height.—15 ft

Verandah.—7' on one side.

(i) Kitchen.—150 sq. ft.

(ii) Scullery.—80 sq. ft.

(iii) Store.—60 sq. ft.

(iv) Meat store.—60 sq. ft.

(v) Fuel store in verandah.

(b) (i) Dining hall and recreation room combined (400 sq. ft.)

Height 18' Verandah 12' all round.

(ii) Servery in verandah 100 sq. ft.

Locker for cooks' clothing to be provided

IX (i).—Administration Block.

Height of rooms.—16 ft. where single-storied; 18 ft. where double-storied. Verandah 10 ft. all round.

Offices

(a) Officer Commanding.—256 sq. ft.

(b) Senior Assistant Surgeon.—256 sq. ft.

(c) Senior Nursing Sister—200 sq. ft. per hospital (where appointment of Senior Nursing Sister is authorised)—with bathrooms 60 sq. ft. conveniently placed for service of all female nursing staff.

(d) Clerks—256 sq. ft. (for hospitals of 50 beds and over).

360 sq. ft. (over 100 beds).

500 sq. ft. (over 200 beds).

(e) Records.—150 sq. ft. for 50 beds and over.

(f) Medical officer's duty room and hospital board room.—

256 sq. ft. (50 to 200 beds) } Pitted with glass fronted
400 sq. ft. (over 200 beds) } wall cupboards for library.

(g) Medical officer's bedroom.—200 sq. ft. (for all hospitals of over 100 beds).

(h) Lavatory for all medical officers.—80 sq. ft. (all hospitals).

(i) Assistant Surgeons' duty room.—256 sq. ft. (50 to 200 beds).

400 sq. ft. (over 200 beds).

- (g) Assistant Surgeons' bedroom.—200 sq. ft. (all hospitals of 50 beds and over).
 (k) Lavatory for all Assistant Surgeons.—80 sq. ft. (all hospitals).

JX (ii).—Nursing Sisters' common room.

A nursing sisters' common room, fixed scale 250 sq. ft., with lavatory 80 sq ft attached, should be provided in all British station hospitals and situated where most convenient. If in a separate building, a 10 ft. verandah all round to be provided.

X (i).—Out-Patients' Block (which may be in a separate building).

Verandah 10 ft. all round.

- (a) Waiting room (all hospitals) —2 sq. ft. per bed. Minimum 144 sq. ft.
 (b) Consulting room —256 sq. ft. fixed scale (all hospitals of 20 beds and over); with
 (c) A small dark room for eye and throat examination, 64 sq. ft where specialist's block not present.
 (d) Minor surgery and dressing room.—1½ sq. ft. per bed. 256 sq ft minimum, 320 sq. ft. maximum. In hospitals where no operating room is provided a small sterilizing room (10' x 12') should be added to this room in the verandah.
 (e) Dispensary.—1½ sq. ft. per bed. Minimum 144 sq. ft.
 (f) Medical store, dressings and splint store, and field service equipment store combined—2 sq. ft per bed for all hospitals Minimum 100 sq. ft.

X (ii).—Admission Department.

- (a) Undressing room. } 400 square feet (for all hospitals of
 (b) Bathroom. } 50 beds and over) in three parts,
 (c) Dressing room. } one of which to be fitted with
 cupboards for clean hospital
 clothing.
 (d) Detention ward.—With duty room as in item J, (b) and annexe containing one bathroom, one lavatory, one latrine and two bandbasins.

XI.—Laboratory.

256 sq. ft. fixed scale. For all hospitals of 50 beds and over with north light to main window and no verandah. Located on one side only. Located on one side only. Located on one side only.

XII.—Operating Theatre.

On the scale laid down in Army Instruction (India) No. 314 of 1918, amended as follows:—

Minimum height 16 ft. and situated on the main internal ways of hospital, and with verandah 8 ft. in the clear on three sides.

(a) Theatre.—(24½' × 17') 416 sq. ft. fixed scale (with north light and window space 140 sq. ft.).

Sterilizing room.—(16' × 11½') 184 sq. ft. fixed scale.

Surgeon's room.—(18' × 11½') 184 sq. ft. fixed scale.

Anæsthetic room.—(16' × 12') 192 sq. ft. fixed scale.

Preparation room.—(16' × 11') 176 sq. ft. fixed scale

Essential to all operating theatres and to be contiguous to them.

The anæsthetic and sterilizing rooms to open direct into the operating theatre.

(b) Operating room.—16' × 14' with one sterilizing room 14' × 10'.

With verandah 8 ft. on one side only.

(c) X-ray room.—(24½' × 17') 416 sq. ft. fixed scale.

Developing room.—(12' × 11½') 138 sq. ft. fixed scale.

Store room.—(12' × 11½') 138 sq. ft. fixed scale.

With verandah 8' in the clear on three sides.

Engine and battery room.—(25' × 16') 400 sq. ft. fixed scale. May be placed anywhere within convenient wiring distance but should not be attached to the operating theatre building. Battery room should be entirely shut off from the engine room and there should be no direct means of communication between the two rooms. The switch board should not be in the battery room.

This should, if possible, be placed adjacent to operating theatre.

Operating room and X-ray installation will only be provided in hospitals as authorised by Army Headquarters.

With 8 feet verandah on one side only.

REMARKS.

50 beds and under.	Beds 51-100.	Beds 101-150.	Beds 151-200.	Beds 201-250.	Beds 251-300.	Beds 301-350.	351 beds and over.	REMARKS.
Hospital bed strength.	120 sq ft	120 sq ft	120 sq ft	120 sq ft	120 sq ft	120 sq ft	120 sq ft	
Store-keeper's office.	3 sq ft per bed includ. in store-keeper's office.	3 sq ft per bed includ. in store-keeper's office.	3 sq ft per bed includ. in store-keeper's office.	3 sq ft per bed includ. in store-keeper's office.	3 sq ft per bed includ. in store-keeper's office.	3 sq ft per bed includ. in store-keeper's office.	3 sq ft per bed includ. in store-keeper's office.	A brick platform to be provided for airing bedding, etc. a dressing mat, etc. minimum 20' x 20'
Steward's and dry ration store.	4 sq ft per bed	4 sq ft per bed	4 sq ft per bed	4 sq ft per bed	4 sq ft per bed	4 sq ft per bed	4 sq ft per bed	For storing unserviceable articles, packing cases, chickens, mosquito poles, etc.
Extra store	120 sq ft fixed scale.	120 sq ft fixed scale.	120 sq ft fixed scale.	120 sq ft fixed scale.	120 sq ft fixed scale.	120 sq ft fixed scale.	120 sq ft fixed scale.	
Pack store	120 sq ft fixed scale.	120 sq ft fixed scale.	120 sq ft fixed scale.	120 sq ft fixed scale.	120 sq ft fixed scale.	120 sq ft fixed scale.	120 sq ft fixed scale.	
Rolls linen store.	120 sq ft per bed includ. in store.	120 sq ft per bed includ. in store.	120 sq ft per bed includ. in store.	120 sq ft per bed includ. in store.	120 sq ft per bed includ. in store.	120 sq ft per bed includ. in store.	120 sq ft per bed includ. in store.	
Oil and lamp store.	50 sq ft fixed scale.	50 sq ft fixed scale.	50 sq ft fixed scale.	50 sq ft fixed scale.	50 sq ft fixed scale.	50 sq ft fixed scale.	50 sq ft fixed scale.	For receipt, inspection and distribution of all fresh food.
Meat and vegetable store.	140 sq ft fixed scale.	140 sq ft fixed scale.	140 sq ft fixed scale.	140 sq ft fixed scale.	140 sq ft fixed scale.	140 sq ft fixed scale.	140 sq ft fixed scale.	Situated in any convenient part of the compound away from the main stores
Main fuel store	1 sq. ft per bed with minimum	1 sq. ft per bed with minimum	1 sq. ft per bed with minimum	1 sq. ft per bed with minimum	1 sq. ft per bed with minimum	1 sq. ft per bed with minimum	1 sq. ft per bed with minimum	

XIV.—Laundry.

Steam laundry.—To serve both hospitals, British and Indian.

To be located as authorised by Army Headquarters.

Receiving room for British linen.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ } sq. ft. per bed.	} Maximum 200 square feet.
Receiving room for Indian linen.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ } sq. ft. per bed.	

Receiving office.—150 sq. ft. fixed scale.

Rooms for washing, drying, ironing, steeping, engine and boiler.—According to the size and arrangement of steam plant supplied.

Issue room for British linen.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft. per bed. Maximum 200 sq. ft.

Issue room for Indian linen.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft. per bed. Maximum 200 sq. ft.

Issue office.—150 sq. ft. fixed scale.

Tailors' room.—In verandah, 80 sq. ft.

Verandahs —8' only at issue and receiving ends of the building.

Ordinary laundry block. (Where steam laundry not provided.)

Receiving room.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft. per bed. Maximum 200 sq. ft.

Washing room.—3 sq. ft. per bed.

Drying room.—2 sq. ft. per bed

Ironing room.—2 sq. ft. per bed.

Issue room — $1\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft. per bed. Maximum 200 sq. ft.

Office (communicating with receiving and issue room).—150 sq. ft. fixed scale.

Clothing boiling room and coal stores.—As required.

Dhobi ghat.—1 stone for 25 beds, minimum 2 stones.

For all hospitals of 101 beds and over.

Smaller hospitals.

Dhobi ghat.—1 stone per 25 beds, minimum 2 stones.

Clothing boiling room and coal stores.—As required.

Ironing and drying room—3 sq. ft. per bed with minimum $1\frac{1}{2}$ sq. ft.

XV.—Mortuary.

(12½' × 12½') —150 sq. ft fixed scale. All hospitals.

Post-mortem room with 8' verandah on one side attached to mortuary.—(12½' × 19') 237 sq. ft. for all hospitals 151 beds and over.

XVI.—Infectious Block.

This block to be situated in an infectious area properly fenced off and at a distance from any part of the main hospital.

The maximum for any one ward should be 6 beds.

The scale below shows the arrangement of the wards from 4 to a 38 bedded infectious block. Any intervening odd numbers from those in the scale should be classed with the nearest number above or below that given. Even numbers to be rated with the class below. The number of ward offices and annexes is given in the scale.

Main wards	} As per items I—IV.	
Single wards		
Ward offices	Orderlies' or nurses' duty room fitted with built in wall cupboard for linen and medicines	150 sq. ft.
	Combined pantry and scullery	60 sq. ft.
Annexe	Each ward for 4 beds and over provided with a ward bathroom annexe containing	
	Bath, latrine and washbasin	80 sq. ft.
	A separate orderlies' or nurses' bathroom, also in this annexe, fitted as above	50 sq. ft.
	Each single bedded ward to have its own bathroom which is to be placed in the verandah and to be	64 sq. ft.
	Central soiled linen room, with steeping tank	50 sq. ft.
	Kitchen (which also serves the isolation blocks and the infectious nursing staff, and with verandah on one side	144 sq. ft.
	Scullery	72 sq. ft.
	Fuel Store	20 sq. ft.

Accommodation for infectious case nursing orderlies and medical personnel.

It is intended that nursing orderlies on this class of case should sleep, and have their meals in the duty room. Special bathrooms are provided in the annexes for them, and their food is to

be supplied from the attached kitchen. In infectious blocks up to 16 beds, quarters for 1 cook, 1 bhattie, and 1 sweeper should be provided, and in infectious blocks above 16 beds quarters for 2 of each of the above, with one latrine seat for Indian personnel in each case should be provided.

Hospital of	Single-bedded ward.	Two-bedded ward.	Four-bedded ward.	Six-bedded ward.	Set of ward offices.*
28 beds	1	..	2	2	1
24 beds	1	.	2	2	1
20 beds	1	..	1	..	3
16 beds	1	..	2	..	3
12 beds	1	..	2	..	2
8 beds	1	..	1	..	3
6 beds	2	2	..	..	1
4 beds	1	..	..	..	1

*Set of ward offices consists of a combined pantry and scullery and an orderly's duty room.

XVII.—Isolation Blocks.

As per items I—IV.

One single-bedded ward—168 square feet.

Orderly or nurses' duty room—140 square feet.

Two combined bathrooms and latrines in verandah. One for patient and one for attendant.

XVIII.—Family Hospital.

Verandah 12 feet on all sides.

Ward accommodation as per items I—IV.

Additional rooms

As per item I (i)

(a) Pantry.

(b) Duty and dressing room.

(c) Ward scullery.

Sanitary annexes

As per item <i>VI</i> (i)	(a) Bathrooms and handbasins. (b) Soiled linen cubicle.	} In one building.
As per item <i>VII</i> (i)	(a) Latrine (c) Bedpan cubicle. (d) Sweepers' room.	

Where design of building necessitates two wings or double storeys, one set of these rooms and annexes to be placed in each wing or on each storey. One duty room to serve as dispensary for medicine.

All single-bedded wards to have a bathroom attached 64 sq. ft.

For all 4-bedded and 6-bedded wards, one dressing room, 120 sq. ft., to be provided.

The maximum for any one ward should be 6 beds.

The scale below shows the arrangement of the wards from a 6 to a 32 bedded family hospital, any intervening odd numbers from those in the scale should be classed with the nearest number above or below that given, even numbers to be rated with the class below: —

Hospital beds	Single-bedded ward.	Two-bedded ward.	Four-bedded ward	Six-bedded ward	Infectious block beds.*
32	6	2	2	2	2
28	6	3	2	1	2
24	6	1	2	1	2
20	6	1	1	1	2
16	4	1	2	...	2
12	4	1	1	...	2
8	2	1	...	...	2
7	2	2	...	...	1
6	3	1	...	...	1

* The infectious block should be segregated from the main hospital and should contain two single-bedded wards 168 sq. ft. with bathroom 64 sq. ft. each. One attendants' room 140 sq. ft. for the block with bathroom 64 sq. ft.

Labour room.—300 sq. ft. in connection with main wards.

Kitchen.—144 sq. ft. up to 12 beds, 130 sq. ft. for 13 beds and over.

Sullery.—72 sq. ft.

Fuel store, meat store and grocery store.—50 sq. ft. each:

Locker for cooks' clothing to be provided.

Personnel.—In hospitals up to 16 beds quarters for one cook, one blastic and one sweeper to be provided, and in hospitals above 16 beds quarters for two of each of the above with one latrine seat for Indian personnel in each case.

Medical officer's consulting room.—256 sq. ft. fixed scale.

Medical officer's lavatory.—50 sq. ft. fixed scale.

Combined day and dining room.—Minimum 256 sq. ft. 20 sq. ft. per bed with scullery and pantry 100 sq. ft. attached.

Nurses' room.—256 sq. ft. fixed scale.

Nurses' bedroom.—200 sq. ft.

Nurses' lavatory.—50 sq. ft.

Gynaecological room.—224 sq. ft. fixed scale.

Sterilizing room.—140 sq. ft.

} With north light and verandah on three sides only.

Kit store room.—5 sq. ft. per bed.

Linen and bedding store.—5 sq. ft. per bed. Minimum 100 sq. ft.

XIX.—Disinfecting Block.

Only to be provided in stations where specially authorised and is intended for use by the whole station.

Receiving room.—(24' x 17') 418 sq. ft. fixed scale.

Issuing room.—(24' x 17') 408 sq. ft. fixed scale.

} With disinfectant placed between.

Fuel store.—60 sq. ft. fixed scale.

Van shed.—24' x 14'. Required to shelter motor lorries.

One for soiled linen and one for clean clothing where considerable distribution over the station is necessary. These sheds require special sanction.

XX.—Main Out-door latrine.

Latrines.—5 per cent. of total beds in main wards.

Urinary.—Compartments 3 per cent. of total beds in main wards.

XXI.—Corridors.

Where covered ways between wards, etc., are necessary they should be 8 ft wide between all main blocks.

5 ft. wide to sanitary annexes.

XXII.—Central lavatory.

Handbasins.—3 per cent. of number of beds in main wards.

Two urinals should be provided as an annexe of ablution room.

This should be situated close to the recreation and dining rooms.

XXIII.—Special Case Block.

To be located in whichever hospital, British or Indian, authorised by Army Headquarters in selected stations.

Verandah.—10' wide on all sides except north.

Waiting room.—One for British and one for Indian patients, 144 sq. ft. each.

Dental operating room.—16' x 16'.

Dental mechanic's room and store.—16' x 16', fitted with wall cupboards.

Eye specialist's room.—22' x 16' containing a dark room 8' x 10' for use of both eye and ear specialists.

Ear, nose and throat specialists' room.—16' x 16'.

Minor surgery.—16' x 16' with small sterilizing room 10' x 12' attached.

This room should be built to operating room specification.

Recovery room.—One each for British and Indians, 144 sq. ft. each. Each provided with a lavatory 64 sq. ft. containing one urinal, one latrine or commode and one handwashing basin.

Lavatory.—One for medical staff.

NOTE.—Dental room, dental mechanic's room, eye specialist's room, and minor surgery with special windows for north lighting, and provided with wall cupboards.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 721 of 1920.

SIMLA,

21st September 1920.

721. Temporary increase in pensions admissible under Indian Military Service Family Pensions Regulations and from the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

In connection with the decision announced in the Government of India, Finance Department, Resolution No. 272-Gl. (F. E.), dated the 11th February 1920 [published in Army Instruction (India) No. 537 of 1920] to allow, with effect from the 1st April 1919, interest at 5½ per cent. instead of 4 per cent. on the half-yearly balances of the Indian Military Service Family Pensions and Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund, the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has decided to increase temporarily the pensions payable to widows and children to the extent of 25 per cent. for the period from 1st January 1920 to the 31st December 1924, on the distinct understanding that the augmentation will not necessarily be continued beyond that date. The increase will apply to any of these pensions that are drawn in India and the Controller of Military Supply Accounts will make the necessary adjustments.

[A. G.'s case No. 042660]
C.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 722 of 1920.

EDLA,

21st September 1920.

722. Scale of oil for lamps for headquarters of Mountain Artillery Brigades.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 1402 of 1918, it has been decided that the scale of oil for lamps for Mountain Artillery Brigade Headquarters shall be as follows :—

For 2 "Lamps, hand, signalling, B. B"—Oil, kerosene 150° F., fire test—gals. 8 annually.

For 4 "Lamps, reading, I. P., Mark II"—Oil, kerosene 125° F., fire test—gals. 12 annually.

[$\frac{29388 \text{ (Q. M. G. 6.)}}{D.I.}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA):

No. 723 of 1920.

BOMBAY,

21st September 1920.

723. Reckoning of embodied service in India, or service actually rendered in a theatre of war, two-fold as qualifying service for the award of the Volunteer Officers' Decoration and the Volunteer Long Service Medal.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that the following service shall count two-fold as qualifying service for the award of the Volunteer Officers' Decoration and the Volunteer Long Service Medal:—

- (a) The period of service actually rendered in any capacity in a theatre of war by a member of the late Indian Volunteer Force, or a member of the Indian Defence Force who, prior to the formation of the Indian Force, was a member of the late Indian Volunteer Force; provided that his name was retained on the rolls of a unit of either of the above mentioned forces throughout such service.
- (b) Embodied service in India in the case of a member of the late Indian Volunteer Force or of a "general service" member of the Indian Defence Force who belonged to the Indian Volunteer Force on the 4th August 1914 and who served continuously in both forces from that date.

[036706 (A.G.-10).]
H. H.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA):

No. 724 of 1920.

SIMLA,

21st September 1920.

724. Treatment of families of military officers in civil hospitals.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 253 of 1920¹ it has been decided that the concession regarding the treatment of families of military officers in civil hospitals, sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No. 112 of 1919, shall continue in force till the 31st December 1920.

2. The hospital stoppages, referred to in the Army Instruction quoted above, will be claimed in cash from the officer concerned by the civil hospital authorities. The balance of the charges will be debited to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates, or the Military Works grant for ordinary demands, as the case may be.

[19455-(D. M. S.-3)
D.I.]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 725 of 1920.

SRILA,
21st September 1920.

725. Scale of rations for light draught mules of
15 hands and over.

The scale of rations for "light draught mules of 15 hands and over," issued to units in lieu of light draught horses, shall be the same as the scale of rations at present authorised in Army Tables, Miscellaneous Services, Part I, Table 19, for Colonial horses of British corps and non-silladar cavalry.

2. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[$\frac{30000 \cdot Q \cdot M. G. \cdot 8.}{D. I}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 726 of 1920.

Sd/-

21st September 1920.

726. Notice of discharge to be given to certain establishments engaged by the military authorities.

It has been decided that civilian clerks, accountants, cashiers, copyists, agents, storekeepers and other civilian employes in like capacities, who have executed an agreement on India Army Form Z-205b, as issued with Army Department letter No. 8915, dated the 16th June 1917, to the address of the Adjutant-General in India, and who are still serving on that agreement, shall be entitled to three clear calendar months' notice of discharge when the State desires to dispense with their services. In default of such notice they shall be granted three months' pay or salary then receivable by them.

2. The notice of discharge must be in writing.

3. The provisions of this Instruction do not apply to personnel who have executed an agreement on India Army Form Z-2055, as issued with Army Instruction (India) No. 1434 of 1918.

[13377-(Q. M. G.-5).]
D.G.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 727 of 1920.

SIMLA,

21st September 1920.

727. Abolition of "beds, fracture," and substitution therefor of "planks, wood, sets."

Sanction is accorded to the abolition of "Beds, fracture" (standard plan No. H. F. 8), authorised in Army Tables, Medical, Section IV, Table XIX, Appendix 47 to Army Instruction (India) No. 330 of 1918 and Appendix 210 to Army Instruction (India) No. 1208 of 1918, and to the substitution therefor of "Planks, wood, sets," which will be placed on the frame of the iron bedstead for fracture cases.

2. The scale of issue of the sets of planks will be that at present authorised for the fracture beds, and the former will be introduced gradually as the latter become unserviceable.

3. Subsidiary instructions will be issued to all concerned by the Director-General of Military Works.

4. All copies of standard plan No. H. F. 8 should be destroyed.

5. Army Tables, Medical, will be amended in due course.

[7268-(M. W. 3).
C.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 728 of 1920.

SIMLA,
21st September 1920.

728. Conditions on which furlough under Civil Service Regulations on medical certificate may be taken on average salary.

(Finance Department letter No. 1273-C. S. R., dated the 30th July 1920)

With reference to paragraph 1 (2) of Finance Department Resolution No. 1514-C. S. R., dated the 29th December 1919 [republished as Army Instruction (India), No. 173 of 1920], in which sanction was accorded to the grant of furlough on average salary to officers who take furlough under the European service leave rules, it has been decided that furlough on medical certificate on average salary may be granted subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) that the furlough is 'due' and that after taking it the officer will still have six months' furlough at his credit; and
- (ii) that the grant of furlough on average salary does not operate to curtail the actual period recommended by the medical board, i.e., that it is followed by an extension of furlough on half average salary.

[042508 (A. G.-5)
B-II.]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 729 of 1920.

BDMLA,
21st September 1920.

729. Grant of certain concessions to personnel of bullock transport.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 740 of 1919, the following concessions are sanctioned, as a temporary measure, for the personnel of bullock transport, until the post-war organisation of animal transport in India has received the sanction of the Secretary of State for India:—

- (i) Pay Rs. 9 per mensem to bullock drivers ; lance-naicks will receive Re. 1 extra.
- (ii) Free rations on the scale for Indian troops *plus* 10 annas messing allowance to drivers, lance-naicks, naicks, quartermaster and troop dafadars and Indian officers. No compensation for dearness of provision will be admissible.
- (iii) The following establishment will be allowed for the supervision and distribution of men's rations:—

Bullock corps.—One quartermaster dafadar per corps and one naick per troop.

Bullock half troops.—One naick for every 2 half troops.

[$\frac{24593 \text{ (Q. M. G.-7.)}}{\text{D.I.}}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 730 of 1920.

Sd/-A,

21st September 1920.

730. Provision of sweepers for transport units on mobilization.

Sanction is accorded to the employment of sweepers on the scale of 1 per 100 men or fraction thereof, for all classes of transport units on mobilization, which are not allowed sweepers in peace time.

[29402 (Q. M. G.-7).
E.]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 731 of 1920.

Smta.

21st September 1920.

731. Amendment of rules for the grant of advances to officers for the purchase of motor cars.

The following is substituted for paragraph 1, clause (v) of Finance Department, Resolution No. 3188-A., dated the 25th May 1911 (as subsequently amended), regarding the grant of advances to officers for the purchase of motor cars, which was published as an appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 12 of 1920:—

“(v) In all cases in which car or boat is sold before the advance received for its purchase from Government has been fully repaid, the sale-proceeds must be applied, so far as may be necessary, towards the repayment of such outstanding balance. Provided that when the car or boat is sold only in order that another car or boat may be purchased, the local Government may permit an officer to apply the sale proceeds towards such purchase subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) the advance outstanding shall not be permitted to exceed the cost of the new car or boat;
- (b) the advance outstanding shall continue to be repaid at the rate previously fixed;
- (c) the new car or boat must be insured and mortgaged to Government as required by these rules.”

[32080-(Q. M. G.).
E.]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 732 of 1920.

SIMLA,

21st September 1920.

732. Gratuity for Government civil servants granted temporary British Service commissions and who received civil rates of pay.

Paragraph 1 of Army Instruction (India) No. 97 of 1920 is *reconstructed* as follows:—

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India it has been decided that Government civil servants who held temporary commissions in the British Service during the war but who elected to draw their civil rates of pay as being more advantageous, shall be granted gratuities under Article 407 of the Royal Warrant for Pay, etc., 1914, based on the British rates of pay of corresponding British appointments, if such appointments exist, provided they would have qualified for British pay of such appointments had they been drawing army rates of pay. Otherwise, the gratuity shall be based on the British rates of pay of rank only. In either case the grant of the gratuity is subject to the condition that officers have actually performed military duty within an authorised military establishment.

[$\frac{010035 \text{ (A. G. o.)}}{\text{B. I.}}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 733 of 1920.

SIMLA,

21st September 1920.

733. Formation of a temporary Travelling Gas School.

Sanction is accorded to the formation of a temporary Travelling Gas School for the purpose of instructing one officer of every unit in anti-gas defence.

2. The instructional staff of this school will be divided up into six sections. Each section will consist of one British officer instructor and one British non-commissioned officer instructor.

3. Officer instructors will be granted the local rank of Captain, if not already of that rank, with staff pay at Rs. 200 *per mensem*. Non-commissioned officer instructors will be granted the acting rank of serjeant if not already of that rank and will receive pay at the rate of Rs. 161 *per mensem*.

Neither officers nor non-commissioned officers will be seconded in their units.

4. The appointment of instructors will be notified in India Army Orders which will be accepted as authority for the admission of staff pay and allowances.

5. Orders for the date of the formation and the itinerary of the school will be issued by the Chief of the General Staff.

6. Non-commissioned officer instructors when travelling by mail train are authorised to draw ration allowance at the rate admissible under Army Instruction (India) No. 161 of 1919, otherwise at the rate prescribed in paragraph 644 (d), Army Regulations, India, Volume I. They are also authorised to draw detention allowance at Rs. 2 *per diem* when employed on instructional duty at stations where British troops are not located.

7. Officer instructors are authorised to draw detention allowance at Rs. 5 *per diem* under the ordinary rules.

8. A contingent allowance of Rs. 25 *per mensem* is authorised for each section of the school. An expenditure of Rs. 19,500 on stores from Home and Rs. 1,600 on stores obtainable in India is also authorised.

9. A sum of Rs. 39,000 is hereby allotted from the grant for the training of the army in India, 1920-21, to meet the cost of the School, all charges connected with which should be passed to the Controller of Military Accounts, 7th (Meerut) Division, for payment and adjustment.

[6522 (G. S.-N. T.)]
E.

A. H. BINGLÉY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 734 of 1920.

SIMLA,

21st September 1920.

734. Revised rates of pension of officers of the Indian Army.

With reference to paragraph 3 (c) of Army Instruction (India) 448 of 1920, it is notified for information that the sum of £100 is the only amount admissible as the Indian element for an officer holding the rank of Colonel on the date of his retirement, and it is not affected by the period of service rendered in that rank. The Indian element for service rendered in a junior rank is not drawn by a Colonel in addition to the £100.

2. No Indian element is admissible to a General Officer for service either in that rank or in any lower rank.

[$\frac{040741 \text{ (A. G.-6).}}{G.}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

8. A contingent allowance of Rs. 25 *per mensem* is authorised for each section of the school. An expenditure of Rs. 19,500 on stores from Home and Rs. 1,600 on stores obtainable in India is also authorised.

9. A sum of Rs. 39,000 is hereby allotted from the grant for the training of the army in India, 1920-21, to meet the cost of the School, all charges connected with which should be passed to the Controller of Military Accounts, 7th (Meerut) Division, for payment and adjustment.

[6522 (G. S.-M. T.)
E.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 734 of 1920.

SIMLA,

21st September 1920.

734. Revised rates of pension of officers of the Indian Army.

With reference to paragraph 3 (c) of Army Instruction (India) 448 of 1920, it is notified for information that the sum of £100 is the only amount admissible as the Indian element for an officer holding the rank of Colonel on the date of his retirement, and it is not affected by the period of service rendered in that rank. The Indian element for service rendered in a junior rank is not drawn by a Colonel in addition to the £100.

2. No Indian element is admissible to a General Officer for service either in that rank or in any lower rank.

[$\frac{040741 \text{ (A. G.-G.)}}{0.}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

8. A contingent allowance of Rs. 25 *per mensem* is authorised for each section of the school. An expenditure of Rs. 19,500 on stores from Home and Rs. 1,600 on stores obtainable in India is also authorised.

9. A sum of Rs. 39,000 is hereby allotted from the grant for the training of the army in India, 1920-21, to meet the cost of the School, all charges connected with which should be passed to the Controller of Military Accounts, 7th (Meerut) Division, for payment and adjustment.

[6522 (G. S. M. T.)
E.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 734 of 1920.

Sd/-,

21st September 1920.

734. Revised rates of pension of officers of the Indian Army.

With reference to paragraph 3 (c) of Army Instruction (India) 448 of 1920, it is notified for information that the sum of £100 is the only amount admissible as the Indian element for an officer holding the rank of Colonel on the date of his retirement, and it is not affected by the period of service rendered in that rank. The Indian element for service rendered in a junior rank is not drawn by a Colonel in addition to the £100.

2. No Indian element is admissible to a General Officer for service either in that rank or in any lower rank.

[040741 (A. G.-5).
C.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 735 of 1920.

SIMLA,

21st September 1920.

735. Supernumerary subalterns, Royal Artillery,
to be placed on the half-pay list on attaining the age of 35 years.

It has been decided that Army Order No. 291* of 1920 shall apply to subaltern officers of the Royal Artillery (except District Officers, Royal Artillery) on the Indian establishment.

*Reproduced as an appendix to this Instruction.

[012971 (A. G.-10).
B-11.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 735 of 1920.

ARMY ORDER No. 291 of 1920.

Supernumerary Subalterns, Royal Artillery.—

Subaltern officers of the Royal Artillery who have reached the age of 35 years will be placed on the half-pay list, with effect from 17th October 1920, and, subsequent to that date, such officers will be placed on the half-pay list from the date on which they attain the age of 35 years.

Officers placed on the half-pay list under this Army Order will be permitted to retire on special terms, which will be announced shortly.

By command of the Army Council,

H. J. CREEDY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 738 of 1920.

BOMBAI,
21st September 1920.

**738. Promotion of British Service officers from
Second-Lieutenant to Lieutenant.**

It has been decided that the provisions of the Royal Warrant
*Reproduced as an appendix to this Instruction. dated the 23rd April 1920, published in
Army Order 145 of 1920,* shall apply to
British Service officers on the Indian Establishment.

2. Pending the issue of further instructions on the subject,
recommendations for promotions under the terms of the Royal
Warrant quoted will be submitted through the usual channel to
the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-
Chief.

[GJ2185 (A. G.-10)
B-II.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 736 of 1920.

ARMY ORDER No. 145 of 1920.

ROYAL WARRANT.

Promotion from Second-Lieutenant to Lieutenant.

George R. I.

Whereas we deem it expedient to amend the regulations regarding the promotion of second-lieutenants in Our Army;

Our Will and Pleasure is that from the date of this Our Warrant a second-lieutenant may, after two years' commissioned service in his regiment or corps, be promoted to the rank of lieutenant provided he is recommended for such promotion. An officer who has been transferred from another regiment or corps may be so promoted after a total of two years' commissioned service provided he is the senior second-lieutenant of his regiment or corps who is recommended for promotion. A second-lieutenant after two years' commissioned service in Our Corps of Royal Engineers may be provisionally promoted; if, however, such an officer fails subsequently to qualify at the initial course of instruction prescribed by Our Army Council he shall revert to the rank of second-lieutenant from the date when it is decided that he has so failed;

Our further Will and Pleasure is that the following amendments shall be made in Our Warrant, dated 1st December 1914, for the pay, appointment, promotion and non-effective pay of our Army:—

Article 37, lines 1. For "second-lieutenant" the word "lieutenant" shall be substituted.

Articles 51 and 54 shall be deleted.

Article 526, line 2. For "three years" the words "two years" shall be substituted.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 23rd day of April 1920, in the 10th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

Army Council's Instruction on the above Warrant.

1. The above Warrant refers to all second-lieutenants, whether serving on a Regular, Special Reserve, Territorial or temporary Commission, and will take effect as from the date of the warrant.

2. Should a second-lieutenant after two years' service not be recommended for promotion he will be liable to supersession and his further retention in the army considered under Article 526 of the Pay Warrant.

3. In future in all cases in which a unit or formation has an establishment of lieutenants and second-lieutenants, the term "subalterns" should be used for the combined establishment of these ranks.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 737 of 1920.

SIMLA,

21st September 1920.

737. Provision of "Tools, removing, handguard, No. 1", to units of the regular army as peace equipment only.

Sanction is accorded to the issue of "Tools, removing, handguard, No. 1", to regular units on the scale shown in the Appendix to this Instruction. The store will be held on charge as peace equipment only.

2 The expenditure involved, which is estimated at Rs. 225 initial and Rs. 45, annual recurring, is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army Estimates. It is understood that the stores can be manufactured without any special provision of funds.

3. The following instructions regarding the removal and replacement of the handguard are published for information and guidance:—

The handguard should be removed only for purposes of cleaning and examination for corrosion. The following procedure should be adopted on such occasions—

To remove—Grasp the rifle with the left hand in front of the magazine, resting the muzzle on a table or bench, raise the sight leaf, insert the point of the "Tool, removing, handguard" under the rear end of the handguard, rear, and gently raise it; then lift the handguard off the rifle with the right hand and lower sight leaf.

To replace—Holding the rifle as before, raise the sight leaf, place the handguard over the rifle front end downwards, taking great care that the front horns of the handguard butt against the rear end of the front handguard, then press the handguard gently into its seat and lower the sight leaf.

No sharp instrument should be used for removing the hand-guard.

4. The use of the tool is permitted only to ranks above that of corporal in British units and naik or lance-dafadar in Indian units.

[2303 (D. G. O.-4).
D.-II.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

**APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 737 of 1920.**

Units.	Scale.
Cavalry units	1 per squadron or depot.
Royal Horse, Royal Field and Royal Garrison Artillery units.	1 per battery, company or depot.
Machine Gun units	1 per squadron or company.
Armoured Motor batteries	1 per battery.
Infantry Battalions	1 per company.
" depots	4 per depot.
Sappers and Miners	1 per company, field, squadron, or field troop.
Small Arms schools	2 per school.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 738 of 1920.

SIMLA,

31st September 1920.

738. Revised scale of retiring pensions for departmental and warrant officers of the India Unattached List.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the following revised scale of retiring pensions is sanctioned for departmental and warrant officers of the India Unattached List:—

Grades	AFTER A SERVICE OF										
	24 years.	25 years.	26 years.	27 years.	28 years.	29 years.	30 years.	31 years.	32 years.	33 years.	34 years.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Commissary	300	306	312	318	324	330	336	342	348	354	360
Deputy Commissary	240	246	252	258	264	270	276	282	288	294	300
Assistant Commissary	190	195	200	205	210	215	220	225	230	235	240
Conductor	150	154	158	162	166	170	174	178	182	186	190
Sub Conductor	130	133	136	139	142	145	148	151	154	157	160

2. Pending further orders the pension in India or elsewhere, where the Indian Government rupee is legal tender, will be the same number of rupees per mensem as pounds per annum.

3. The periods of departmental service required under paragraph 328, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, to qualify for retiring pension will be maintained.

4. The revised rates of pension will be payable as from the 1st April 1919, to all permanent departmental and warrant officers of the India Unattached List who, being otherwise entitled, have rendered paid military service to the satisfaction of the Government of India during the Great War, including those who, having retired on pension before the war, have been re-employed during the war and have thereafter reverted to retirement. The pensions of the latter will be re-assessed on their service prior to original retirement.

5. In the case of departmental and warrant officers retained in the service beyond the age of 55 years, the following additional pension shall be allowed for each year or part of a year they were so detained irrespective of the maximum rate of pension referred to in paragraph 1 above :—

	£
Sub-Conductor	3
Conductor	4
Assistant Commissary	5
Deputy Commissary and Commissary	6

6. Retired departmental and warrant officers taken into employment during the war under Army Department letter

Re-published as an No. H-2760, dated the 6th January 1915, appendix to this Instruction. will not draw the new rates of pension while in receipt of re-employed pay and allowances in addition to their pensions.

7. The new rates of pension are temporary and provisional and will be subject to revision, if necessary, after the 1st July 1924, to an extent not exceeding 20 per cent. according as the cost of living rises or falls. After the 1st July 1924, a further revision may take place every three years; but in the case of an individual who joined the India Unattached List before the 1st October 1920, the pension will not in any case be reduced below that which he would have received under the old scale.

8. Further instructions will be issued with regard to invalid and other pensions referred to in paragraphs 832, 834, and 835, Army Regulations, India, Volume I.

[031353 (A. G. G.)
C.]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 738 of 1920.

Letter No. H.-2760, dated the 6th January 1915, to the Adjutant General in India.

I am directed to inform you that, with the approval of the Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India sanction the re-employment of retired officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers, residing in India, on the terms mentioned below :—

(1) Commissioned officers of Indian Services (including the Indian Medical Service).—

- (a) pay of appointment *plus* pension ;
- (b) a gratuity of 31 days' pay for each year or part of a year of re-employed service, but such service not to be pensionable ; and
- (c) an outfit allowance of £100.

Any re-employed officer entitled to the terms of clause 99 of India Army Circulars of 1893 may elect them by letter addressed to the officer from whom he draws his pension, within a month of re-employment.

(ii) The re-employment of Royal Army Medical Corps officers will be governed by War Office rules.

(iii) Departmental officers with 'honorary rank, warrant and non-commissioned officers of Indian Services will receive :—

- (a) pension and, in addition, pay and privileges admissible under existing rules in the grade in which granted new employment. This grade should, in the majority of cases, be that in which the officer retired ;
- (b) Period of employment terminable by either party at three months' notice.
- (c) free medical attendance for themselves and families ;
- (d) free passages for themselves to place of employment ; and

4. The revised rates of pension will be payable as from the 1st April 1919, to all permanent departmental and warrant officers of the India Unattached List who, being otherwise entitled, have rendered paid military service to the satisfaction of the Government of India during the Great War, including those who, having retired on pension before the war, have been re-employed during the war and have thereafter reverted to retirement. The pensions of the latter will be re-assessed on their service prior to original retirement.

5. In the case of departmental and warrant officers retained in the service beyond the age of 55 years, the following additional pension shall be allowed for each year or part of a year they were so detained irrespective of the maximum rate of pension referred to in paragraph 1 above :—

	£
Sub-Conductor	3
Conductor	4
Assistant Commissary	5
Deputy Commissary and Commissary	6

6. Retired departmental and warrant officers taken into employment during the war under Army Department letter *Re-published as an No. H-2760,* dated the 6th January 1916, appendix to this Instruction will not draw the new rates of pension while in receipt of re-employed pay and allowances in addition to their pensions.

7. The new rates of pension are temporary and provisional and will be subject to revision, if necessary, after the 1st July 1924, to an extent not exceeding 20 per cent. according as the cost of living rises or falls. After the 1st July 1924, a further revision may take place every three years; but in the case of an individual who joined the India Unattached List before the 1st October 1920, the pension will not in any case be reduced below that which he would have received under the old scale.

8. Further instructions will be issued with regard to invalid and other pensions referred to in paragraphs 832, 834, and 835, Army Regulations, India, Volume I.

[031353 (A. G. 4)]
G.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 739 of 1920

SIMLA,
21st September 1920.

739. Employment of departmental officers and warrant officers in positions usually occupied by commissioned officers holding substantive rank.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 253 of 1920, it has been decided that the sanction
* Reproduced as an appendix to this Instruction. accorded in Army Department letters Nos. 23254-1 (A. G.-7)* and H.-6690,* dated the 23rd December 1914 and 31st July 1915, respectively, for the appointment of departmental officers and warrant officers of departments and branches of the Indian Service to positions usually occupied by commissioned officers holding substantive rank, shall be continued up to the 28th February 1921, with the exception of the Military Works Services and Public Works Department in respect of whom separate orders have been issued.

2. This further concession is subject to the condition that the appointment must be within the authorised establishment of officers in each department.

3. The decision does not apply to the Indian Medical Department.

[012391 (A. G.-5).
B-II.]

A. H. BINGLEY. *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 739 of 1920.

**Army Department letter No. 23254-1 (A. G.7),
dated the 23rd December 1914.**

I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have had under consideration the question of utilising to the fullest extent possible the services of departmental officers with honorary rank and warrant officers of departments and branches of the Indian Service (including the Indian Subordinate Medical Department) during the present emergency, and are pleased to approve of the annexed rules governing the conditions of service of the classes in question whilst employed on duties usually performed by commissioned officers holding substantive rank.

2. The extra expenditure involved will be debited to His Majesty's Imperial Government and compiled under Grant 14—War, 1914—Debitable to His Majesty's Imperial Government. Other extra expenditure which would not have been incurred but for the war.

Rules governing the conditions of service.

When appointed to a position, usually occupied by a commissioned officer holding substantive rank, departmental officers with honorary rank and warrant officers of departments and branches of the Indian Service will receive the following consolidated pay:—

	Per mensem.
Commissionary	Rs. 700
Deputy Commissary or Senior Assistant Surgeon (with honorary rank of Captain)	600
Assistant Commissary or Senior Assistant Surgeon (with honorary rank of Lieutenant)	500
Conductor } or Assistant Surgeon	400
Sub Conductor }	

2. On account of such appointment such officers will not receive any increase of rank

3. As so shall be regarded the man who takes his place the vacancy, but no increase in rank on this account.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 740 of 1920.

Army Department letter No. 10403-3 (A. D.), dated the 23rd September 1916.

I am directed to refer to Army Department letter No. 10493 2 (A. D.), dated the 26th January 1916, and to forward a copy of the revised Resolution cited in the margin* regarding the grant of advances to officers for the purchase of motor cycles.

2. I am to say that the Government of India have decided that military officers and subordinates shall be eligible for the grant of advances for the purchase of motor cycles under the provisions of this Resolution, on the following conditions:—

- (i) That the pay of the officer or subordinate does not exceed Rs. 1,000 per mensem.
- (ii) That the amount of the advance does not exceed Rs. 1,000.
- (iii) That the recovery is made by deducting monthly instalments equal to one-twenty-fifth part of the advance from the pay of the officer or subordinate concerned. In the case of temporary incumbents of appointments, the recovery will be made in twelve monthly instalments instead of twenty-five.
- (iv) That the officer or subordinate drawing the advance is required to execute a mortgage bond in Form 14-B of the Civil Account Code, Volume I, or a personal security bond in the form appended to Finance Department Resolution No. 1173-E. B., dated the 7th September 1915, according as the advance is drawn in India or in England.

3. Owing to the financial situation at the present time and the consequent necessity for the strictest economy with regard to expenditure, I am to say that advances under the provisions of the orders in this letter will be sanctioned only in cases where it has been clearly proved that the duties of the officer or subordinate concerned, since the outbreak of the war, involve increased travelling by road, and that the interests of the service, with special reference to the war, will be best served by the applicant being in possession of a motor cycle.

4. All applications for the grant of advances should be referred for the orders of the Government of India.

Finance Department Resolution No. 159-E.B., dated the 7th March 1916 (as subsequently amended), regarding the grant of advances to officers for the purchase of motor cycles.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following instructions in supersession of those contained in the Resolutions of the Finance Department, No. 1242-E.B., dated the 21st September 1915, and No. 1523-E.B., dated the 1st December 1915:—

In the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 827-A, dated the 12th February 1912, it was held that motor cycles were not sufficiently expensive to call for the grant of advances to officers for their purchase. The question has since been reconsidered with particular reference to the case of lower paid officers, and with the approval of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, it has now been decided to authorise Local Governments and Administrations to grant advances to officers at their discretion for the purchase of motor cycles subject to the following conditions:—

- (i) That the advance is given only when the Local Government or Administration considers that it is in the interest of the public service that the officer should use a motor cycle in the discharge of his duties.
- (ii) That the pay of the officer does not exceed Rs. 800 a month.
- (iii) That the amount of the advance does not exceed Rs. 1,000.
- (iv) That the recovery is made by deducting monthly instalments equal to one-twenty-fifth part of the advance from the salary bill of the officer concerned.
- (v) That, except when an officer proceeds on long leave, or retires from the service, or is transferred to an appointment the duties of which do not render the possession of a motor cycle necessary, the previous sanction of the Local Government is necessary to the sale by him of a cycle which has been purchased with the aid of an advance which has not been fully repaid. If an officer wishes to transfer such a cycle to another officer who performs duties of a kind that renders the possession of a motor cycle necessary, the Local Government may permit the transfer of the liability attaching to the cycle to the latter officer,

provided that he records a declaration that he is aware that the cycle transferred to him remains subject to the mortgage bond and that he is bound by its terms and provisions.

(vi) That in all cases in which a cycle is sold before the advance received for its purchase from Government has been fully repaid, the sale proceeds must be applied, so far as may be necessary, towards the repayment of such outstanding balance. Provided that when the cycle is sold only in order that another cycle may be purchased, the Local Government may permit an officer to apply the sale proceeds towards such purchase, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) the advance outstanding shall not be permitted to exceed the cost of the new cycle;
- (b) the advance outstanding shall continue to be repaid at the rate previously fixed;
- (c) the new cycle must be insured and mortgaged to Government as required by these rules.

NOTE 1.—Officers drawing the advance will be required to execute a mortgage bond in the Form 14-B of Civil Account Code, Volume I, or a personal security bond in the form appended to the Resolution in the Finance Department No. 1173-E. B., dated the 7th September 1915, according as the advance is drawn in India or in England.

NOTE 2.—Note 1 under clause (b) of Article 107 of the Civil Account Code applies to this class of advance also, provided that the whole advance must in any case be recovered within 25 months from the month following that in which it is made.

NOTE 3.—Departments of the Government of India and heads of Imperial departments exercise the powers of a Local Government for the purpose of the rule in the case of officers serving under them.

NOTE 4.—Advances for the purchase of motor cycles to Government servants in foreign employ should be granted from the funds of the foreign employer and when apply to the Local for the necessary such cases subject same conc Governme lent to a being ma make adv. as to rend.

NOTE 5.—The "net" amount of advances granted in any year should not exceed the amount provided in the Debt and Deficit Estimates for each province.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 741 of 1920.

SIMLA,

21st September 1920.

741. Revised rates of pay for Army Schoolmistresses, Acting Schoolmistresses and Pupil Teachers in India.

It has been decided that as a purely *ad interim* arrangement and until further orders, Army Schoolmistresses, Acting Schoolmistresses and Pupil Teachers serving on the Indian establishment on the date of this Instruction shall, with effect from the 1st April 1920, be paid the annual rates of pay and additional pay provided in Army Order* No. 136 of 1920, converted at 1s. and 4d. to the rupee, subject to the general conditions prescribed in that Army Order.

2. These revised rates will be in lieu of all existing pay and allowances including the war bonus sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No. 1433 of 1918 as amplified by Army Instruction (India) No. 993 of 1919.

3. In any case where an Army Schoolmistress, Acting Schoolmistress or Pupil Teacher may prefer to remain on her existing emoluments, she may elect to do so until such time as the rates now sanctioned, or the rates which will be published in due course, are more beneficial.

[$\frac{031323 \text{ (A. G. 6.)}}{B. I.}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 741 of 1920.

ARMY ORDER No. 136 of 1920.

WAR OFFICE,
7th April, 1920.

ROYAL WARRANT.

Increase of Pay of Army Schoolmistresses.

George R. I.

WHEREAS We deem it expedient to revise the general scheme of emoluments of Army Schoolmistresses as laid down in Our Warrant for the Pay, Appointment, Promotion and Non-Effective Pay of Our Army, dated 1st December, 1914, and in the Regulations governing the Allowances of Our Army, issued with Our Warrant of the 28th September, 1911;

OUR WILL AND PLEASURE is that from 1st April, 1920, the pay, allowances and pensions of Army Schoolmistresses shall be laid down in the Schedule attached to this Our Warrant, provided that in any case where an Army Schoolmistress may prefer to remain on her existing emoluments and conditions of service she may elect to do so until such time as the new rates and conditions are more beneficial.

OUR FURTHER WILL AND PLEASURE is that the scale of pensions specified in the Schedule attached to this Our Warrant shall apply to Army Schoolmistresses who have been awarded pensions since the commencement of the War of 1914—19, as well as to those who are admitted to pension in future.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this 29th day of March, 1920, in the 10th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
E. S. MONTAGU.

SCHEDULE.

Pay, etc.

1. The pay of Army Schoolmistresses shall be at the following annual rates :—

—	With quarters.	When quarters are not allotted.
Certificated Army Schoolmistresses.	132 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> by 10 <i>l.</i> per annum to 232 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	170 <i>l.</i> by 10 <i>l.</i> per annum to 270 <i>l.</i>
Uncertificated Army Schoolmistresses.	85 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> by 5 <i>l.</i> per annum to 130 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	120 <i>l.</i> by 5 <i>l.</i> per annum to 165 <i>l.</i>

Increased pay for length of service shall only be granted where the schoolmistress has performed her duties with zeal and ability.

Promotions from one class to another shall be made according to establishment, qualification and selection. A "certificated Army Schoolmistress" is one who has passed the qualifying examination held by the Board of Education for certificated teachers in public elementary schools and who has been promoted to a vacancy in the establishment of certificated Army Schoolmistresses.

Before an Army Schoolmistress in possession of the certificate of the Board of Education can be promoted to the class of certificated Army Schoolmistresses, she will normally be required to have completed at least 1 year's continuous service as an uncertificated Army Schoolmistress.

2. Additional pay at 12*l.* per annum shall be granted to a schoolmistress who is appointed headmistress in a school during the continuance of such employment. This sum shall be increased to 24*l.* per annum in the case of the headmistress of a probationers' school.

3. The pay of a schoolmistress may be issued monthly or weekly, at her option, but in arrear.

4. Schoolmistresses shall receive advances of pay under the rules laid down for Warrant Officers in Article 758, Pay Warrant.

Pay of schoolmistresses during leave and sick leave.

5. Schoolmistresses may draw pay and additional pay as granted under paragraph 2 during the school vacations and during absence on leave, provided the duties of their appointments are performed efficiently and continuously without extra charge to the public, except as provided in paragraph 6.

6. During leave to a schoolmistress prior to return from a tour of such acting schoolmistress, if such appointment shall thereby become necessary, shall be admitted as a charge against the public for a period not exceeding 1 month.

7. Pay and additional pay during leave on account of injury or sickness may be granted as under:—

(a) When the sickness or injury is certified by the regulated medical authority to have been caused by the service, full pay may be issued for a period of 6 months, and half-pay for a further period of 3 months. In exceptional cases, half-pay may be issued for a still further period not exceeding 3 months, if approved by the Army Council.

(b) When the injury or sickness is not caused by the service, and is not attributable to misconduct, full pay may be granted for a period or periods not exceeding 3 months in any financial year, or for a continuous period not exceeding 3 months when the illness extends beyond 31st March. Reduced rates of pay as follows may, if necessary, be granted for a further period of 3 months, and, subject to the approval of the general officer commanding, for a third period of 3 months, *viz*: two-thirds after 20 years' service; one-half, with less than 20 years' service.

(c) Leave with full pay may be granted for a period of 1 month in ordinary cases of confinement. When in exceptional circumstances, it is certified by the regulated medical authority that it is necessary to grant a schoolmistress leave in excess of 1 month, whether before or after confinement, pay may be granted, with the sanction of the general officer commanding, for a further period not exceeding 1 month.

School holidays which may occur during a period of sick leave granted under (a), (b) or (c) will be reckoned as part of such sick leave.

Transfer of schoolmistresses from one station to another, or ordered on foreign service. Unemployed List.

8. A schoolmistress declining to be transferred from one station to another, or to proceed on foreign service when ordered, may, at the discretion of the Army Council, be called upon to resign her appointment, except that, if she is medically unfit to take up the appointment, she shall be placed on the unemployed list.

9. A schoolmistress absent on sick leave in excess of the periods prescribed by paragraph 7 shall be placed on the unemployed list unless such leave be specially extended by the Army Council.

10. When an army schoolmistress on the unemployed list applies for re-employment within 2 years of her having been placed on the list she shall, if no vacancy exists, remain on the unemployed list until such time as a vacancy occurs, when she shall be replaced on the list of army schoolmistresses.

11. A schoolmistress placed on the unemployed list under paragraphs 8 or 9 shall not receive pay while she remains on that list.

12. An Army Schoolmistress on the unemployed list who applies for re-employment, but declines to take up an appointment offered to her, without sufficient reason in the opinion of the Army Council, for such a refusal, or who remains on the unemployed list for a continuous period in excess of 2 years (except in special circumstances) shall be removed altogether from the list of army schoolmistresses, and lose all claim to further employment as an Army Schoolmistress.

Acting Schoolmistresses and Pupil Teachers.

Appointment.

13. Acting Schoolmistresses may be appointed for children requiring instruction, with pay under paragraph 16, but with no allowances or claim to pension.

14. During long voyages, when no schoolmistress accompanies, appointed, with pay in his opinion, form a school.

15. Young women between the ages of 16 and 21 may be appointed as Pupil Teachers to assist in elder girls, infant and industrial schools, with pay as laid down in paragraph 17. At stations abroad these age limits may be varied in exceptional circumstances at the discretion of the general officer commanding.

Pay.

16. The pay of an Acting Schoolmistress shall be at the rate of 90*l.* per annum. An Acting Schoolmistress appointed under paragraph 14 shall receive pay at 1*s.* 6*d.* a day.

17. The pay of Pupil Teachers shall be at the following yearly rate :—

Pupil Teachers—

1st year, after passing the examination for appointment	55
2nd year, on passing 1st year's examination	60
3rd year, on passing 2nd year's examination	65
4th year, on passing 3rd year's examination	70
5th year and afterwards	7

At stations abroad in exceptional circumstances a suitable person may be appointed temporarily without examination to perform the duties of a Pupil Teacher at the minimum rate of pay laid down in this paragraph.

18. The yearly increase to the pay of a Pupil Teacher shall only be granted on the certificate of the O. C. Schools that she has passed the required examination, and has performed her duties with zeal and ability.

Pay during leave and sick leave.

19. An Acting Schoolmistress or Pupil Teacher may draw pay for periods of authorized leave. In the event of sickness duly certified by a medical officer, an Acting Schoolmistress or Pupil Teacher employed in one of our army schools may be granted sick pay under the following conditions :—

(i) At stations abroad and in the Channel Islands, full pay may be issued for periods of sickness not exceeding in the aggregate 2 months in any period of 12 months. Any school holidays occurring during sick leave shall be reckoned as part of the leave.

(ii) At home stations an Acting Schoolmistress with 6 months' service or more may be granted full pay less 7*s.* 6*d.** per week during 8 weeks of sickness in any period of 12 months. No sick pay is issuable if the Acting Schoolmistress has less than 6 months' service.

* Liable to be increased if sick benefit under the National Health Insurance Act is increased.

General.

20. Subordinates in Military Educational Establishments, not otherwise provided for by this Order Warrant, shall be paid at such rates as the Army Council shall from time to time determine.

Conditions of retirement, pensions and gratuities of schoolmistresses.

21. A schoolmistress shall be compulsorily retired on attaining the age of 50 unless specially retained, with the approval of the Army Council, until the age of 55. An Army Schoolmistress may be compulsorily retired on or after her marriage.

22. A schoolmistress shall not have an unqualified claim to a pension until after 21 years' service.

Intermediate periods of non-employment shall not count towards pension.

23. After 21 years' service or, if disabled for further service through ill-health after at least 10 years' service, a schoolmistress may be granted a pension on retirement at the following daily rates :—

For each completed year's service in the uncertificated class, including service under the Pay Warrant in the 2nd and 3rd classes	2d.
For each completed year's service in the certificated class or service under the Pay Warrant in the 1st class	3d.

Service for less than a year in the certificated class shall reckon in the lower class.

24. A gratuity not exceeding the amount of 1 month's pay for each year of service may be granted to a schoolmistress who is disabled for further service through ill-health, and who has not completed 10 years' service in that capacity.

25. A gratuity, as under, may be granted to a schoolmistress with less than 21 years' qualifying service who is compulsorily retired in consequence of having married, provided that her character and service are in every respect satisfactory, and that her marriage was reported to the Army Council immediately on its taking place :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) If appointed before 1st April, 1908. | One month's pay for every completed year of service. |
| (ii) If appointed after the 31st March, 1908, and provided that she has at least 5 years' service. | One month's pay for each completed year of service up to a maximum of 1 year's pay. |

General regulation.

26. The pensions of schoolmistresses shall be issued in advance in uniform quarterly sums, with monthly advances if desired.

ALLOWANCES.

Lodging allowance.

27. In the case of a schoolmistress not being accommodated in Government quarters but living with her husband on the lodging list, pay and/or lodging allowance may be drawn as follows:—

- (1) Lodging allowance for the husband, if a soldier, and the rate of pay "in quarters" for the schoolmistress; or
- (2) No lodging allowance for the soldier, and the normal rate of pay "when not accommodated in Government quarters," for the schoolmistress.

Rations at stations abroad.

28. The half ration provided free for schoolmistresses under paragraph 22 (f), Allowance Regulations, 1914, is cancelled, but the half ration may be issued on repayment.

29. The rates of pay and pension shall include, and shall be in substitution for, all departmental pay, additional pay, war bonus, and allowances (other than travelling allowances) hitherto drawn.

Army Council's Instructions in the above Warrant.

1. In all cases where army schoolmistresses elect to come under the rates and conditions promulgated by this Warrant, they will be allowed to count their former full-pay service towards increments as uncertificated army schoolmistresses.

2. *Army Schoolmistresses* shall be paid on the same scale at the minimum rate, but any first class Army Schoolmistress whose substantive pay and allowances (including bonuses) before the date of this Warrant were equal to or in excess of the rate of pay of a first class Army Schoolmistress shall be paid as a first class Army Schoolmistress.

3. *Educational*
 of cert

she is the senior army schoolmistress in the school.

4. An Army Schoolmistress who shall qualify as a certificated teacher under the Regulations of the Board of Education in the Board's examination to be held in December, 1922, or in a previous examination, will on promotion be given seniority in the class of certificated Army Schoolmistresses according to her relative seniority on 1st April, 1920, but she will count service for increments only from the date on which her promotion is approved.

... she must conditions
... that if she
elects to remain on the rates of pay hitherto in force, she may have the benefit of the new scale of pension as an uncertificated teacher on retirement.

By Command of the Army Council,

H. J. CREEDY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 742 of 1920.

SIMLA,

28th September 1920.

742. Revised scale of rations (other than those for sea voyages) for British troops.

The following amendment is made in the scale given in Appendix 108 to Army Instruction (India) No. 690 of 1919 :—

Against item 18, in note (e) in the "Remarks" column, under sub-head "For Warren's Ranges other than those of 'B' pattern," at the end of the entry "The actual quantity required, etc," *insert* "(j)" and connect it with the following *new* note :—

"(j) For class "E" Warren Ranges 100 lbs. of coal per diem are authorised."

2. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[$\frac{22309 \text{ (Q. M. G.-6).}{D.-I.}}{D.-I.}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA):

No. 743 of 1920.

SIMLA,

28th September 1920.

743. Calculation of leave allowances of military officers in permanent civil employ who were temporarily reverted to military duty during the war.

(Finance Department letter No. 1314-C.S.R., dated 31st July 1920.)

With reference to Finance Department letter No. 127-C. S. R., dated the 6th February 1920 [republished as Army Instruction (India) No. 480 of 1920], the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State, are now pleased to decide that for the purpose of calculating leave allowances of military officers in permanent civil employ, who were temporarily reverted to military duty during the war, the "pay or salary last drawn on duty" and "average salary," in respect of the period during which they were on military duty, should be calculated in accordance with the rule laid down in clause (1) of that Instruction for civil officers employed on military duty. The special rule laid down for military officers in clause (14) of the Instruction is cancelled.

2. Andit officers will adjust the furlough pay of officers who have returned from leave accordingly, and issue amended last pay certificates in the case of officers still on leave.

[042333 (A. G.-5).
B-II.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 744 of 1920.

SIMLA,

28th September 1920.

744. Grant of free passage to applicants for appointment as clerks, etc., in the Supply and Transport Corps for service overseas.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 253 of 1920, it has been decided that the sanction accorded, in Army Instruction (India) No. 886 of 1918, to the grant of free passage by rail to applicants for appointment as temporary clerks, agents, treasurers, etc., in the Supply and Transport Corps for service in military areas overseas, shall continue to remain in force for so long as the personnel referred to is recruited for service overseas.

[1278-G. (A.G.-2-T.)
D. (ii).]

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 745 of 1920.

SIMLA,
28th September 1920.

745. Promotion of warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of the British Service.

The following paragraph is added to Army Instruction (India) No. 542, dated the 27th July 1920 :—

- "4. The provisions of this Army Instruction (India) are not applicable to Indian Signal Units and Depôts wherever serving. Until further instructions issue, promotions in the Indian Signal Service to fill vacancies in the establishments now sanctioned will be to paid acting rank only."

[019608 (A. G. 11).
B. II.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 746 of 1920.

SIMLA,

28th September 1920.

746. Issue to Silladar Cavalry Regiments of clothing, saddlery and equipment of Ordnance Department supply at special rates.

It has been decided that, with effect from the 1st July 1920, the concession authorised in Army Department letter No. 32545-2 (A. G.-5), dated the 15th December 1916, reproduced as an appendix to this Instruction, shall be continued until further orders.

[32352 (Q. M. G.-16).
D. (ii).]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 746 of 1920.

Army Department letter No. 32545-2 (A. G.-5), dated the 15th December 1916, to the Adjutant General in India.

I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have had under consideration the difficulties experienced by Silladar Cavalry Regiments in obtaining clothing and equipment, owing to the war, and have been pleased to decide that Silladar cavalry shall obtain, for the period of the war and six months thereafter, (a) saddlery and equipment from the Ordnance Department on payment at pre-war Government rates; and (b) clothing from the Army Clothing Department, with effect from January 1917 or as soon as possible after, on payment of rates laid down for non-silladar cavalry in the annexure to India Army Order No. 184 of 1916.

2. I am to observe that articles of standard pattern alone will be available for issue and that freight charges will have to be borne by the regiments concerned. It is desirable that for the period of the war all Silladar cavalry shall be clothed and equipped, so far as field service clothing and equipment are concerned, with articles of universal standard pattern. Existing stocks of all articles may be expended, and those in possession of individuals retained in use till worn out.

3. Where contracts have been entered into for the supply of regimental pattern clothing or equipment prior to the issue of this letter, such contracts should, if possible, be cancelled, or arrangements made for the supply by contractors of standard patterns instead.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 747 of 1920.

SIMLA,
28th September 1920.

747. Unserviceable Lewis gun components.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 116 of 1920, it has been decided that the following additional unserviceable Lewis gun components may be retained by units, as required, for instructional purposes. These components should not, in any circumstances, be inserted in the gun:—

Components.

Barrel mouthpiece.
Trigger guard and pistol grip complete.
Feed arm complete with feed arm pawl spring,
Piston rod.
Ejector.
4 magazines.

[$\frac{9105 \text{ (D. G. O.-4).}}{D \text{ (ii).}}$]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 748 of 1920.

SIMLA,

28th September 1920.

748. Recovery of income-tax from the pay of officers, etc., serving with the Indian Expeditionary Forces.

The orders promulgated in Finance Department memorandum*

Republished as an Appendix to this Instruction. No. 209-Accts.-Camp, dated the 20th January 1915, as amplified by Finance Department letter No. 1204-P., dated the 25th September 1916, are cancelled with effect from the date of this Instruction.

[M. A. G.'s Case.
B.I.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India,

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 748 of 1920.

Finance Department memorandum No. 209-Accts.-
Camp, dated Delhi, the 20th January 1915.

A copy of the undermentioned papers is forwarded for information and guidance to:—

* * * *

Telegram No. H.-2536, dated the 19th December 1914.

From—His Excellency the Viceroy,

To—The Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India.

Your telegram, dated 17th November 1914, to the address of Deputy Field Accountant General, Indian Expeditionary Force "A," regarding recovery of income-tax on pay of officers serving with above force.

We should be glad to receive your orders on the subject, as it will be necessary to apply the same treatment to the cases of officers with Indian Expeditionary Forces "B," "C," "D," "E" and "F."

Telegram No. M.-97, dated the 6th January 1915.

From—The Most Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Your telegram, dated 19th December, H.-2536. Neither British nor Indian income-tax will be recovered.

Finance Department letter No. 1204-P., dated the
25th September 1916.

With reference to the correspondence ending with your telegram No. G.-741-4300, dated the 14th September 1916, I am directed to say that the intention of the orders* conveyed in this

Department memorandum No. 209-Accts.-Camp, dated the 20th January 1915, is that income-tax should not be recovered on the leave pay or salary received in British India by officers, warrant and non-commissioned officers and men, who, while still borne on the strength of the various Expeditionary Forces, may be granted special war leave from such Forces, or by sick and

wounded officers and others during the first three months that they are in receipt of full pay and allowances. This exemption is admissible in respect of salaries earned on service with the Expeditionary Forces but paid in British India.

I am to request that, if the tax has been deducted in any of the cases referred to above, the amounts involved may be refunded to the individuals concerned.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 749 of 1920.

SIMLA,

28th September 1920.

749. Seconding of officers for study at universities.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have decided that Army Order

No. 323* of 1919, the Royal Warrant dated the 15th November 1919 published

Reproduced as Appendix to this Instruction. in Army Order No. 404 of 1919 and the Army Council's Instruction appended to the latter order shall apply to officers of the British service on the Indian establishment and to British officers of the Indian Army, subject to the following conditions :—

- (a) Applications for permission to attend courses of study at Universities will be submitted, through the usual channels, to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, accompanied by the documents referred to in paragraph 2 of Army Order No. 323 of 1919.
- (b) An officer will be seconded from the date of the commencement of the University course until its termination. He will be considered as on leave from the date of being struck off regimental duty until the commencement of the course, and again, from the termination of the course until such time as he rejoins his unit for duty. During these periods he will be permitted to take advantage of any privilege or after-war leave to which he may be entitled.
- (c) British officers of the Indian Army will retain their relative positions in the Gradation List, and service while seconded as above will be permitted to reckon as service for promotion under Indian Army rules.

- (d) The grant of free conveyance by rail or sea will not be admissible in the case of officers seconded as above, who will be required to make their own arrangements for passage to and from the United Kingdom or other country in which the University is located.
- (e) Applications under the terms of this Instruction will be submitted for the orders of the Government of India and the decision in all cases will be dependent on whether the services of the officer concerned can be spared or not.
- (f) The Government of India reserve to themselves the right to refuse to allow any portion of the service of a British officer of the Indian Army, while so seconded, to count for retired pay if satisfied with the report on the officer's course of

2. This Instruction has retrospective effect to cover outstanding cases.

[$\frac{332694 (A. G. 10)}{B. (II)}$]

A. H. BINGLEY. *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX "A" TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 749 of 1920.

ARMY ORDER No. 323 of 1919.

WAR OFFICE,

8th September 1919.

Seconding of officers for study at Universities.—

1. It has been decided that officers holding permanent commissions in the regular Army may apply through the usual channels to the War Office for leave *to be seconded* in order to take a full course of study at a university either in the Empire or in an Allied country.

2. Applications should reach the War Office supported by documents to show that the officer will be accepted at the university in question, and should show the dates of the commencement and ending of the course.

3. Officers while seconded will receive no pay or allowances from Army Funds, but they will maintain their relative position in their regiments. The Army Council, at the close of the first and second years of the course, will ask the Head of the university or College if in his opinion the officer is deriving full benefit from his course of study. An officer is liable to recall to his unit should the Army Council consider the progress of his studies not satisfactory.

4. The question as to whether the whole or any portion of the period during which an officer is seconded for a university course will count towards pension has not yet been decided.

5. Officers are at liberty to choose their own course of study, but are advised to consult the university authorities on this head.

APPENDIX "B" TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 749 of 1920.

ARMY ORDER No. 409 of 1919.

WAR OFFICE,
17th November, 1919.

ROYAL WARRANT.

Officers Seconded for Study at Universities.

George R. I.

Whereas We deem it expedient to make provision for the counting of time towards retired pay of officers of the Regular Army seconded for a course of study at a University;

Our Will and Pleasure is that notwithstanding the conditions of Article 540 of Our Warrant of the 1st December, 1914, for the pay, etc., of Our Army, such an officer may be allowed to count three-quarters of the time spent at a University for the purpose of retired pay if he serves for 3 years after the completion of the course.

It shall be within the discretion of Our Army Council to refuse to allow any portion of the service to count for retired pay in any case where they are not satisfied with the report of the University authorities on the officer's course of study during his residence.

Given at Our Court at St. James, this 15th day of November, 1919, in the 10th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL.

Army Council's Instruction.

Good for 3 years from the 5th September
the whole position with regard to these

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 750 of 1920.

SMLA,
28th September 1920.

750. Leave and leave allowances under Civil Service Regulations.

Finance Department Resolution No. 1367-C. S. R., dated the 29th July 1920, which is applicable to employes under the Army Department whose leave is governed by the Civil Service Regulations, is published as an appendix to this Instruction.

[312751 (A. G.-5.)
B-II.]

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

**APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).
No. 750 of 1920.**

**Finance Department Resolution No. 1367-C.S.R.,
dated 29th July 1920.)**

The Government of India have had under consideration for a long time the possibility of a simplification of the leave rules in the Civil Service Regulations. The Royal Commission on Decentralisation considered that the rules were as a whole unnecessarily rigid and complicated. In 1912 the opinions of local Governments on the specific recommendations made by that Commission were received, but it was eventually decided to defer a decision till the report of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India had been presented. The Government of India have now fully considered the recommendations of both Commissions, and their conclusions, which have received the sanction of the Secretary of State, are embodied in the attached amendments to the Civil Service Regulations. The main changes which are introduced by these amendments are indicated below.

2. The amount of leave that can be earned under the European service leave rules is considered ample. The difficulty in the past has been too often that officers have been unable to afford to take the leave due. This point has been met by the recent concessions of allowing privilege leave to be accumulated up to 4 months and furlough on half average salary to be commuted into furlough on average salary.

3. Under the old rules the grant of leave earned by an officer was hedged about with many restrictions. These have now been removed, the aim being to secure that leave should be granted as far as possible at such times and for such periods as may suit the

all existing restrictions on the combination of different kinds of leave have been abolished. The rules in Article 233 (i) that privilege leave combined with any other kind of leave must extend to a period of not less than six months, in Article 308 (ii) that furlough may not be taken at all until an officer has rendered 8 years' active service and in Article 309 (i) that certain minimum intervals must elapse between periods of leave, have all been cancelled. The rules relating to the retirement of officers at the end of their leave have

removed. Powers have also been given to local Governments to grant within certain limits leave to officers who have passed the age of 55.

4. The leave rules for the Indian services have also been greatly simplified and liberalised on the model of those for the European services. The existing discrimination between furlough, leave on medical certificate and leave on private affairs has been abandoned and all long leave with allowances will in future be furlough. An important concession has been made to superior servants whose pay is less than Rs. 100 a month by cancelling the provision in Article 330 which prevented them from availing themselves of the full benefits of the long leave rules.

Joining time and leave rules.

[Old articles referred to are the articles of the Civil Service Regulations.]

CHAPTER IX;

JOINING TIME.

Section I.—General Rules.

175. Joining time is the time allowed to an officer to proceed from one station to another when his appointment is changed, or when, being unemployed, he is appointed to any office, or to an officer returning from long leave out of India (whether combined with privilege leave or not) to travel from the port of disembarkation and reorganise his domestic establishment. In the latter case, the minimum joining time is 10 days. An officer is held to be on duty during joining time.

176. Old Article 177.

177. Old Article 178.

178. Old Article 180.

179. Old Article 181.

Section II.—Joining time on first appointment or transfer.

180. Old Article 176.

181. Old Article 179.

182—190. Old Articles 182—190.

Section III.—Joining time on return from long leave out of India.

190-A. (a) An officer returning to India, without the permission of the authority which granted him leave more than fourteen days before the end of his leave, is not entitled to joining time, save under the special orders of the local Government.

(b) An officer, serving in Persia or Turkish Arabia, reckons such joining time from the port or frontier town by which he returns to the country. The date of arrival at such port or frontier town must be certified by the British Consul, or, if there be no British Consul, by the officer himself.

(c) An officer either of the Persian or the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, who returns from leave by an Indian Port whether it be Karachi or Bombay, may reckon joining time from such port.

190-B. During joining time granted to an officer returning from long leave out of India he is entitled to allowances as follows :—

(a) If the leave from which the officer returned was (i) ordinary furlough, or (ii) extraordinary leave granted in extension of furlough for a period not exceeding 14 days, the officer retaining a lien on his substantive appointment, he is entitled to the allowances which he would have drawn for the last day of his furlough, had that day been spent on furlough in Asia. These allowances are subject to no maximum if the officer is a member of the Indian Civil Service, or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules. Otherwise they are subject to the maxima prescribed for allowances during leave spent in Asia. If the furlough was furlough on average salary under Article 316-A the allowances admissible are as for ordinary furlough on half average salary.

(b) :

returned was extra-
clause (a) (ii) are
Civil Service or
Leave Rules is

entitled to subsistence allowance and other officers to no allowance.

Part III.—Leave Rules.

CHAPTER XI.

GENERAL CONDITIONS OF LEAVE.

Section I.—General Rules.

196. Old Article 196.

197. Old Article 197.

Insert the following as sub-paragraph of clause (b) :—

Local Governments should not grant leave of any description to an extent which would unduly deplete the strength of a service or department available for active duty. Consequently, when the duty strength has been reduced to a point which, in the opinion of the local Government, is for the time being an essential minimum, no further leave of any description should be given save in cases of the most absolute necessity, such as sickness or most urgent private affairs—until the strength available for duty has increased. In applying this principle, local Governments may take into special consideration the case of officers who apply for privilege leave in India, for as they can be readily recalled if necessary, they stand on a different footing to officers who are out of convenient reach.

1. The local Government may lay down such conditions as it may consider administratively desirable to check any undue frequency of leave in the case of officers holding isolated appointments not filled by members of a regularly organized service.

2. When the cadre of a service includes provision for appointments under the Government of India or in another province, the local Government should take particular care that the needs of other Governments are properly complied with.

198—231. Old Articles 198—231.

Section VI.—Combination and Extension of Leave.

232. The authority which has the power to sanction leave may—

- (1) grant to an officer any kind of leave admissible under these Regulations (including extraordinary leave and out allowances) in combination with any other kind of leave so admissible ;

- (2) grant to an officer any kind of leave admissible under these Regulations in continuation of leave of any other kind already taken ;
- (3) commute the whole or any portion of any leave granted under these Regulations retrospectively into any other kind of leave, which was admissible when the original leave was granted ; and
- (4) commute retrospectively periods of absence without leave into leave without allowances (*see* Article 421).

leave without allowances.

2. Leave granted to a Military Officer subject to the Military Leave Rules may be retrospectively commuted by the authority which granted it to any other kind of leave which the said authority would when the original leave was sanctioned leave of such an officer is, on medical engaged for furlough out of India, so much of the leave passed before the departure of the vessel in which the officer sails may be treated as subsidiary leave under clause (1) of Article 321 (a) (as it stood prior to 29th July 1920) as might have been granted as subsidiary leave if the officer had originally obtained furlough and not privilege leave, notwithstanding that a portion of such retrospective furlough has been passed in India.

233. (a) Except when furlough is extended on medical certificate or extraordinary leave is granted in continuation of other leave, the total leave enjoyed by an officer at one time shall not exceed two years.

(b) The total period for which Military Officers in civil employ who are subject to the Military Leave Rules may be absent from duty is regulated by the rules in Army Regulations and not by this Article.

Note.—[Extensions of furlough, *see* Article 293.]

Section VII.—Leave after completion of Term of Service.

234. (a) The limitations affecting members of the Indian Civil Service, whose term of service is complete, are prescribed in Article 555, and those affecting Military Officers in Article 620.

(b) In the case of other officers the local Government may grant on the attainment of 55 years of age such leave as is necessary

for the purpose of breaking up establishments and proceeding to the port of embarkation or frontier town by which he quits the country; or in exceptional cases, when leave has been deferred in the public interest may in its discretion grant leave extending to not more than six months beyond an officer's 55th birthday; or may grant leave for not more than six months in all to an officer who is being retained in the service after the age of 55 years. The leave granted must be of a kind which is due and not in excess of the amount at credit.

Save as above stated all leave expires on the date of attaining 55 years and no fresh leave be granted.

In the case of an officer of the Persian or Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department who proceeds *via* an Indian port, the words "port of embarkation" in clause (b) of this article shall be read as meaning the Indian Port.

Articles 235—240. Cancelled.

CHAPTER XII.

SHORT LEAVE.

241—245. Old Articles 241—245.

Section II.—Privilege leave—Ordinary rules.

246. Old Article 243 substituting "four" for "three" in line 1, and inserting "(or three months in the case of non-gazetted officers)" after the words "due to him" in the same line

247—250 Old Articles 247—250.

251. The amount of privilege leave admissible at one time is limited to four calendar months in the case of gazetted officers and to three calendar months in the case of others.

Exception.—Officers stationed in the Andamans and Nicobars; officers stationed in Persia at places such as Ahwaz and Kermanshah, and in the Persian Gulf or at Maskat and Baghdad, Gyantse or in Chambi; and European officers in Burma who take privilege leave by itself and spend it out of Burma or India, are allowed, on each occasion when they may wish to take privilege leave, the option between the following two courses, namely:—

- (i) to accumulate privilege leave up to four months and 15 days if they are gazetted officers and three months and 15 days if they are not;
- (ii) to overstay any privilege leave due by 15 days without forfeiting pay or appointment: Provided that, in the case of such overstay, the officer shall not begin to count service towards future privilege leave until he

shall have served a period of time proportionate to the amount of overstay,—that is, eleven times the period of overstay.

252—259. Old Articles 252—259.

260. Subject to the exigencies of the public service, an officer may be granted the whole or any part of the privilege leave due to him.

261. Old Article 261.

262. Cancelled.

263. Old Article 263.

264. Cancelled.

265—268. Old Articles 265—268.

269 and 270. Cancelled.

Section III.—Grant of Privilege leave to officers entitled to Regular vacations.

271. Privilege leave is not admissible to officers serving in departments in which regular vacations are allowed, during which the officers are permitted to be absent from duty, as Judicial Officers (other than District and Sessions Judges), Educational Officers, Officers in a High Court. But in case of urgent necessity and subject to the exigencies of the public service, privilege leave may be granted to any such officer under the ordinary rules, provided that the officer shall during his absence receive only half the salary and allowances ordinarily admissible during privilege leave.

Note.—[The rule in this Article does not apply to the Judicial Commissioners and Additional Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, Sindh and the Central Provinces in cases where the conditions of Note 1 to Article 277 are satisfied.]

272. The preceding Article does not apply to an officer who is by general or special orders issued by competent authority prevented in any year from availing himself of the vacation or vacations by reason of his having to remain at his post on duty. To such an officer privilege leave may be granted under the ordinary rules.

Note.—[In the case of every officer to whom Articles 271 and 272 apply, the presumption is that he will avail himself of the vacation. No certificate of title to privilege leave, except the leave "in case of urgent necessity" under Article 271, can be given for the period of service rendered between two vacations, until the second vacation expires. If, however, the conditions required by this Article or by Article 273, to render an officer eligible for privilege leave under the ordinary rules are subsequently fulfilled in respect of the second vacation, any privilege leave which may have been granted on half salary under Article 271, in consequence of the presumption that the officer would avail himself of the vacation, may be commuted into privilege leave on full salary. Privilege leave on full salary may be combined with privilege leave on half salary, the extent due, granted under Article 271.]

273. An officer whose work requires him to be present at his station for a portion of the vacation is eligible for privilege leave under the ordinary rules, provided he has not been absent from his station except on duty for more than fifteen days of the vacation. If he has been absent for more than fifteen days except on duty, his title to privilege leave is regulated by Articles 271 and 274. Any such officer applying for privilege leave must attach to his application a certificate either—

(i) that he was not absent from his station for more than fifteen days, or

(ii) that he was absent from his station for a specified number of days exceeding fifteen,

in any of the vacations included in the period of service by which the privilege leave claimed has been earned.

274. An officer who is, by general or special orders issued by competent authority, prevented from availing himself of a part only of a periodical vacation, may, during privilege leave subsequently taken, draw his full salary for a period bearing the same proportion, if the vacation be annual, to a month, or if it be half-yearly, to half a month, as the time spent on duty during the vacation bears to the whole vacation.

275. An officer transferred from a non-vacation to a vacation department can take the privilege leave at the time of such transfer which was at his credit; provided that the allowances during such privilege leave shall not exceed the allowances which would have been admissible if he had taken the leave immediately before being transferred.

276. (a) An officer transferred from a vacation to a non-vacation department counts his service for privilege leave under the ordinary rules from the date on which the last vacation in the former department ended.

(b) If, however, he had at his credit at the time of his transfer any privilege leave on full salary admissible to him under Articles 272 to 275, the amount of such privilege leave shall be added to the privilege leave calculated under clause (a) above.

276-A. The reckoning under Articles 275 and 276 shall not in any case extend backwards over an interruption of duty.

in each case consists of not less than three Judges and provided the Court's annual vacation does not exceed one month]

Note 2.—[The provisions of this Article also apply to Sessions and Subordinate Judges in the United Provinces and to Assistant Judges with full powers and Joint and Additional Sessions Judges in the Bombay Presidency]

278. Officers, whose privilege leave is regulated by the rules in Articles 271, 272, 273, 274, 275 and 277, may combine vacation with privilege or other leave [whether taken by itself or combined under Article 232 (1)] either at the beginning or end thereof. Provided that—

- (1) no additional expense is incurred by the State for the period of the vacation;
- (2) vacation is not both prefixed and suffixed to leave, and
- (3) when vacation is taken in conjunction with privilege leave, whether taken by itself or in combination with other leave, the total period of privilege leave and vacation should not together exceed four months in the case of gazetted officers and three months in the case of other officers.

Rule.—*Proviso (3)* is not applicable to officers coming under Article 277, when vacation is combined with privilege leave taken by itself.

279—296. Old Articles 279—296.

CHAPTER XII-A.

LONG LEAVE—GENERAL RULES.

Section I—Extent of application.

297. The rules in this Chapter apply to all officers subject to the rules Chapters XIII and XIV.

298. *Omitted.*

Section II.—Extension of long leave out of India.

299 (a) An officer absent on long leave in Europe, North Africa, America or the West Indies, who wishes to have his leave extended or commuted, must apply to the Secretary of State about three months before the expiration of his leave, and, unless the extension is desired on medical grounds, or is for a period of not more than 14 days, he must produce with his application evidence that the local Government has been referred to by him, and has no objection to the extension or commutation desired.

If on medical grounds the officer desires an extension for more than 14 days he must satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office of the necessity for the extension. If application for extension be delayed until the last two months of leave,

advice of any extension granted for a period of more than seven days will be sent to India by telegraph and the cost of the telegram will ordinarily be charged to the officer.

If the officer has been granted furlough on medical certificate and desires an extension on grounds other than medical, he must satisfy the Medical Board as prescribed in Article 224 that he has recovered his health. Any such extension without medical certificate will only be admissible if the extension was due at the time the original furlough was granted.

1. In the case of a Commissioned Medical Officer the local Government should make a reference to the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, before granting the permission.

(b) The Secretary of State reserves to himself the power of granting extension or commutation of leave to an officer, in any case in which it appears to him that sufficient ground has been shown for the application being made, without the previous approval of the local Government, but in the event of it being found necessary by the Secretary of State to telegraph to India in regard to any such application, the cost of the telegrams to and from India will be charged to the applicant.

Note—[The Secretary of State in granting extension of leave sometimes declines to guarantee retention of appointment, if there is no time to communicate with the local Government in India.]

(c) The authority in India, by which the leave was originally granted, is empowered, in any case in which it is satisfied that the non-return of an officer within the period of his leave was due to circumstances beyond his control, and of such a nature that an application to the Secretary of State for an extension was impossible before embarkation, or that non-return was for administrative convenience, to sanction retrospectively extension of furlough or leave up to a maximum period of 14 days. It is also empowered in the case of an officer returning from furlough on medical certificate to sanction an extension, if the circumstances seem to require it, up to a maximum of 14 days inclusive of any short extension that may have been granted by the Secretary of State.

Note 1.—[Extensions of furlough up to a maximum of 14 days granted under this clause are not limited by the provisions Article 233, and may be granted whether the furlough be due or not and in excess of the six months admissible under Article 302.]

Note 2.—[This Article applies to Military Officers subject to the Military Leave Rules.]

300. An officer on long leave in any place out of India not mentioned in Article 299(a) who wishes to have his leave extended

or commuted must apply three months before the expiry of the leave to the authority in India which granted it. Whenever leave is extended or commuted under this Article, that fact should forthwith be notified by the Audit Officer to the Government of India in the Finance Department in order to its being communicated to the Secretary of State with a view to the payment by Colonial Treasurers or Staff Officers being checked.

Note—[This Article applies to Military Officers subject to the Military Leaves Rules.]

Section III.—Furlough.

301. Subject to the provisions of Article 233, furlough for not more than two years at a time may be granted to an officer as follows:—

(a) On medical certificate—unconditionally, see Articles 828 to 832.

(b) Without medical certificate—subject to the condition that the furlough is 'due.'

302. In respect of urgent private affairs, an officer may be granted furlough for a period exceeding the amount 'due' to him, provided that furlough which is not 'due' shall not be granted for a period exceeding 6 months at one time or 12 months in his whole service. An officer, who has enjoyed furlough under this Article, may not again be granted a furlough on the same condition until the furlough earned by him after his return to duty exceeds so much of the furlough granted under this Article as was not 'due.'

303. If in the interests of the public service, all applications for furlough cannot be complied with, the local Government will have full discretion in deciding which should be granted, and in doing it may take into consideration the following circumstances:—

- (1) The officers who can for the time being best be spared.
- (2) The furlough due to the various competing applicants.
- (3) The amount and character of the previous continuous active service that they have rendered.
- (4) The fact that an officer was compulsorily recalled from the leave last enjoyed by him.
- (5) The fact that an officer has been refused leave in the public interests.

304. (a) On medical certificate furlough may be extended to a total period not exceeding three years.

(b) Otherwise than on medical certificate furlough may be extended to a total period not exceeding two years, provided that—

- (i) when furlough is combined with other leave, the total period of leave granted shall not exceed two years, and,
- (ii) the furlough granted under Article 302, which is 'not due' shall not exceed six months.

305. *Cancelled.*

Section IV.—Extraordinary and Casual Leave.

306. (a) Subject always to the provisions of any Statute applicable to the case, the authority competent to grant leave may, in special circumstances and when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible, grant leave of absence from duty otherwise than under these Regulations : provided that :—

- (i) an officer absent from duty on leave so granted shall receive no absentee allowance ; and,
- (ii) if he is a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, he shall retain no lien upon any office except when the extraordinary leave does not exceed a fortnight.

(b) No officer is entitled to extraordinary leave, but subject to the provisions of Article 198, there is no limit to the length or frequency of leave under this Article.

1. The local Government may for special reasons dispense with the ordinary condition that extraordinary leave can be granted only when no other kind of leave is by rule admissible.

307. A Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, who has exhausted the full period of furlough admissible to him under these Regulations and who is granted extraordinary leave on medical certificate, will continue to be treated as wholly in the Civil employ for all purposes, with the exception that, if the Medical Board at the India Office report that there is no prospect of the officer returning to duty within a reasonable period, he will be placed on Military half-pay. If an officer thus placed on half-pay is afterwards permitted to revert to the effective list and returns to duty in India, he will not be entitled to be reinstated in Civil employment, but will be posted to Civil or Military duty as may be decided in India.

308. Articles 306 and 307 do not refer to casual leave for short periods. Such leave is not recognised and is not subject to any rule. Technically, therefore, an officer on casual leave is not treated as absent from duty, and his salary is not intermitted. Casual

leave, however, must not be given so as to cause evasion of the rules regarding—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Date of reckoning allowances | } See Articles 52—55. |
| (ii) Charge of office | |
| (iii) Commencement and end of leave | } See Articles 220—231. |
| (iv) Return to duty | |

or so as to extend the term of privilege or other leave beyond the time admissible by rule.

309. Article 306 is not to be read as precluding the treatment as casual leave, of absence from duty following on leave granted under the rules, so long as such absence is due to reasons involving no evasion of the rules in regard to the matters above specified, as for instance, when it is necessitated by—

- (1) detention in plague camps on the way to rejoin, or
- (2) orders not to attend office in consequence of the presence of infectious diseases in the family or household of the person concerned.

When, however, absence from duty for reasons of the nature above indicated, exceeds the period which may reasonably be treated as casual leave under the discretion vested in the local Government or the head of the office, the officer may be granted leave with allowances of any kind which may be due to him and thereafter leave without allowances.

Note 1.—[These examples are not meant to be in any way exhaustive.]

Note 2.—[The Government of India or the local Government may sanction a substitute for an absentee who is prohibited from attending his duties on account of some infectious disease in his family and whose duties can be arranged for without prejudice to his pay; provided that the absence does not exceed 30 days and the pay or salary of the absentee is not more than Rs. 100 a month.]

CHAPTER XIII.

LONG LEAVE.—EUROPEAN SERVICES.

Section I.—Extent of application.

310. Old Article 297.

311. Old Article 298.

Section II.—Furlough.

312. The total amount of furlough admissible (a) to a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules is six years and six months, and (b) to any other officer to whom these rules apply (see Article 310), is six years. All the rules in this part of the Regulations are subject to this limitation.

Note.—[The following leave under rules is counted as furlough under this Article:—

- (1) Furlough and special leave with allowance taken under the rules in force prior to 29th July 1920.
- (2) In the case of a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, leave in and out of India with pay under the Leave Rules for the Indian Army, 1886.
- (3) In the case of an officer who becomes entitled to the rules contained in this chapter after being subject to the Indian Service Leave Rules—all leave counting towards the maximum in Article 322.]

313. The amount of furlough "earned" by an officer subject to the rules in this chapter is one-fourth of the active service rendered by him while subject to such rules.

314. An officer, who becomes entitled to the rules in this chapter after being subject to other Leave Rules, may add to furlough earned under Article 313 an amount of furlough in respect of his previous service calculated as shown below. Any minus result of the calculation may be neglected, while, in the case of an officer other than a Military Officer subject to Civil Leave Rules, the maximum permissible addition is two years—

- (i) The service for furlough of a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules who, before coming under the rules in this chapter, was subject to the Leave Rules for the Indian Army (1886), shall be calculated in accordance with Article 313 retrospectively from the date of his arrival in India or from the date of coming under the Indian Army Leave Rules, whichever is later, i.e., he shall be credited with furlough equivalent to one-fourth of his active service, as defined in Article 8, less any leave with pay in or out of India actually taken. The provisions of this clause apply to Royal Engineers in Civil employ who, while serving under British Army Leave Rules, either (a) have elected for continuous service in India, whether the

election was made before or after their entry into Civil employment; or (b) have completed five years' Indian service and elect to come under Civil Leave Rules.

1. An officer of the Royal Engineers who has not elected for continuous service in India remains under British Army Leave Rules, till he completes five years' Indian service.

Note.—[When a Military Officer becomes subject to the Civil Leave record of pension service will, on the date of commencement of active service, be the same as that of the officer whose audit he becomes subject, and the different kinds of leave taken by him will be added to the maximum furlough due under Military Rules.]

(ii) An officer who, after being subject to the Indian Service Leave Rules becomes entitled to the rules contained in this chapter, shall be credited with furlough equivalent to one-sixth of his active service rendered under the former rules less any leave actually taken under such rules which counts as furlough under Article 312.

Note 1.—[An officer who comes under the rules in this chapter, while he is on leave under the Indian Service Leave Rules, may at his option—

(a) change his leave allowances to the amount admissible under the European Service Leave Rules and come under them immediately; or

(b) postpone his coming under them until his return from leave.]

Note 2.—[If an officer who was at first subject to the Indian Service Leave Rules became prior to 29th July 1920 entitled to the European Service Leave Rules, or if an officer elects under the Note to Article 310 to remain under the old Indian Service Rules as contained in the 5th Edition of these Regulations, and subsequently becomes entitled to the Leave Rules in this chapter, the amount of furlough due to him in respect of his service under the Indian Service Leave Rules shall be calculated under Article 313 as it stood prior to 29th July 1920.]

313. The amount of furlough 'due' to an officer is the amount he has 'earned' diminished by the furlough and special leave with allowances taken under the rules in force prior to 29th July 1920 and by the furlough taken under these rules.

Note.—[In calculating the amount of furlough 'due' to a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, special leave taken under the rules in force prior to 29th July 1920 and furlough which was not 'due' granted under Article 302 may be disregarded subject to a maximum of six months in all.]

316. Whether such furlough be due or not due, an officer is entitled during the first two years of each separate period of furlough to a leave allowance equal to half his average salary, subject to the following limits :—

(a) In the case of a member of the Indian Civil Service —

(i) if the leave is spent out of Asia, maximum £111 a month and minimum £55½ a month, or the salary last drawn by him on duty, whichever is less ;

(ii) if the leave is spent in Asia, maximum Rs. 1,111½ a month, and minimum Rs. 555½ a month or the salary last drawn by him on duty, whichever is less.

(b) In the case of a Military Officer, subject to the Civil Leave Rules, the same maxima and minima as in the case of a member of the Indian Civil Service : Provided that, during furlough added under Article 314 (1) to the furlough earned under Civil Rules, the minimum shall (in the case of an officer who became subject to the Civil Leave Rules on or after the 1st April 1888) be that prescribed by the Military Rules to which an officer was subject immediately before coming under the Civil Leave Rules, and that in the case of an officer of the Royal Engineers, whose case is also governed by Article 314 (1), the minimum shall be the rate prescribed by the Leave Rules for the Indian Army, according to the length of his service for Indian pension. In the case, however, of an officer of the Royal Engineers, who was serving under British Army Leave Rules immediately before he became subject to the rules in this chapter, the minimum for so much of the furlough credited under Article 314 (1) as has been earned by service in civil employment shall be at the rate of (1) £55½ a month if the leave is spent out of Asia and Rs. 555½ a month if the leave is spent in Asia—if he elected for continuous service in India before the 1st February 1898, (2) £55½ a month if the leave is spent out of Asia and Rs. 555½ a month if the leave is spent in Asia or the salary last drawn by him on duty, whichever is less—if he elects to come under the Civil Leave Rules after completing five years' Indian service.

Note.—[A Military Officer in Civil employ, who is granted furlough on medical certificate in excess of the amount earned by him both under the Civil and Military rules, may be allowed the Civil minimum rate of leave allowance for the period of leave enjoyed in excess of the amount so earned ; but such officer must exhaust all leave that he has so earned before he can be eligible for this concession.]

(c) In the case of any other officer subject to these rules—

(i) if the leave is spent out of Asia, maximum £100 a month; no minimum, except as provided in Article 319;

(ii) if the leave is spent in Asia, maximum Rs. 1,000 a month; no minimum, except as provided in Article 319.

Provided always that the allowances of an officer during leave shall in no case exceed his actual salary when he takes leave.

316-A. An officer on furlough may be granted by the authority sanctioning the furlough, a leave allowance equal to his full average salary, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) Average salary will be granted during furlough for a total period not exceeding one year in an officer's whole service.

(b) When an officer has taken furlough on average salary he will be treated as having taken furlough on half average salary for twice the period actually taken on average salary except for purposes of Article 408.

(c) The maximum period of furlough on average salary in each separate period of leave is 8 months.

(d) The period during which an officer may draw during furlough average salary in lieu of the allowances ordinarily admissible should be so regulated that at the termination of the period he will still have six months' furlough due to him; but this condition is not absolute and may be relaxed at its discretion by the authority granting the furlough.

(e) The officer's average salary; if paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India or in a Colony where the standard of currency is gold, will be converted into sterling at the same rate of exchange as ordinary furlough allowances (*vide* Article 864). The average salary is subject to the following maximum limits:—

(i) In the case of a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, £22 a month if the leave is spent out of Asia, and Rs. 2,200 a month if the leave is spent in Asia.

(ii) In the case of any other officer subject to these rules, £200 a month if the leave is spent out of Asia and Rs. 2,000 a month if the leave is spent in Asia.

(f) Privilege leave to the extent due may be prefixed to furlough on average salary, subject to a maximum

of 8 months for the two kinds of leave combined on each occasion of such combination.

able in
taken

- (g) Furlough on half average salary may be granted in continuation of furlough on average salary or of combined privilege leave and furlough on average salary.

317. After the expiry of the first two years of each separate period of furlough an officer on furlough is entitled—

- (i) if a member of the Indian Civil Service or a Military Officer subject to the Civil Leave Rules, to subsistence allowance [see Article 108 (a)],
- (ii) if an officer not in the Indian Civil Service or the Army, to £60 a month if the leave is spent out of Asia and Rs 600 a month if the leave is spent in Asia, or to one-quarter of his average salary, whichever is less. In the case provided for in Article 319 quarter average salary is subject to the minima prescribed in that Article.

Note.—[In the case of officers drawing their leave allowances in India the Government of India, in exceptional circumstances, may grant leave allowances under Article 316, and not under this Article for any leave taken which is due under Article 316, even though it be in excess of two years.]

318. *Omitted.*

319. The leave allowances of the officers referred to in Articles 316 (c) and 317 (ii) are subject to the following minima:—

If the leave has been granted or extended on account of ill-health—

Half average salary.

Minima.

If the leave is spent out of Asia. . . £33 a month or $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the salary last drawn on duty; whichever is less.

If the leave is spent in Asia. . . Rs. 333 $\frac{1}{4}$ a month, or $\frac{1}{4}$ ths of the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.

*Quarter average salary.**Minima.*

If the leave is spent out . £16½ a month or 37½ per cent of the salary last drawn of Asia, duty, whichever is less.

If the leave is spent in . Rs. 166½ a month, or 37½ per cent. of the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.

Note.—[The benefit of this Article is admissible only in cases in which medical certificate in the form prescribed in Chapter XLIV recommends leave or in which leave (except extraordinary leave without allowances whether recommended or not, is extended on medical certificate or is considered to have been granted on medical certificate.]

CHAPTER XIV.

LONG LEAVE—INDIAN SERVICES.

Section I—Extent of application.

320. (a) The rules in this Chapter apply to all officers holding substantive appointments on permanent establishments under the Government to whom neither the rules in Chapter XIII nor the special rules in Part V of these regulations apply. They apply fully only to officers in superior service.

(b) An officer who has a temporary or officiating appointment only may be allowed :—

(i) Furlough on medical certificate for not more than three months at a time on half his pay or salary, if no substitute is required or if his duties can be provided for without additional expense.

(ii) Extraordinary leave without allowances for not more than three months at one time.

Note.—[An officer who at the time of promulgation of the rules in this Chapter was subject to the Indian Service Leave Rules as contained in the 5th Edition of the Civil Service Regulations, will remain under those rules unless and until he elects to substitute the rules now promulgated. Such choice, once made, will be final. The officer is not debarred by this selection from coming under the European Service Leave Rules in Chapter XIII if by any rules or orders applicable to him he is entitled at some period of his service to come under those rules.]

321. (a) Leave may, however, be granted under this Chapter to an officer in inferior service so far as it can be done without

imposing any cost upon the State. The absentee allowance of the substantive incumbent must not exceed what remains from his pay after provision is made for the efficient discharge of his duties during his absence except when, in the resultant acting arrangements, an officer who has no substantive appointment is given more than half the pay of the appointment in which he acts, in which case the excess over half pay granted to him may, at the discretion of the local Government, be disregarded altogether in calculating the sum available for the leave allowance of the absentee and the acting allowances paid in consequence of his absence.

1. The local Government may delegate its power under this clause to Heads of Offices and Departments.

Section II.—Furlough.

322. The total amount of furlough admissible to an officer to whom these rules apply is five years. All the rules in this part of the Regulations are subject to this limitation.

Note.—[Furlough and leave on medical certificate and on private affairs taken under the rules in the fifth and previous editions of these Regulations count as furlough for the purposes of this article.]

323. The amount of furlough "earned" by an officer is one-sixth of the active service rendered by him.

324. The amount of furlough "due" to an officer is the amount which he has "earned" diminished by the furlough which he has enjoyed under these rules and the furlough, leave on medical certificate and on private affairs taken under the rules in force prior to 29th July 1920.

325. (a) Except as provided in clause (b), an officer is entitled during the first two years of each separate period of furlough, whether such furlough be "due" or "not due," to a leave allowance equal to half his average salary and thereafter to one quarter of his average salary.

(b) Whenever an officer whose appointment is not gazetted takes leave for not more than one month, or whenever such an officer's salary is less than Rs 200, his pay (not salary) when he gives up office is to be taken in lieu of average salary.

Provided that the allowances of an officer during furlough shall in no case exceed his actual salary when he takes furlough.

Note.—[In the case of officers drawing their care allowances in India, the Government of India, in exceptional circumstances, may grant leave allowances admissible under this Article during the first two years for any leave taken, which is due under Article 324, even though it be in excess of two years.]

326. (a) Half average salary is subject to the following maxima :—

(i) If the leave is spent in Asia, Rs. 750 a month.

(ii) If the leave is spent out of Asia, £75 a month.

(b) Quarter average salary is subject to a maximum of Rs. 600 a month if the leave is spent in Asia and £60 a month if the leave is spent out of Asia.

(c) For non gazetted officers, whose salary is not less than Rs. 300, the minimum of half average salary is Rs. 185½, and of quarter average salary, Rs. 84½ a month.

327. The leave allowances of the officers subject to the rule in this chapter are subject to the following minima :—

If the leave has been granted or extended on account of ill-health :—

Half average salary.

Minima.

If the leave is spent out of Asia. £25 a month, or ¼th of the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.

If the leave is spent in Asia. Rs. 250 a month, or ¼th of the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.

Quarter average salary.

If the leave is spent out of Asia. £12½ a month, or 37½ per cent. of the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.

If the leave is spent in Asia. Rs. 125 a month, or 37½ per cent. of the salary last drawn on duty, whichever is less.

Note.—[The benefit of this Article is admissible only in cases in which a medical certificate in the form prescribed in Chapter XLIV recommends leave, or in which leave (except extraordinary leave without allowance), whether so recommended or not, is extended on medical certificate or is to be considered to have been granted on medical certificate.]

Articles 328—318 cancelled

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 751 of 1920.

SIMLA,
5th October 1920.

751. Scales of rations for British troops and other third class passengers conveyed in Indian Marine troopships and transports plying on Indian Charter.

The following correction is made to Army Instruction (India) No. 612 of 1926:—

In the scales of equivalents, against item "1 oz tea" read
"2½ ozs. chocolate soluble or 2 oz. coffee."

[8763 (Q. M. G.-G.)
D.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 752 of 1920.

SIMLA,
5th October 1920.

752. Supply of oils, greases and motor spirits.

The following amendments are made in Appendix 242 to Army Instruction (India) No. 1338 of 1918 :—

Part "A."

- (i) *Insert* the following new items :—
17—Spirits, methylated, industrial.
18—Tallow.
- (ii) *Delete* the following entry :—
4—Oil, colza (or rape).

Part "B"—I—Oils.

- (i) *Insert* the following new items :—
1 (c)—Oil, colza (or rape).
7 (a)—Oil, lubricating, bearing, engine, steam, super-heated
31—Oil, lubricating, vacuum, "P-921", for machine guns at high altitudes
- (ii) *Delete* the following entries :—
Against item 16—" (or I. C. E., heavy) ".
" " 17—" (or I. C. E., extra heavy) ".
" " 29—" (B O. C. No. 70 may be used in lieu) ".

Part "B"—II—Greases.

(i) *Insert* the following new item:—

35—Grease, lubricating, cylinder, engine, steam, super-heated.

(ii) *Delete* the following entry:—

Against item 34—" (or Burmoline Grease No. 1) ".

In Part "B", for the heading "III—Motor spirits" read "III—Alcohols" and under this, *insert* the following new item:—

38—Spirits, methylated, mineralised.

[$\frac{7452 \text{ (Q. M. G.-6).}}{\text{D.-I.}}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 753 of 1920.

SIMLA,

5th October 1921).

753. Admissibility of charge allowances to temporary officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, in addition to the revised inclusive rates of pay.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that charge allowances under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 155 (d) (iii), shall be admitted to temporary officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, in addition to the revised inclusive rates of pay, sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No. 727 of 1919.

2. All outstanding cases should be disposed of in accordance with this decision

[15977 (D. M. S. I.A.).
D.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.—

Part "B"—II—Greases.

(i) *Insert* the following new item:—

35—Grease, lubricating, cylinder, engine, steam, super-heated.

(ii) *Delete* the following entry:—

Against item 34—" (or Burmoline Grease No. 1) ".

In Part "B", for the heading "III—Motor spirits" read "III—Alcohols" and under this, *insert* the following new item:—

38—Spirits, methylated, mineralised.

[$\frac{7452 \text{ (Q. M. G.-6).}}{\text{D.I.}}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 753 of 1920.

SIMLA,
5th October 1921.

753. Admissibility of charge allowances to temporary officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, in addition to the revised inclusive rates of pay.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that charge allowances under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 135 (d) (iii), shall be admitted to temporary officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps, in addition to the revised inclusive rates of pay, sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No. 727 of 1919.

2. All outstanding cases should be disposed of in accordance with this decision

[15977 (D. M. S. I.A.).
D.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 754 of 1920.

SIMLA,

5th October 1920.

754. Messing charges recoverable from the families of certain first and second class passengers on voyages between India and Europe and from port to port within Indian limits.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to raise the maximum messing charges referred to in remark (d), paragraph 113, Army Regulations, India, Volume X, from ten shillings and Rs. 7-8-0 to fifteen shillings and Rs. 8-14-0, respectively, with effect from the 1st September 1920. The maximum charge of 7s. 6d., mentioned in remark (j), *ibid*, is also increased to 10s. 0d., with effect from the 1st September 1920.

Army Regulations, India, Volume X, paragraph 113, will be amended accordingly, in due course

[$\frac{17332 \text{ (Q. M. G.)}}{c \cdot A}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 755 of 1920.

SIMLA,

5th October 1920.

755. Grant of horse allowance as a separate item to temporary officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps and Indian Medical Service, when on field service.

It is notified for information that the revised rates of pay sanctioned for temporary officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps and Indian Medical Service, in the Nos. 136, 558 and 727 of 1919. marginally noted Army Instructions (India), do not include horse allowance, and that such officers, when on field service shall be granted horse allowance, when admissible as a separate item, under the same conditions as apply to permanent officers.

[19672 (D. M. S. 1-A.).
B.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 756 of 1920.

SIMLA,
5th October 1920.

756. Refund of Income-tax incorrectly deducted from gratuities.

With reference to India Army Order No 915, dated the 18th November 1919, it has been decided that the income-tax deducted from war and service gratuities may be refunded by the Divisional Disbursing Officer or Accountant-General by whom the gratuity was paid, instead of by Collectors of income-tax. Applications for refund whether made to an Accountant General or a Divisional Disbursing Officer should be supported by a certificate that no refund has been obtained from any other source. If the applicant has made a previous application for refund, which has not resulted in a refund, the particulars of the previous application must be stated by the applicant.

2. India Army Order No 14 of 1920 is hereby cancelled.

[(A. G.'s Case.)
B.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 757 of 1920.

SIMLA,

5th October 1920.

757. Central Clerks' School for training British soldiers in clerical duties.

In supersession of the orders contained in Army Instruction (India) No. 304 of 1920, sanction is accorded to the continuance, for a further period of one year with effect from the 4th May 1920, of the British Clerks' School of Instruction, Kasauli, sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No. 274 of 1919, and to the expansion of the school to enable 75 students to be trained at each course.

2. The School will, in future, be known as the "Central Clerks' School, Kasauli".

3. Two additional instructors are authorized for the school with pay of rank *plus* Rs. 50 *per mensem* extra duty pay.

4. The following additional expenditure is also authorized :—

- (a) An allowance of Rs. 20 *per mensem* for stationery.
- (b) An allowance of Rs. 10 *per mensem* for contingencies.
- (c) An initial expenditure of Rs. 728 on furniture.
- (d) An initial expenditure of Rs. 160 to cover alterations in accommodation.
- (e) An initial expenditure of Rs. 70 on the provision of hat racks in the school verandah.
- (f) The purchase of five second-hand typewriters.
- (g) The purchase of a cyclostyle at a cost of Rs. 78.

5. The expenditure involved should be compiled under a new head "Central Clerks' School, Kasauli, for training British soldiers

in clerical duties", under "Miscellaneous" in Grant 12 of the Army estimates, with the exception of items (c), (d) and (e) mentioned in paragraph 4 above, the cost of which is debitable to the head 47—Military Works, Ordinary Demands, and which should not be put in hand until funds are available.

[$\frac{036716 \text{ (A. G. 5).}}{E.}$]

A. SHARP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 758 of 1920.

SIMLA,

5th October 1920.

758. Delegation to General Officers Commanding, Commands, Divisions and Independent Brigades of the power to sanction, during the war, the employment of temporary establishments for periods exceeding two years.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 253 of 1920, it has been decided that the orders issued in Army Instruction (India) No. 1172 of 1918, regarding the delegation to the General Officers Commanding, the Northern and Southern Commands, and to the General Officers Commanding, Divisions and Independent Brigades, of the power to sanction, as a temporary measure for the period of the war, the employment of temporary clerical and other establishments beyond a period of two years, shall remain in force until post-war establishments have been fixed.

[28217 (Q. M. G.-5)
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 759 of 1920.

SIMLA,
5th October 1920.

759. Alterations and improvements to Class "A" and Class "B" quarters for regimental non-commissioned officers and married rank and file of British units in the plains.

With a view to improving the quarters for regimental non-commissioned officers and married rank and file in the plains, the Government of India have approved of the additions and improvements, detailed in the Appendix to this Instruction, in all Class "A" and "B" quarters for these ranks in the plains.

2. These improvements will be carried out, as funds become available, in existing quarters and in all such quarters which are now under construction, unless they have proceeded too far to admit of the alterations being made without dismantling to a large extent, as well as in those quarters which are to be constructed hereafter.

3. The necessary amendments to Army Regulations, India, Volume XII, will be made in due course.

4. A type plan showing these improvements will be circulated to all concerned by the Director of Military Works.

[14894 (M. W. 2-B).
C.]

A. SHARP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMR INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 759 of 1920.

Alterations and improvements to Class "A" and Class "B" quarters for regimental non-commissioned officers and married rank and file of British units in the plains.

(i) Class "A" quarters—

- 1 cookhouse, 10' x 7', in lieu of that at present authorised.
- 1 pantry, 10' x 7'.
- 1 servant's room, 12' x 10', with an 8' verandah in front for every two Class "A" quarters.

(ii) Class "B" quarters—

- 2 bathrooms, 10' x 5' each, in lieu of that at present authorised.
- 1 cookhouse, 10' x 7', in lieu of that at present authorised.
- 1 pantry, 10' x 7'.
- 1 servant's room, 12' x 10', with an 8' verandah in front for every two Class "B" quarters.

2. Besides the above improvements, every room in these quarters will be provided with a recessed closed cupboard with shelves and a projecting shelf with hooks underneath, in lieu of the straight pegs at present authorised. In addition to the above, each quarter will be provided with one recessed hanging closed almirah to be built in the large bedroom. In order to secure the necessary wall space, the recessed closed cupboard with shelves should be constructed at a sufficient height above the floor to allow, if necessary, the beds to be placed underneath against the wall.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 760 of 1920.

SIMLA,

5th October 1920.

760. Presentation of war medals and decorations to discharged and demobilised Indian officers, soldiers and followers by civil officials.

It has been decided that in cases where it has not been possible to present war medals and decorations to discharged and demobilised Indian officers, soldiers and followers at the periodical presentation parades held by General Officers Commanding, Commands and Independent Divisions, the medals and decorations shall be presented to recipients by the civil officer of the district in which they reside.

are rolls, in containing demobilised Indian officers, soldiers and followers who are to be presented with medals and decorations by civil officers. In cases of deceased officers or soldiers the name and address of the next-of-kin should be included in the roll. These rolls together with the medals and decorations for the persons named therein will be forwarded to the civil officer concerned with a request that he will arrange for the presentation during durbars or while on tour.

3. The following travelling and subsistence allowances will be admissible for discharged and demobilised Indian officers, soldiers and followers who are summoned by civil officers to attend a durbar

or presentation parade and who do not reside at the station where the presentation is to take place :—

Travelling allowances :—

Indian officers	One second class fare by rail. Two annas per mile by road.
Other ranks including followers	One third class fare by rail. Two annas per mile by road.

Subsistence allowances :—

	Per diem.
	Rs. A. P.
Indian officers	1 0 0
Other ranks including followers	0 8 0

The subsistence allowance will not be granted for any period in excess of five days.

These allowances will not be admissible to next-of-kin of deceased officers or soldiers desiring to attend a durbar or presentation parade.

4. The travelling allowance and subsistence allowance due to an officer or soldier will be disbursed by the civil officer after the presentation of the medals and decorations has taken place and the amounts expended will be recovered by him from the Divisional Disbursing Officer of the military division concerned.

5. In cases where a person is entitled to receive both the British War Medal and the Allied Victory Medal, officers commanding units and depôts will not forward these decorations to the civil officer until both are available when they will be sent together; this will obviate recipients having to attend more than one durbar or parade.

6. Rolls are not required on behalf of recipients residing in Native States as the medals and decorations will in these cases be forwarded direct to the recipient by post.

[$\frac{031101 (A. G. 101)}{J'edals.}$]

A. SHARP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 761 of 1920.

SIMLA,

5th October 1920.

**761. Retention of the Royal Artillery Depot,
Jubbulpore, in the Post-War Garrison of
India.**

Sanction is accorded to the retention of the Royal Artillery Depot, Jubbulpore, in the Post-War Garrison of India until the 31st March 1921, in the first instance

2. This depot will consist of a Headquarters and two Companies. The establishment and extra duty pay and allowances will be as detailed in the Appendix to this Instruction.

3. The expenditure involved, estimated at approximately Rs. 4,00,000 recurring *per annum*, is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates.

[$\frac{034176 \text{ (A. G.)}}{E.}$]

A SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Extra duty pay—

Pay Serjeant	Rs. 12 <i>per mensem.</i>	
Rough Rider	Annas 6 <i>per diem.</i>	
Pay Havildars	Rs 4 <i>per mensem</i>	} or revised rates as for Indian infantry.
Quartermaster Havildars	Rs 3 <i>per mensem</i>	

Allowances—

Office (including contingent and mailing)	Rs. 100 <i>per mensem.</i>
Petty supplies	Rs. 150 <i>per annum.</i>
Allowances for Reservists.	In accordance with paragraph 241, Army Regulations, India, Volume I.
Fuel for carriage work	Rs. 5 <i>per mensem.</i>
Shoeing and horse line contingent.	In accordance with paragraph 250, Army Regulations, India, Volume I.
School allowance for prizes	Rs. 20 <i>per mensem.</i>

Educational—

English Schoolmaster	Rs. 20 if a soldier, Rs. 25 if a civilian.
Vernacular „	Rs. 7 „ „ Rs. 20 „ „

NOTE—The British clerks will receive tradesmen's rate of pay, vide Army Instruction (India) No 323 of 1920, and the Indian clerks will be graded and receive pay as under—

- 1 head clerk—pay of rank as Jemadar and grade pay at Rs. 2 *per diem.*
- 3 first grade clerks—pay of rank as Havildar and grade pay at Rs. 2 *per diem.*
- 2 second grade clerks—pay of rank as Naick and grade pay at Rs. 1.8 *per diem.*
- 7 third grade clerks—pay of rank as Driver and grade pay at 12 annas *per diem.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 762 of 1920.

SIMLA,

12th October 1920.

762. Forfeiture of acting rank and pay of British other ranks enlisted for service in the Supply and Transport Corps.

It has been decided that all forfeitures of acting rank and pay for inefficiency or misconduct, and subsequent restorations, as provided for in paragraph II, Appendix I, and paragraph 13, Appendices II and III to Army Instruction (India) No 22 of 1920, shall be sanctioned by the Officer in Charge, Supply and Transport Corps Records, on the recommendation of the officer commanding the unit in which the soldier is serving.

[33200 (Q. M. G. S.)
E]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 763 of 1920.

SIMLA,

12th October 1920.

763. Continuance of certain concessions sanctioned for civil sub-assistant surgeons on military duty till they revert to civil employment.

¶ With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 253 of 1920, it has been decided that the following concessions, sanctioned for civil sub-assistant surgeons transferred temporarily to military duty during the war, shall remain in force till they revert to civil employment :—

- (i) Payment to civil sub-assistant surgeons transferred temporarily to military duty outside Bengal, Assam, Bombay and Madras, of the value of the winter clothing, sanctioned in Army Department letter No. H. S-116, dated the 27th November 1914, on the expiration of the prescribed period of wear.
- (ii) Grant to civil sub-assistant surgeons who undertook liability for field service out of India and on expeditions based on the frontiers of India, of the extra pay and allowances, sanctioned in Army Department letter No. H.-4509, dated the 29th May 1916.

[1920 (D. M. S.-1).
D.L.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION, (INDIA).

No. 764 of 1920.

SIMLA,

12th October 1920.

764. Gratuity admissible on demobilization to mule transport personnel who have not elected the rules in Army Department letter No. 7575, dated 24th May 1917, and have not completed their service for gratuity at the time of demobilization.

It has been decided that mule transport personnel who have not elected the rules in Army Department letter No. 7575, dated the 24th May 1917, and who are being discharged on demobilization before completing the prescribed service for gratuity, shall be granted the gratuity to which they would have become entitled on discharge after completion of service or on being invalided under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 1044 (b) (v).

[28509 (Q. M. G. 7)
D. I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 765 of 1920.

SIMLA.

12th October 1920.

765. Grant of extra duty pay to roughriders of Field Troops of Sappers and Miners.

It has been decided that one first class and one second class roughrider, with extra duty pay at Rs 5-4-0 per mensem and Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem, respectively, shall be allowed to each Field Troop of Sappers and Miners. This extra duty pay will not be admissible in addition to working pay under paragraph 941 *et seq*, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, but when the latter is less advantageous the extra duty pay may be drawn.

[041626 (A. G. 3).
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 766 of 1920.

SIMLA,

12th October 1920.

766. Detention allowance to warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Ordnance Department when detained at outstations for duty.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 812 of 1919, it has been decided that the sanction accorded in Army Instruction (India) No. 500 of 1918 shall continue operative until further orders, and is subject to reconsideration when the general question of the detention allowance rules is under review.

[27384 (Q. M. G.-15-B)
B-1.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 767 of 1920.

SIMLA,

12th October 1920.

767. Increased rates of pay for Inspectors of Messing, British Troops, Northern and Southern Commands.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 547, dated the 1st July 1919, it has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that the Inspectors of Messing, British Troops, Northern and Southern Commands, shall receive the rates of pay laid down for British Service Quartermasters in Army Instruction (India) No 224, dated the 23rd March 1920, *plus* staff pay at the rate of Rs 400 per mensem.

2. This sanction will have effect from the 26th August 1920:

[22954 (Q. M. G.-5).
B-1.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 768 of 1920.

SIMLA,

12th October 1920.

768. Provision of additional storage accommodation for technical equipment in the lines of pioneer battalions.

Sanction is accorded to the provision of the following additional accommodation in the lines of active pioneer battalions for the storage of the additional technical equipment sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No. 1232 of 1918 :—

One store room, 30' x 20', with pucca floors, and an 8' verandah on each of the two long sides, one of which will be provided with a pucca floor. Shelves will be provided along the two long walls of the store, and a lock-up cupboard on a third wall.

2. The additional accommodation sanctioned above will be provided in the lines of all active pioneer battalions which may be built or reconstructed hereafter and may also be provided, as funds become available, in such lines as have already been reconstructed.

[12607 (Q. M. G. 3-B).
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 769 of 1920.

SIMLA,
12th October 1920.

769. Calculation of war gratuity for officers holding temporary or acting rank and in receipt of consolidated salaries.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 625 of 1919, it has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that where officers with temporary or acting rank are in receipt of consolidated salaries, the war gratuity admissible thereunder shall be assessed as for officers holding corresponding appointments or performing similar duties on the British establishment. Where, however, no such appointments exist, the gratuity shall be assessed on the temporary or acting rank, subject to the general provisions regarding such rank as are contained in paragraph 1 of the subsidiary instructions published with the Army Instruction referred to above.

2. This decision is not applicable in cases where officers hold local or brevet rank.

[$\frac{030702 \text{ 'A. G. 6).}}{\text{R.L.}}$]

A SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 770 of 1920.

SIMLA,
12th October 1920.

770. Additional sweepers for line duties in artillery units.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No 637 of 1920, sanction is accorded to the employment of the following *non-enrolled* line sweepers as a temporary arrangement for three months, from the 1st October 1920 :—

Royal Horse Artillery Batteries	3
Royal Horse Artillery Ammunition Columns	2
Royal Field Artillery Batteries	3
27th Brigade, Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery	5
18th and 20th Brigades, Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery	3
Divisional Ammunition Columns, Royal Field Artillery .	6
Medium Batteries, Royal Garrison Artillery (Horse drawn)	2

[043476(A.G.).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 770 of 1920.

SIMLA,
12th October 1920.

770. Additional sweepers for line duties in artillery units.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No 637 of 1920, sanction is accorded to the employment of the following *non-enrolled* line sweepers as a temporary arrangement for three months, from the 1st October 1920 :—

Royal Horse Artillery Batteries	3
Royal Horse Artillery Ammunition Columns	2
Royal Field Artillery Batteries	3
27th Brigade, Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery	5
18th and 20th Brigades, Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery	3
Divisional Ammunition Column, Royal Field Artillery	6
Medium Batteries, Royal Garrison Artillery (Horse drawn)	2

[043176(A.G.).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 771 of 1920.

SIMLA,

12th October 1920.

771. Grant of war leave to civil officers serving with Expeditionary Forces.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 571 of 1918, the Government of India have decided that civil officers taking war leave under the above mentioned order to Ceylon, Assam, Kashmir or Burma may be granted six weeks' leave instead of one month.

-2. This order has retrospective effect from the date of Army Instruction (India) No. 571 of 1918, up to the 31st December 1919 only.

[$\frac{026596(A. G.-5.)}{B.-II.}$]

A. SHAIBP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 772 of 1920.

SIMLA,
12th October 1920.

772. Move of the camp office of the Army Department Secretariat from Simla to Delhi during the winter of 1920-21.

The camp office of the Army Department Secretariat will open at Delhi on the 22nd November 1920. Telegrams and correspondence on which immediate action is necessary, as well as all communications on the following subjects, should be despatched to the camp office :—

Camps.
Disturbances.
Ecclesiastical.
Field Operations.
Intelligence.
Languages.
Reports and Returns.
Tariffs.

All matters concerning the Marine Department should also be sent to Delhi. All other classes of work should continue to be despatched to this Department at Simla.

(A. D. Case 18067.)
[Establishment Section.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 773 of 1920.

SIMLA,
12th October 1920.

773. Continuance of sanction to the re-constituted strength of temporary establishment of subordinates of the Indian Ordnance Department (Stores Section).

In continuation of Army Instruction (India) No. 485 of 1920, it has been decided that, for the present, the temporary establishment of 488 regular non-commissioned officers, Royal Army Ordnance Corps details, and civilians of the Indian Ordnance Department, sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No. 83 of 1920, shall continue up to the 31st December 1920.

[32488 (Q. M. G.-15-A)
D-II.]

A. SHAIRP, *Colonel*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 774 of 1920.

SIMLA,
12th October 1920.

774. Provision of "Packsaddlery, G. S., I. P., Ropes, Baggage, Mark II" for Infantry battalions.

Sanction is accorded to the issue of eight pairs of "Packsaddlery, G. S., I. P., Ropes, baggage, Mark II", to each British and Indian Infantry battalion as peace and war equipment for securing "Boxes, S. A. A., 1000 rounds, .303-inch, I. P." on the four spare ammunition mules for Lewis guns.

2. The expenditure which is estimated at Rs. 3,292 initial and Rs. 1,097 annual recurring, is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates. It is understood that the ropes can be provided from existing stock without replacement.

[9426 (D. G. O.-4).]
D-II

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 775 of 1920.

SIMLA,
12th October 1920.

775. Class composition for Indian ranks of Sapper and Miner Corps.

It has been decided that, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the class composition for the Indian ranks of Sapper and Miner Corps shall be as under :—

Corps.	Unit.	Class composition.	REMARKS.
1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.	Companies .	$\frac{1}{2}$ Musalmans (a) $\frac{1}{4}$ Sikhs $\frac{1}{4}$ Hindustani Hindus (other than Garhwalis.)	(a) Includes Pathans, Punjabi Musalmans and Hindustani Musalmans.
	Field troops	$\frac{1}{2}$ Punjabi Musalmans $\frac{1}{2}$ Sikhs	
2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.	Companies .	Madrassas of all classes (mixed)	A proportion of Mahars may be enlisted as drivers.
	Field troops .	Madrassas of all classes (mixed).	
	Burma Companies.	Burmans.	
3rd Sappers and Miners.	Companies .	$\frac{1}{2}$ Musalmans.	A proportion of Mahars may be enlisted as drivers.
		$\frac{1}{4}$ Sikhs. $\frac{1}{4}$ Hindustani Hindus (other than Garhwalis). $\frac{1}{2}$ Mahrattas	

[038318 (A. G. 3).
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.
(775)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 776 of 1920.

SIMLA,

12th October 1920.

776. Promotion of Lieutenants of the Indian Medical Service.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 253 of 1920, it has been decided that the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 720 of 1918, regarding the promotion of Lieutenants of the Indian Medical Service, shall continue in force from 1st July 1920 for so long as temporary officers are employed in that Service.

[19509 (D. M. S.-I. A).]
D.-I.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 777 of 1920.

SIMLA,
12th October 1920.

777. Admissibility of allowances, prize money, etc., authorised by Army Regulations, India, Volume I, to all Indian troops serving out of India.

It has been decided that all Indian troops serving out of India on Imperial duty shall be eligible for all allowances, musketry prize money, etc., authorised by Army Regulations, India, Volume I.

[3601 (G. S. M. T-1).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 778 of 1920.

SIMLA,

12th October 1920.

778. Retention of rank by honorary officers of the Indian Medical Service on termination of their honorary duties.

It has been decided that the provisions of Army Instructions (India) Nos. 104 and 263 of 1920 shall apply to civil medical practitioners who have held honorary commissions in the Indian Medical Service during the war.

[15803 (D. M. S.-1).
D.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 779 of 1920.

SIMLA,
12th October 1920.

779. Prisoners of war—rates of exchange.

In continuation of Army Instruction (India) No 644 of 1920, it is notified that the following rates of exchange shall be adopted for purposes of conversion of Turkish currency :—

s. d.

From the 16th to the 30th June 1920—100 piastres= $\frac{1}{4}$ 8

From the 1st to the 15th July 1920 —100 piastres= $\frac{1}{4}$ 9

From the 16th to the 31st July 1920 — 100 piastres= $\frac{1}{4}$ 10

[$\frac{\text{M. A. G's Case.}}{\text{E.}}$]

A SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 780 of 1920.

SIMLA,
12th October 1920.

780. Formation of a Record Office for maintaining the records of the Army Veterinary Service in India.

Sanction is accorded to the formation, as a temporary arrangement up to 28th February 1921, of a Record Office for the maintenance of the records of personnel, except British officers, of the Army Veterinary Service in India.

2. The functions of this office are given in the appendix to this instruction.

3. The office will be located at Wanowrie, Poona, and communications should be addressed accordingly to "The Officer in Charge Records, Army Veterinary Corps, India."

The telegraphic address will be "Vetcord, Poona."

4. The staff and establishment will be as follows :—

- 1 Officer* in Charge Records.—This appointment will be held by the Principal, Army Veterinary School, Poona, who will receive Rs. 100 per mensem staff pay in addition to the staff pay of his present appointment.
- 1 1st* grade clerk at Rs. 105 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 130 per mensem.
- 1 2nd* grade clerk at Rs. 80 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 4 to Rs. 100 per mensem.
- 2 3rd* grade clerks at Rs. 55 per mensem each, rising by annual increments of Rs. 4 to Rs. 75 per mensem.
- 1 peon* at Rs. 10 per mensem.

*Appointments to take effect from the date on which they are filled.

5. A monthly contingent allowance of Rs. 150 will be admissible and an imprest to that extent is hereby authorised. An allowance of Rs. 25 per annum will be granted for the provision of clothing for the peon.

6. The Officer in Charge Records, Army Veterinary Corps, India, will indent direct on the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps, Calcutta, for all stationery and office equipment as a free issue. An initial issue of two Remington typewriters is authorised.

7. The Officer in charge Records, Army Veterinary Corps, India, will also be brought on the list of recipients of the following publications:—

King's Regulations.

Royal Warrant for Pay.

Manual of Military Law.

Army Council Instructions

Army Orders.

Manual of Indian Military Law.

Army Regulations, India, Volumes I, II, III, VIII and X.

Indian Army List

War Manual "Veterinary."

War Manual "Accounts"

Extracts from the *Gazette of India* (Army Department).

Army Instructions (India).

India Army Orders.

8. The cost involved will be met from the existing provision for the scheme for the formation of a self contained Army Veterinary Corps in India, orders regarding which will be issued later.

[$\frac{22322 (Q. M. O. 1)}{D (11)} \cdot]$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 780 of 1920.

**Functions of the Record Office for the Army
 Veterinary Service in India.**

1. To maintain—

- (a) The record of service of all British other ranks of the Royal Army Veterinary Corps, Indian officers, Indian other ranks and Indian superior-personnel (clerks).
- (b) A card index, showing the whereabouts of the above personnel.

2 The record of service will be compiled from Regimental Orders supplied by Officer Commanding units, formations, depôts, etc.

3. To maintain such Corps rosters (for purposes of promotion) as may be necessary from time to time.

4. To furnish information as required with regard to the whereabouts, dates of promotion, terms of service, trade qualifications, etc., of the personnel concerned.

5. To check all promotions and appointments appearing in Part II Orders and despatch one copy regularly to the Disbursing Officer concerned, together with a summary of extracts from Part II Orders concerning the men of the Corps.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 781 of 1020.

BHILA,

12th October 1920.

781. Procedure for the discharge of British other ranks enlisted or re-enlisted in the Supply and Transport Corps.

The following instructions are issued in regard to the discharge of British other ranks of various classes enlisted or re-enlisted in the Supply and Transport Corps of His Majesty's Indian Forces, under the authority of Army Instruction (India) No 223 of 1920.

2. The expression "Officer Commanding Unit" used in the table includes:—

The Deputy Director of Supply and Transport, Northern or Southern Command.

The Controller of Contracts.

The Deputy Director of Stocks.

The Officer Commanding a Divisional Supply Company or Supply Depot Company in India.

The Officer in charge, Supply and Transport Corps Records.

The Officer Commanding, Supply Demobilization Depot.

The Officer Commanding, Mule Depot.

The Officer Commanding, Central Bullock Depot.

3. In cases where the Quartermaster General in India is the competent officer to charge will be submitted to the Officer in charge, for dis-
unit to

4. Certificates will be given to each individual discharged as specified below:—

An individual discharged under class (ii). Discharge certificate (Army Forms B-2067 and 2079) only; the character awarded will be recorded thereon.

An individual discharged under class (vi) (for felony), (vii), (viii) or (ix). Discharge certificate (Army Form B-2079) only.

Other soldiers Discharge certificate (Army Form B-2079).

Character certificate and cover (Army Forms B-2067 and B-2067 A).

Cause of discharge	COMPETENT OFFICER TO		Special instructions.
	authorise discharge.	confirm discharge.	
(i) Having been irregularly enlisted.	Officer in charge, Supply and Transport Corps Records.	Officer Commanding Unit	
(ii) Not being likely to become an efficient non-commissioned officer of the Supply and Transport Corps.	Officer in charge, Supply and Transport Corps Records.	Officer Commanding Unit.	Applies only to soldiers who have less than six months' service under Army Instruction (India) No. 223 of 1120.
(iii) Having made a mis-statement as to age on enlistment.	Officer in charge, Supply and Transport Corps Records.	Officer Commanding Unit.	The birth certificate of the soldier will be forwarded with the application for discharge.
(iv) Having made a false answer on attestation.	Quartermaster General in India.	Officer Commanding Unit.	When a man has been convicted under Section 13 of the Army Act, the Quartermaster General in India will decide whether he is to be retained in the service or not.

Cause of discharge.	COMPETENT OFFICER TO		Special instructions.
	authorise discharge.	confirm discharge.	
(v) Unfitted for the duties of the Supply and Transport Corps	Officer in charge, Supply and Transport Corps Records.	Officer Commanding Unit.	Applies to soldiers who have more than six months' service under Army Instruction (India) No. 223 of 1920. Soldiers of less than six months' service will be dealt with under clause (ii).
(vi) Having been convicted by the civil power of —or of an offence committed before enlistment.	Quartermaster General in India.	Officer Commanding Unit.	Every conviction for an offence of a felonious nature will be referred to the Quartermaster General in India. Applications for discharge, accompanied by copies of conduct sheets, and of civil convictions, will be made, on Army Form B-130. The application should be made, and the discharge, if authorised, carried out as soon as possible after the case has been dealt with by the civil power. The discharge certificate confirmed for the date of despatch will be sent to the Superintendent of the prison in which the man is confined.
(vii) For misconduct.	Quartermaster General in India.	Officer Commanding Unit.	If it is considered advisable to discharge a soldier who has been bound over to come up for conviction or judgment in a civil court, his case will be dealt with under class (vi). The application, accompanied by conduct sheets (or copies) and copies of civil convictions, will be made on Army Form B-130. The application should be made as soon as the last offence has been dealt with whether by the Commanding Officer or by court-martial. The discharge certificate confirmed for the date of despatch should be sent to the Superintendent of the prison case may be.

Cause of discharge.	COMPETENT OFFICER TO		Special instructions.
	authorise discharge.	confirm discharge.	
(viii) Having been sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment by court-martial or civil power.	Officer in charge, Supply and Transport Corps Records.	Officer Commanding Unit.	Discharge to be carried out and the discharge certificate confirmed for the date of despatch, sent to the Superintendent of the prison in which the man is confined, as soon as possible after the case has been disposed of.
(ix) Having been sentenced to be discharged with ignominy.	...	Officer Commanding Unit.	Discharge to be carried out at once, and the discharge certificate, confirmed for the date of despatch, sent to the Superintendent of the prison.
(x) No longer physically fit for duty with the Supply and Transport Corps.	Officer in charge, Supply and Transport Corps Records.	Officer Commanding Unit.	The application will be accompanied by the proceedings of the medical board.
(xi) The termination of his period of engagement.	...	Officer Commanding Unit.	Discharge should be confirmed for the day on which the soldier completes engagement or as soon after as possible. Soldiers eligible for and claiming passage to the United Kingdom or a Colony on discharge will be discharged as from date of emigration.
(xii) Service no longer required.	Officer in charge Supply and Transport Corps Records.	Officer Commanding Unit.	Applicable only to a soldier who cannot be discharged under any other heading.

[3220 (Q. M. G. S.).
E]

A. SHARP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 782 of 1920.

SIMLA,

19th October 1920.

**782. Recruitment of ride-and-drive drivers for
Horse Transport Companies for service in
Mesopotamia.**

Sanction is accorded to the re-enlistment, for a period of two years or less, of 245 demobilised Royal Artillery ride-and-drive drivers for service with Horse Transport Companies in Mesopotamia.

2. The men re-enlisting will receive a bonus of Rs. 50 on re-enlistment and will draw the pay authorised for drivers of Royal Artillery.

3. The cost involved will be debitable to His Majesty's Government.

[013433 (A.G. I-B)]
-E-

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 783 of 1920.

SIMLA, 2

19th October 1920.

783. Pay of Government civil officials serving with Expeditionary Forces overseas who were taken prisoners of war and granted leave in India on repatriation after release from captivity.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that Government civil officials serving either in a civil or military capacity with Expeditionary Forces overseas, who taken prisoners of war, and repatriated direct to India on release from captivity, shall be granted leave for two months on their arrival in India. The and allowances of such release from captivity civility leave :—

- (1) *From the date of release from captivity to the date preceding that of arrival in India.*
 - (a) Civil officials of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.—Pay of rank and half staff pay *plus* civil furlough pay, or salary under the next-below rule, whichever is more advantageous.
 - (b) Other civil officials.—Same pay and allowances as were admissible during captivity less field allowance.
- (2) *During the two months' captivity leave.*
 - (a) Civil officials of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.—Full military pay and allowances or civil salary under the next-below rule, whichever is more advantageous
 - (b) Other civil officials.—Full salary of Indian substantive appointment.

Any further leave granted in continuation of the two months' leave referred to above will be on medical certificate and regulated by the rules in the Civil Service Regulations.

2. The above decision has retrospective effect to cover all outstanding cases.

[029520 (A. G.-6).
B.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 784 of 1920.

SIMLA,
19th October 1920.

**784. Discontinuance of the supply of "Fusils,
Pattern '58".**

Sanction is accorded to the discontinuance of the supply of "Fusils pattern, '58" (or muskets) to British artillery units in India.

[$\frac{4614 \text{ (D. G. O.-4.)}}{\text{D.O.}}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 785 of 1920.

SIMLA,

19th October 1920.

785. Retirement of officers of the Indian Army who attained the age for compulsory retirement, but remained in the service unemployed.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 418 of 1920, promulgating the revised rates of retiring pensions, it has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that officers of the Indian Army, who have attained the age for compulsory retirement and who have since resided in India unemployed owing to the suspension of retirements during the war, may have their retirement dated either from—

- (1) the 1st April 1919 (the approximate date when retirements were re-opened) ;
 - (2) the date of attaining the age for compulsory retirement ;
or
 - (3) the date of ceasing to be employed ;
- whichever of these three is the latest date.

2. Officers who wish to avail themselves of this ruling should submit their applications to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

[$\frac{11004 \text{ (M. S.-2).}{B.11.}}{B.11.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 786 of 1920.

SIMLA,
19th October 1920.

**786. Staff pay of Adjutants of newly arrived
Royal Garrison Artillery Brigades in India.**

The Government of India have decided that, pending the settlement of the post-war establishments of 'Royal Garrison Artillery Brigades, Adjutants of such Brigades which have arrived from home complete with headquarters, shall receive staff pay at the rate of Rs. 200 a month (including office allowance of Rs. 60 a month).

2. This decision has retrospective effect to cover outstanding cases.

[036159 (A. G.-6).
B.-I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 787 of 1920.

SIMLA,
19th October 1920.

**787. Issue of G. S.-wagons, draught harness and
line gear to headquarters, Sappers and
Miners Corps.**

Sanction is accorded to the issue of the stores enumerated in the attached statement as peace equipment to the headquarters of each Sappers and Miners Corps, for the training of draught drivers for Field Companies and Field Troops, Sappers and Miners.

It is understood that the stores can be issued from existing stocks without any special provision of funds.

[9101 (D.) G. O.-4.
D. (ii).]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 787 of 1920.

Section 2-A.

	No.
Buckets, water, G. S. canvas, I. P.	4
Covers, harness, I. P.	1
Jhools, horse	4
Ropes, head, 9 ft.	4
Ropes, heel, 10½ ft.	4
Ropes, shackles, I. P.	4

Section 5-A.

Bags, nose, pattern 1916, small	4
Bridles, watering, hits	4
" " reins	4
Brushes, harness, hard	1
Brushes, horse	4
Combs, curry, I. P.	4
Headstalls, G. S.	4
Pads, roller, G. S.	4
Rollers, G. S.	4

Section 21.

Wagons, G. S.	2
---------------	---

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 788 of 1920.

SIMLA,

19th October 1920.

788. Revised rates of pay for the Director of Ordnance Factories and Director of Ordnance Inspection in India.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, that with effect from the 1st July 1910, the pay of the Director of Ordnance Factories and Director of Ordnance Inspection in India shall be as follows:—

Director of Ordnance Factories	. Rs. 2,400 per mensem consolidated.
" " " Inspection	. Rs. 2,200 " " "

2. The revised consolidated rates of pay now sanctioned are subject to the general conditions specified in Army Instruction (India) No. 73 of 1920.

[$\frac{039374 \text{ (A. G. 5.)}}{B-I.}$]

A SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA):

No. 789 of 1920.

SIMLA,

19th October 1920.

789. Pay of soldier-mechanics and serjeant assistant examiners of the Indian Ordnance Department.

With reference to paragraph 7 [as reconstructed by Army Instruction (India) No. 452 of 1920] and paragraph 23 of Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920, it has been decided that 1st and 2nd class soldier-mechanics and 1st and 2nd class serjeant assistant examiners of the Indian Ordnance Department shall, with effect from the 1st July 1919, draw pay at the normal rates provided in that Instruction for serjeants and lance serjeants *plus* staff pay at the existing rates. They will receive, in addition, free quarters, clothing, rations and messing allowance; proficiency pay will not be admissible.

2. The Army of Occupation bonus and the special war allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem cannot be drawn concurrently with these revised rates of pay, but in cases where the old rates of pay *plus* the Army of Occupation bonus and the war allowance are more favourable, they may be retained up to the 31st July 1920.

3. Soldier-mechanics and serjeant assistant examiners may, subject to the conditions announced in Army Instruction (India) No. 647 of 1920, receive the daily rates of pay prescribed in Army Order No. 323 of 1919 converted at 1s. 4d. to the rupee.

4. Consequent on the change in rank nomenclature in Royal Artillery and other Corps [Army Instruction (India) No. 539 of 1920] the Ordnance Department portion of paragraph 453, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, will be amended in due course by the substitution of "Lance Serjeant, R. A." for "Corporal, R. A."

2
5. Army Instruction (India) No. 565 of 1920 is hereby cancelled.

[$\frac{11622 \text{ (O. B.)}}{\text{B.-I.}}$]

A. SHAIRP, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 790 of 1920.

SIMLA,
19th October 1920

**790. Revised rates of pay for officers of the
Corps of Royal Engineers employed in the
Military Works Services.**

It has been decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, that the revised rates of pay for Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers of Military Works districts announced in Army Instruction (India) No 425 of 1920, shall, subject to the general conditions laid down therein, apply also to Assistant Directors General, Military Works Services, and Deputy Chief Engineers of Commands.

[029646 (A. 11-6)
B-1.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 791 of 1920.

SIMLA,

19th October 1920.

791. Retirement of departmental officers and warrant officers of the Supply and Transport Corps serving in India.

With reference to the orders noted in the margin, it has been decided that the Officer-in-charge, Supply and Transport Corps Records, shall in future perform the functions of the head of the department in respect of the retirement of departmental officers and warrant officers of the Supply and Transport Corps, serving in India, except where such retirement is the result of disciplinary action.

2. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[$\frac{32688 \text{ (Q. M. G.-5.)}}{D. (I).}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 791 of 1920.

SIMLA,

19th October 1920.

791. Retirement of departmental officers and warrant officers of the Supply and Transport Corps serving in India.

With reference to the orders noted in the margin, it has been decided that the Officer-in-charge, Supply and Transport Corps Records, shall in future perform the functions of the head of the department in respect of the retirement of departmental officers and warrant officers of the Supply and Transport Corps, serving in India, except where such retirement is the result of disciplinary action.

2. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[$\frac{32688 \text{ (Q. M. G.-5).}}{D. (1).}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 791 of 1920.

SIMLA,

19th October 1920.

791. Retirement of departmental officers and warrant officers of the Supply and Transport Corps serving in India.

With reference to the orders noted in the margin, it has been decided that the Officer-in-charge, Supply and Transport Corps Records, shall in future perform the functions of the head of the department in respect of the retirement of departmental officers and warrant officers of the Supply and Transport Corps, serving in India, except where such retirement is the result of disciplinary action.

Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 403.
Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 385.
Army Regulations India, Volume III, Appendix IX.

2. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[$\frac{32688 \text{ (Q. M. G.-5.)}}{D. (I).}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

These orders will have effect from the 1st July 1919, but no recoveries will be made in cases where higher pay has been drawn prior to the 1st October 1920, than would be admissible under these rules.

[038280 (A. G.-d).
B-I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 793 of 1920.

SIMLA,

19th October 1920.

793. Allowances to be given to Indian officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, men and followers who are no longer on the active list of the Indian Army who are recalled from their homes to give evidence at certain courts of enquiry or courts-martial.

It has been decided that the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 863 of 1920 shall remain operative up to the 31st December 1920.

[042882 (A. G. 6).
B. I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 784 of 1920.

SIMLA,
19th October 1920.

784. Formation of twelve clothing depôts.

It has been decided that the sanction accorded in Army Instruction (India) No 512 of 1918, as well as the sanctions contained in Army Department letters Nos. 6585-1 (Q. M. G.-8-D), dated the 10th September 1918, and 3991-1 (Q. M. G.-15-A), dated the 10th July 1919, which were extended by Army Instruction (India) No. 460 of 1920, shall remain in force for a further period of four months, *i.e.*, up to the 31st January 1921.

[$\frac{32340 \text{ (Q. M. G.-15).}}{D \text{ (ii)}} \text{ }]$

A. SHAIRP, *Colonel*,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 795 of 1920.

SIMLA,
19th October 1920.

795. Operations against Afghanistan 1919—Grant of India General Service Medal.

His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to command that the "India General Service Medal, 1908" with Clasp "Afghanistan, North-West Frontier, 1919," shall be granted to the troops who took part in operations against Afghanistan in 1919.

2 Provided the claims are approved by the competent military authorities, the medal in silver with clasp will be issued to those classes mentioned in Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 345, who served on the establishment of a unit or formation under the Orders of the General Officers Commanding the Forces concerned within the following geographical and time limits:—

- (a) West of the Indus, exclusive of the Province of Sind, between 6th May 1919, and 5th August 1919, both dates inclusive.
- (b) Under the orders of the General Officer Commanding the Baluchistan Force on the East Persian lines of communication between 6th May 1919 and 5th August 1919, both dates inclusive.
- (c) In North East Persia under the orders of Major-General W. Malleson, C.B., C.I.E., between 6th May 1919 and 5th August 1919, both dates inclusive.

3. Officers and men already in possession of the medal will receive the clasp only.

4. Notwithstanding the provisions of Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 344, the ribbon of the medal (dark

blue edged with green) may now be worn by those classes mentioned in paragraph 345, Army Regulations, India, Volume II, provided they fulfilled the conditions enumerated above.

5. As soon as a sufficient stock of the medal ribbon is available in India, it is intended to make a preliminary issue of two inches per individual entitled, in advance of the submission of medal rolls. Further instructions will be issued on this point and also as to the method to be adopted in the submission of medal rolls.

6. It is to be distinctly understood that permission to wear the ribbon is only accorded to those who are qualified under the provisions of this Army Instruction (India).

[OS1853 (A. G. 11).
Medals.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India-

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 796 of 1920.

SIMLA,

19th October 1920.

796. Entertainment of a mistri carpenter in
Machine Gun Squadrons.

It has been decided that a mistri carpenter shall be added to the provisional peace establishment of Machine Gun Squadrons.

2. Appendix "B," Army Instruction (India) No. 509 of 1920, will therefore be amended as follows:—

Under followers after "Mistri Smith" enter "Mistri carpenter.....1" and amend the total to read 19.

[042955 (A. G. 6).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 797 of 1920.

SIMLA,
19th October 1920.

797. Increase in the maximum allowance for stationery for No. 6 Camel Transport Training and Remount Depot, Campbellpore.

It has been decided that, in modification of the orders contained in paragraph 4 of Army Instruction (India) No. 698 of 1918, the maximum limit of expenditure on account of stationery for the office of No. 6 Camel Transport Training and Remount Depot, Campbellpore, shall be Rs 1,500 per annum and that the stationery will be arranged for in the manner indicated in Army Department letter No. 11770, dated the 9th August 1917.

[$\frac{\$2853 \text{ (Q.M.G -7).}}{D.L.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 798 of 1920.

SIMLA,

19th October 1920.

798. Increase in the clerical establishment for
No. 6 Camel Transport Training and Re-
mount Depot, Campbellpore.

The following amendment is made in Appendix 118 to Army
Instruction (India) No. 698 of 1918 :—

*For the 2nd line of the foot note to item " Other clerks
(average pay Rs. 50) " substitute the following :—*

" 13 clerks plus 2 for every absorbed dépôt plus ".

[29062-D. (Q. M. G.-7).
D.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 799 of 1920.

ENCL.

19th October 1920.

799. Revision of the rates of pay for officers employed in the Indian Ordnance Department.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that the pay of British officers employed in the Indian Ordnance Department shall, with effect from the 1st July 1919, be revised as follows : —

Officers who are on the permanent establishment of the Indian Ordnance Department, whether belonging to Factories or the Inspection or the Stores Section, will receive pay of rank as for officers of the British Service, notified in Army Instruction (India) No. 914 of 1919, with the existing rates of staff pay and additional allowances referred to in clause (f) of paragraph I, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, subject to the condition that the total emoluments of an Assistant Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores and of Chief Ordnance officers do not exceed Rs 1,950 per mensem.

2. Regular officers of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps sent to India for employment with the Indian Ordnance Department on a tour of service will be paid at the rates given below, no staff pay being admissible in addition —

	Rs.
1st class Ordnance Officer . . .	1,550 per mensem.
2nd class Ordnance Officer . . .	1,450 "
3rd class Ordnance Officer . . .	1,100 "
3rd class Ordnance Officer after five years' service as such . . .	1,200 "
4th class Ordnance Officer . . .	900 "
4th class Ordnance Officer after 15 years' service . . .	1,600 "

3. Officers temporarily employed in the Indian Ordnance Department will draw their revised regimental pay of rank [Army Instruction (India) No 914 of 1919] at either British Service, or

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 800 of 1920.

SIMLA, 1

19th October 1920.]

800. Delegation to General Officers Commanding Commands of financial powers in respect of losses of stores and clothing in arsenals and depôts.

In furtherance of the policy of delegation of financial authority to officers subordinate to the Government of India and in view of the fact that senior ordnance officers are attached to the Headquarters of Commands, it has been decided that with effect from the 1st October 1920 all losses in arsenals and ordnance and clothing depôts (and clothing factories while these establishments are administered by the Quartermaster-General in India) whether of Government monies or stores shall be dealt with by General Officers Commanding Commands in a manner similar to that for other losses which occur in the area affected.

2. Officers in charge of the ordnance establishments mentioned above and Superintendents of Clothing Factories will from the date notified submit cases of loss direct to their Command Headquarters instead of to the Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, or Director, Army Clothing Factories at Army Headquarters.

3. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[29336 (Q. M. G.-16).
E.]

A SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 801 of 1920.

SIMLA,

19th October 1920.

801. Rules for writing off lost empty metal cartridge cases for small arms ammunition.

The following amendments are made to Army Instruction (India) No. 408 of 1920 :—

In second line of the heading, between "units" and the comma, *insert*—

"and Inspecting Officers of Imperial Service Troops".

In paragraph 2, first line, between "units" and "may" *insert*—

"and Inspecting Officers of Imperial Service Troops".

In paragraph 2, *insert* as last entry—

"Inspecting Officers, Imperial Service Troops 100 cases".

[28391 (Q. 16-A.).
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 802 of 1920.

SIMLA,
19th October 1920.

802. Appointment by the War Office as Honorary Chaplains to the Forces of Chaplains of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment and other clergymen appointed by the Government of India during the war to field service overseas who held temporary commissions in the Royal Army Chaplains' Department.

It is notified that chaplains of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment and other clergymen who, during the war, were appointed by the Government of India to field service overseas and held temporary commissions in the Royal Army Chaplains' Department, will be appointed by the War Office as Honorary Chaplains to the Forces according to the highest class which they respectively held for not less than six months in the Royal Army Chaplains' Department. Chaplains thus appointed will be permitted to wear the service dress uniform of their rank (with the letter "R." on the collar below the collar badges), if they desire to do so, when attending ceremonies and entertainments of a military character or when conducting services for the troops under military authority. On the latter occasions they will also be permitted to wear the scarf of the Royal Army Chaplains' Department.

[314 Ecc'es - Misc. (A. D.)]
A.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.
(802)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 803 of 1920.

SIMLA,
19th October 1920.

803. Incorporation of the Medical Branch [of Army Headquarters, India, in the Adjutant General's Branch, and of the Military Works Branch in the Quartermaster General's Branch.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that, with effect from the 1st October 1920, the Medical Branch shall be incorporated in the Adjutant General's Branch and the Military Works Branch in the Quartermaster General's Branch.

2. Correspondence and returns relating to purely technical matters peculiar to the service concerned will continue to be dealt with between the heads of the services and their representatives in subordinate formations.

[$\frac{8840 \text{ (G. S.)}}{E.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 804 of 1920.

SIMLA,

19th October 1920.

801. Grant of money allowance in lieu of rations to Indian troops for all leave sanctioned at the discretion of the Officer Commanding concerned,

It has been decided that the money allowance of 4 annas per diem in lieu of rations, authorised under Army Department letter No. 2438,* dated the 17th February 1917, shall be admissible during casual leave granted to Indian ranks at the discretion of the Officer Commanding concerned subject to a maximum of 20 days in the year in each case.

*Reproduced as an Appendix to this Instruction.

[010903 (A. G.-6).
B-I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 804 of 1920.

**Army Department letter No. 2438, dated the 17th
 February 1917.**

With reference to *Gazette of India (Extraordinary)* Notification No. 3, dated the 1st January 1917, I am directed to say that the Government of India have decided that the composition of the ration to be supplied to combatant Indian ranks of the Indian Army shall be as follows :—

1½ lb.	atta or rice.
3 oz.	dball.
2 „	ghee.
2 „	gur.
2 „	potatoes.
¼ „	salt.

2. In addition to the ration in kind, a messing allowance at the rate of annas 10 per man per mensem will also be allowed; this allowance will be spent by Commanding Officers in supplementing the ration drawn from the Supply and Transport Corps.

3. When combatants entitled to the ration in kind are temporarily detached from their regular duty by train, the rate of annas 4 per man per diem; this allowance will also cover the messing allowance and the free issue of firewood.

4. The ration now sanctioned will take the place of all other existing scales of rations for Indian combatants, other than the field service ration.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 805 of 1920.

SIMLA,

19th October 1920.

805. Revised rates of ordinary and special pensions admissible to Indian officers and non-commissioned officers ranking as havildar.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that the rates of ordinary and special pensions admissible under paragraph 1044-A, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, to Indian officers and non-commissioned officers ranking as havildar, shall be revised as follows :—

Ordinary pensions—

			Rs per mensem.
Risaldar-majors, subadar-majors, risaldars, ressalidars and suba- dars.	After 21 years		55
	" 24 "		60
	" 28 "		75
Jemadars	After 20 years		30
	" 24 "		40
Dafadars, havildars, and others ranking as such; farrier-majors and salutsis of silladar cavalry; drum, trumpet, fife and bugle- majors; salutsis of artillery and farrier dafadars of the 26th, 27th and 28th Light Cavalry.	After 18 years		12
	" 21 "		15

Special pensions—

			Rs per mensem.
Risaldar-majors, subadar-majors, risaldars, ressalidars, and subadars.	After 15 years		45
	After " "		25
Jemadars	After " "		25
Dafadars, havildars, and others ranking as such; farrier-majors and salutsis of silladar cavalry; drum, trumpet, fife and bugle- majors, salutsis of artillery and farrier-dafadars of the 26th, 27th and 28th Light Cavalry.	" " "		9

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 804 of 1920.

Army Department letter No. 2438, dated the 17th
February 1917.

With reference to *Gazette of India (Extraordinary)* Notification No. 3, dated the 1st January 1917, I am directed to say that the Government of India have decided that the composition of the ration to be supplied to combatant Indian ranks of the Indian Army shall be as follows:—

1½ lb.	atta or rice.
3 oz.	dhall.
2 „	ghee.
2 „	gur.
2 „	potatoes.
½ „	salt.

2. In addition to the ration in kind, a messing allowance at the rate of annas 10 per man per mensem will also be allowed; this allowance will be spent by Commanding Officers in supplementing the ration drawn from the Supply and Transport Corps.

3. When combatants entitled to free rations on the above scale are temporarily detached from their units and cannot be supplied in kind, e.g., men on recruiting duty, or travelling on escort or other similar duty by train, they will receive ration money at the rate of annas 4 per man per diem; this allowance will also cover the messing allowance and the free issue of firewood.

4. The ration now sanctioned will take the place of all other existing scales of rations for Indian combatants, other than the field service ration.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 805 of 1920.

SIMLA,

19th October 1920.

805. Revised rates of ordinary and special pensions admissible to Indian officers and non-commissioned officers ranking as havildar.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that the rates of ordinary and special pensions admissible under paragraph 1044-A, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, to Indian officers and non-commissioned officers ranking as havildar, shall be revised as follows:—

Ordinary pensions—

		Rs
	per mensem.	
Risaldar-majors, subadar-majors, risaldars, reesaldars and subadars.	After 21 years	55
	" 24 "	60
	" 28 "	75
Jemadars	After 20 years	30
	" 24 "	40
Dafadars, havildars, and others ranking as such; farrier-majors and salutris of silladar cavalry, drum, trumpet, fife and bugle-majors; salutris of artillery and farrier dafadars of the 26th, 27th and 28th Light Cavalry.	After 18 years	12
	" 21 "	15

Special pensions—

		Rs
	per mensem.	
Risaldar-majors, subadar-majors, risaldars, reesaldars, and subadars.	After 15 years	45
Jemadars	After " "	25
Dafadars, havildars, and others ranking as such; farrier-majors and salutris of silladar cavalry; drum, trumpet, fife and bugle-majors, salutris of artillery and farrier-dafadars of the 26th, 27th and 28th Light Cavalry.	" " "	9

2. An Indian officer with over 15 'years' service who is discharged to pension through causes beyond his control and who is not ordinarily eligible for the pension of commissioned rank, shall be granted a pension not less than the special pension of a Jemadar, *viz.*, Rs. 25 per mensem, irrespective of the length of his service in commissioned rank as required by paragraph 1035, Army Regulations, India, Volume I. This rule will take effect from the date following that on which the mustering out rules, now in force in respect of Indian soldiers under demobilisation, cease to operate.

3. The revised rates of pension shall apply to all persons who have rendered paid military service since the 4th August 1914, but arrears of pension at these rates will be drawn only from the 1st April 1919, or from the actual date of admission to pension, if later.

4. The revised rates will not apply for the present to pensioners re-employed during the war, regarding whom further instructions will be issued.

5. It has also been decided that all Indian soldiers who enlisted on or after the 14th May 1916, and who have completed 2 years' service shall, on release from military service during the period of demobilization commencing from the 6th December 1919, receive a gratuity of two months' pay, and an additional month's pay for each further year or part of a year's service.

[028137 (A. G. C.)]
C.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 806 of 1920.

SIMLA,

19th October 1920.

806. Revised scale of accommodation for dining halls and kitchens for British troops in the plains and in the hills.

It has been decided to introduce the revised scales of accommodation, as detailed in the Appendix to this Instruction, for dining halls and kitchens for British troops in the plains and in the hills.

2. These scales will be adopted for all such buildings which are under construction, unless they have proceeded too far to admit of the alterations being made without dismantling to a large extent, or which are to be constructed hereafter. In the case of existing buildings, the revised scales may be carried out as funds become available.

3. Type plans showing the revised arrangements will be circulated to all concerned by the Quartermaster General in India.

4. Necessary amendments to Army Regulations, India, Volume XII, will be made in due course.

[17061 (M. W. 2-B.).
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Revised scales of accommodation for dining halls and cookhouses for British troops.

	500 men above.	100 to 200 men	50 to 100 men.	Less than 50 men.	REMARKS.
In the plains.					
(a) Dining hall	14 sq. ft. per man.	14 sq. ft. per man	14 sq. ft. per man.	20 sq. ft. per man.	* For 50 to 70 men a fixed scale of 1,000 sq. ft. only is to be allowed.
A verandah 10' wide containing—					
Pantry and larder	60' x 10'	450 sq ft	401 sq ft	393 sq ft.	
Beer and mineral water bar	20' x 10'	200 "	160 "	160 "	
Store.	10' x 10'	100 "	80 "	80 "	
(b) Cookhouse—					
Kitchen	32' x 16'	420 "	250 "	216 "	
Scullery	21' x 15 = 10½'	270 "	160 "	151 "	
Preparation room	21' x 15'	270 "	160 "	136 "	
Cook's room	8' x 8'	64 "	48 "	48 "	
Meat store.	8' x 8'	64 "	48 "	48 "	
Larder	8' x 8'	64 "	48 "	48 "	
Fuel store.	8' x 8'	64 "	48 "	48 "	
Verandah.	8' x 10'	80 "	60 "	48 "	
	8' wide on two sides	8' wide on two sides	8' wide on two sides	8' wide on two sides.	

In the hills.

806]

(c) Dining hall

Pantry and scullery
Beer and mineral water bar
Store

(ii) Cookhouse—

Kitchen
Scullery
Preparation room
Cook's room
Meat store
Grocery
Fuel store
Verandah

10 sq ft per man	10 sq ft. per man	10 sq ft. per man	14 sq. ft. per man
47' x 8'	355 sq. ft. 128 "	317 sq ft. 128 "	293 sq. ft. 112 "
16' x 8'	80 "	64 "	48 "
10' x 8'			
26' x 16'	352 "	216 "	193 "
21' x 13'	267 "	151 "	126 "
21' x 12'	190 "	136 "	112 "
8' x 8'	64 "	48 "	48 "
8' x 8'	66 "	48 "	36 "
8' x 8'	56 "	43 "	36 "
8' x 10'	80 "	60 "	48 "
8' wide on two sides	8' wide on two sides	8' wide on two sides	6' wide on two sides

* For 50 to 70 men a fixed scale of 700 sq ft. only is to be allowed.

Note—(a) Recessed cupboards should be provided in the walls of dining rooms on the scale of one per platoon

(b) The floor should be constructed of impervious material, such as portland cement concrete, and carried up the vertical surface of the walls to a height of 3 as a dado, the junction between the floor and wall being rounded to avoid accumulation of dust.

(c) A picture rail should be fixed at a suitable height round the room to avoid damage to the plaster by nails.

(d) Two earthenware sinks with draining boards should be provided in the scullery, and racks above them for the storage of plates

(e) The preparation room should be fitted with a reinforced concrete table which should be treated as a fixture.

(f) Serving tables and racks for crockery should be provided in the scullery and two hot cases built in the walls for keeping hot meals of men detained on duty

(g) In addition to the Warren's ranges for cooking, a stock pot should be provided for preparation of soup.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 807 of 1920.

SIMLA,

26th October 1920.

807. Pay for the personnel of the Army Educational Corps.

With reference to Special India Army Order No. 12-S, dated the 7th August 1920, and Army Instruction (India) No. 530 of 1920, it has been decided that the rates of pay for the personnel in India of the Army Educational Corps will be as follows:—

Rank.	Pay per mensem. Rs.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1,250
Major	950
Major after 5 years' service as such	1,050
Captain	750
Captain after 15 years' total commissioned service on full pay	850
Lieutenant	475
Lieutenant with 7 years' total commissioned service on full pay	550
Second Lieutenant	425
Second Lieutenant with 3 years' total commissioned service on full pay	475
Warrant Officer, Class I	} Tradesmen's rates of pay and allowances for corresponding ranks in the British Army.
Warrant Officer, Class II	
Sergeant	
Sergeant (on probation)	Normal rate of pay and allowances for a regimental sergeant of the British Army.

2. The above rates of pay are admissible on appointment to the Army Educational Corps. The interim educational personnel now with British units in India will continue to draw their present emoluments.

[7384 (G. S. M. T.3).
B.I.]

A. SHAIRP, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 808 of 1920.

SIMLA,

26th October 1920.

808. Retention of rank by officers on the termination of their commissions or on ceasing to be employed.

A ruling has been received from the War Office to the effect that, when rank is granted to an officer on retirement or relinquishment of his commission, any local rank held by the officer concerned, if the grant thereof has been promulgated in General Routine Orders, will be taken into consideration, and will be held to be equivalent to temporary or acting rank for the purpose of assessing the rank to be granted under the terms of paragraphs 5 and 6 of Army Order No. 376 of 1918.

2. It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that this ruling shall apply in the case of officers of the Indian Army or Indian Medical Service permitted to retain rank under the terms of Army Instruction (India) No. 104 of 1920, provided that, in the case of officers granted local rank while serving under peace conditions in India, the grant of such rank was duly authorised by Government.

[$\frac{52011 (A. G.-10).}{B-II.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 809 of 1920.

SIMLA,

26th October 1920.

809. Official rate of exchange for adjustment of rupee transactions between India and the Imperial Government, and for recoveries from Colonial Administrations, for transactions brought to account during the month of October 1920.

In continuation of Army Instruction (India) No 693 of 1920, it has been decided by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India that the official rate of exchange for the adjustment of all rupee transactions between India and the Imperial Government, and for recoveries from Colonial Administrations for transactions, brought to account during the month of October 1920, shall be one shilling, ten pence and one farthing to the rupee

[$\frac{\text{M. A. G.'s case.}}{\text{R.}}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 810 of 1920.

Sd/-,
26th October 1920.

810. Conversion of rifle ranges in India and Burma from "Trolley" to "Gallery" system.

In amplification of the orders contained in Army Instruction (India) No. 366 of 1918, sanction is hereby accorded to the conversion of the existing rifle ranges from the "Trolley" to the "Gallery" system, as funds become available.

[19004 (M. W. 3).
C.]

A SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 811 of 1920.

SIMLA.

26th October 1920.

811. Extension of the employment of the inspection staff in connection with the manufacture of horse shoes in India.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 548 of 1920, sanction is accorded to the further employment, up to the 31st December 1920, of the inspection staff in connection with the manufacture of horse shoes by machinery in India.

2. Sanction is also accorded to the grant of ration and lodging allowance at annas seven per diem each to the Indian fanners with effect from 1st October 1920.

3. The expenditure involved is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates.

[6816-A. (D. G. O.-3.)
D-II]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 812 of 1920.

SIRMA,

26th October 1920.

812. Increase in the scale of latrine seats for British mounted units in India.

It has been decided to increase the present scale of latrine seats laid down for British mounted units to 12 per cent. of the strength in all cases.

2. The expenditure involved, which is estimated at Rs. 49,000, is debitable to the Military Works grant for ordinary demands.

[24189 (Q. M. G. 3-A).]
C.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 813 of 1920.

SIMLA,

26th October 1920.

813. Procedure to be adopted for the conversion of sterling remittances into Indian currency for entry into pay accounts of individuals whose pay accounts are maintained in rupees.

In continuation of Army Instruction (India) No. 702 of 1920, it is notified that the rate for all sterling remittances and allotments has been fixed as follows:—

	Rs. A. P.	
For the week commencing with the 5th September 1920	11 0 0	per pound sterling.
For the week commencing with the 12th September 1920	10 15 0	ditto.
For the week commencing with the 19th September 1920	10 11 0	ditto.
For the week commencing with the 26th September 1920	10 13 0	ditto.
For the week commencing with the 3rd October 1920	11 3 0	ditto.
For the week commencing with the 10th October 1920	12 1 0	ditto.

[$\frac{\text{M. A. G.'s rate.}}{\text{£}}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 814 of 1920.

SIMLA,

26th October 1920.

814. Grant of free passage to the families of officers serving on temporary engagements, who are likely to be retained in military employment for one year.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to grant free passage to India to the families of officers of the British and Indian services who are serving on temporary engagements and are likely to be retained in military employment in this country for one year.

2. The concession has effect from the 4th January 1919. A refund of passage money under paragraph 40, Army Regulations, India, Volume X, less messing charges, is admissible in the case of those families who made their own arrangements for passage to India subsequent to that date, provided the husband has been retained in India a year from the date the family left England.

[$\frac{23193 \text{ (Q. M. G.-1.)}}{D-II.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 815 of 1920.

SIMLA,
26th October 1920.

815. Change in rank and appointments to Lance-Serjeant in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 589 of 1920, the names of non-commissioned officers affected thereby should appear in Part II Orders showing the change in their rank or their appointment to lance-serjeant from 1st May 1920, so that the necessary entries in their documents may be carried out.

... in the Corps of Royal
... Corps to fill vacancies in
... at by the Officer-in-charge
Records concerned, by seniority on the corps rosters in the same manner as promotions to the rank of serjeant are made.

This will not in any way affect the status which will be that of an appointment and not a rank.

[939495 (A. G.-11).]
B.-II.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 816 of 1920

SIMLA,
26th October 1920.

816. Pay of soldier-clerks holding cler'cal appointments in military offices other than those at Army Headquarters, India.

With reference to the first clause of paragraph 1, Section D, Army Instruction (India) No 394 of 1920, as amended by Army Instruction (India) No. 534 of 1920, it is notified for information that soldier-clerks who hold the substantive regimental rank of private must be restricted to the rates of pay prescribed in Army Instruction (India) No 323 of 1920, read with Army Instruction (India) No. 617 of 1920, for a Class III, Group C, tradesman. Pending promulgation of the orders referred to in paragraph 4 (i) of Army Instruction (India) No 323 of 1920, such of the clerks in question as have been in receipt of Rs. 30 per mensem staff pay in addition to the pay of their regimental rank may, however, be classified as "Clerks of specially selected categories" (Group B, Class III) and paid accordingly

[013471 'A. G.-6).
B-I]

A. SHAIRI, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 817 of 1920.

SIMLA,

26th October 1920.

817. Terms of service for certain drivers of the Supply and Transport Corps who were compulsorily transferred to Indian infantry units.

The Government of India have decided that the provisions of Army Department letter* No. 13038, dated the 24th September 1919, shall be extended to all Supply and Transport drivers, wherever serving, who were compulsorily transferred to Indian infantry units before the date of that letter.

[039724 (A. G. O.)
B. I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 817 of 1920.

**Army Department letter No. 13033, dated the
 24th September 1919.**

I am directed to say that, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India sanction the following terms of service for certain drivers of the
 : : Egypt who have been transferred to
 .s become an integral part of those

- (a) Three-fourths of service rendered as Supply and Transport drivers, whether as combatants or non-combatants, will count towards good conduct pay at sepoys' rates.
- (b) Three-fourths of service rendered as non-commissioned officers since 21st March 1917 will count towards good service pay at the rates laid down for regimental non-commissioned officers.
- (c) Bonus will be admissible under paragraph (ii) (c) of Army Instruction (India) No. 893 of 1918.
- (d) On transfer to the pension establishment they will be given the option of electing (i) to count half their former service in the Supply and Transport Corps, *plus* the whole of their subsequent service towards sepoys' rate of pension or (ii) to count the whole of their service as Supply and Transport drivers and as sepoys towards pension at the same scale and under the same conditions as exist for the Supply and Transport Corps.
- (e) Wound, injury and family pensions will be admissible at the rates laid down for sepoys in Army Regulations, India, Volume I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 818 of 1920.

SIMLA,

26th October 1920.

818. Children's allowance to officers in receipt of command allowance.

With reference to Army Instructions (India) Nos 510 of 1918 and 159 of 1919, it has been decided, with the approval of the India, that where an officer's allowance at company command rank *plus* children's allowance at higher rate, whichever is the more advantageous.

[043732 (A. G. S.)
B. I.]

A. SHARIP, Colonel,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 819 of 1920.

SIMLA,

26th October 1920.

819. Rate of messing allowance admissible to departmental non-commissioned officers belonging to departments of the India Unattached List.

It is notified for information that departmental non-commissioned officers belonging to departments of the India Unattached List who are in receipt of the rates of pay and staff pay prescribed in Army Instruction (India) No 287 of 1920, and rations or ration money, are entitled to the increased messing allowance of 6½ annas a day sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No. 184 of 1920, provided they individually fulfil the conditions laid down in paragraph 500, Army Regulations, India, Volume I

2. This increased messing allowance cannot be drawn in conjunction with the Indian field service scale of rations.

[043833 (A. G.-6).
B.-I.]

A SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 820 of 1920.

SIMLA,
26th October 1920.

820. Appointment of religious instructors to battalions of Burma Rifles.

Sanction is accorded to the appointment of a religious instructor Hpongyi—on Rs. 15 *per mensem* to each of the following units:—

1-70th Burma Rifles.

2-70th Burma Rifles.

3-70th Burma Rifles.

4-70th Burma Rifles.

2 The extra expenditure involved should be met from the grant and head of account affected in the Army Estimates

3. Paragraph 901, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, will be amended accordingly in due course.

[041484 (A. G.-5).
E]

A SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 821, of 1920.

31st 14,
20th October 1920,

821. Rate of exchange at which subscriptions and contributions to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund and the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund will be recovered from the 1st September 1920.

In modification of the orders promulgated in Army Instruction (India) No. 621 of 1920, it is notified that, with effect from the 1st September 1920, subscriptions and contributions to the Indian Military Service Family Pension Fund and the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund will be recovered at the rate of exchange for Telegraphic Transfers from Calcutta or London on the 20th of the month preceding that in which the recovery is made.

[029340 (A. G. G.)
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 822 of 1920.

SIMLA,
26th October 1920.

**822. Gratuity for military officers serving in the
Cantonment Magistrates' Department.**

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that service rendered by regular military officers in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department qualifies for war gratuity under the terms of Army Instruction (India) No. 625 of 1919

[093299 (A. G.-8).
D.J.]

A. SHARP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 823 of 1920,

SIMLA,
26th October 1920.

823. Appointment of Military Secretary at Army Headquarters.

It has been decided that the appointment of Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief shall cease to be a personal appointment.

[5479 (M. S.-1).
B.II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 824 of 1920.

SIMLA,

26th October 1920.

824. Grant of detention allowance to officers of the British and Indian Services, members of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, etc., in certain circumstances.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 253 of 1920,

it has been decided that the sanction accorded in the marginally* noted Army Department letter, India Army Order and Army Instruction (India) regarding the grant of detention allowance at Rs. 5 per diem to officers of the British and Indian Services, members of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, etc., in certain circumstances, shall continue to be in force till 31st December 1920.

* Army Department letter No. 4984, dated the 11th April 1917.†

India Army Order No. 1287 of 1917.

Army Department letter No. 12025, dated the 24th August 1917.†

Army Instruction (India) No. 379 of 1918.

* Reproduced as appendices to this Instruction.

[$\frac{012814 (A. G.-6).}{B.I.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX (A) TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 824 of 1920.

Army Department letter No. 4984, dated the 11th April 1917.

I am directed to inform you that, in supersession of the orders issued in the marginally cited letters,* the Government of India have decided that, for the duration of the war, British officers of the British and Indian Services in receipt of Indian rates of pay, and lady nurses of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, shall be granted detention allowance at Rs. 5 per diem for any period during which they may be unavoidably detained at any places in India, other than at their own stations, in the interests of the service, on the occasions† specified in the margin. This sanction is subject to the terms laid down in the definition of "detention allowance" in Army Regulations, India, Volume I, and the condition that the allowance will not be admitted for any day on which travelling allowance is drawn, and that suitable Government quarters or other accommodation cannot be provided during the period of detention.

† *Officers and lady nurses.*

1. *En-route* to and from field service.
 2. Awaiting posting orders on arrival from the United Kingdom.
 3. Awaiting embarkation for duty on a hospital ship.
 4. When, while doing duty in a hospital ship, they are detained at a port between voyages and are unable to live on board because the ship is being docked, undergoing repairs, etc., (lady nurses only).
2. All outstanding cases should be disposed of in accordance with this decision.
3. The incidence of the expenditure involved will depend on the nature of the duty on which the journey is performed.

APPENDIX (B) TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
Nn. 824 of 1920.

Army Department letter No. 12825, dated the 24th August 1917.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. Staff T.-8829, dated the 3rd July 1917, in which you enquire whether the provisions of Army Department letter No. 4984, dated the 11th April 1917, regarding the grant of detention allowance to officers of the British and Indian Services on certain occasions, apply to Indian gentlemen permanently or temporarily commissioned in the Indian Medical Service.

2. I am to say that the reply is in the affirmative except in the case of officers in receipt of contract rates of pay. Separate orders regarding such officers will issue shortly.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 825 of 1920.

SIMLA,
26th October 1920.

825. Re-organization of the temporary Royal Artillery Equitation School.

With reference to Army Instructions (India) Nos. 298 and 508 of 1920, sanction is accorded to the re-organization, as a temporary measure, for the period from the 1st October 1920 to the 28th February 1921 of the Royal Artillery Equitation School and to its transfer from Meerut to Amhala on the 1st October 1920.

2. The revised establishment authorised for the school is shown in the Appendix to this Instruction.

3. The total expenditure involved during the current financial

(a) Actual cost to 30th September 1920	Rs. 6,492	year is estimated at Rs. 56,228.
(b) Cost of revised establishment, etc., for five months from 1st October 1920	49,736	Of this amount, a sum of Rs. 17,836 has already been provided for the cost of the temporary school, and the balance, viz., Rs. 38,392 will be met from the Training Grant for the current year.
Total	56,228	

[7837-G. S. (M. T. 1).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

2

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 825 OF 1920.

Staff, etc., authorised for the temporary Royal Artillery Equitation School, Ambala.

- (i) Commandant 1 For three months with staff pay at Rs. 200 *per mensem*.
 For two months with staff pay at Rs. 400 *per mensem*.

(ii) Administrative Staff—

- Adjutant and Quartermaster . . . 1 For two months with staff pay at Rs. 200 *per mensem*.
 Battery Serjeant Major . . . 1 For five months with pay of rank as Battery Serjeant Major.
 Battery Quartermaster Serjeant. . . 1 For five months with pay of rank as Battery Quartermaster Serjeant.
 Farrier Quartermaster Serjeant. . . 1 For five months with pay of rank as Farrier Quartermaster Serjeant.
 Corporal Shoeing Smith . . . 1 For five months with pay as Corporal Shoeing Smith.
 Shoeing Smith (Private) . . . 1 For five months with pay as Shoeing Smith (Private).
 Clerks (Privates) . . . 2 For five months with pay as clerks.
 Cook 1

(iii) Instructional Staff—

- British Officer Assistant Instructors. . . 2 For five months with staff pay at Rs. 150 *per mensem*.
 Riding Master . . . 1 For five months with staff pay at Rs. 150 *per mensem*.
 British Rough Rider Instructors. . . 6 For five months with pay as Serjeant Instructors.
 Indian Rough Rider Instructor. . . 1 For five months with extra duty pay at Rs. 10 *per mensem*.

(iv) Indian Artificers and followers—

- Syces 115 16 to be taken over from Remount Department.
 Terms of service as in Army Instructions (India) Nos. 318 and 400 of 1919.
 Farrier 2 }
 Chowkidar 1 } Lowest local rates.
 Hammerman 1 }
 Carpenter 1 }

(iv) Indian Artificers and followers—*concl'd.*

Bhistis	4	<i>Vide</i> Army Instruction (India) No. 318 of 1919.
Mochi	1	Lowest local rates.
Sweepers	4	<i>Vide</i> Army Instruction (India) No. 318 of 1919.
Tindal	1	} Lowest local rates.
Lascars	2	

(v) Conservancy establishment,
etc —

Rubbish cart with driver and bullock.	1	} Lowest local rates.
Filth cart with driver and bullock.	1	
Urinal cart with driver and bullock.	1	
Cook house cart with driver and bullock.	1	
Bildars	2	

(vi) Animals—

Horses (Remounts)	97	.....
„ (Riding)	91	.....

Estimated cost of school for five months.

	Rs.
Cost of staff including menial establishment, etc.	23,468
Grant for upkeep of Riding Schools, etc., for five months (Rs. 300 initial and Rs. 200 <i>per mensem</i> recurring)	1,300
Office allowance for five months at Rs. 50 <i>per</i> <i>mensem</i>	250
Equipment	17,000
Transport charges of animals and students	1,100
Officers' Mess Allowance.	920
Contingent allowance at Rs. 100 <i>per mensem</i>	500
Lighting	700
Furniture	4,500
Total	49,736

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 826 of 1920.

SIMLA,
26th October 1920.

826. Re-organization of the Army in India into four Commands and one Independent District.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that the Army in India shall be re-organized into four commands and one independent district (Barma) and that this new organization shall gradually be made effective, commencing from the 1st November 1920.

A plan shewing the new chain of command is given in an Appendix to this Instruction.

2. The areas comprised by the new Commands and Districts will be as follows:—

- (i) *Northern Command*.—The North-West Frontier Province (except the Waziristan District) and the Punjab, not including the Delhi Province.

Peshawar District (first class).—As at present.

Kohat District (second class).—As at present.

Rawalpindi District (first class).—As at present.

Lahore District (first class).—As at present.

- (ii) *Western Command*.—Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana, Cutch, and Guzerat, as far south as the Narbadda River.

Baluchistan District (first class).—As at present.

Sind-Rajputana District (second class).—Sind, Rajputana, Cutch, and Guzerat, as far south as the Narbadda River.

For so long as active operations are in progress and until further orders the Waziristan District, (Second class) will continue to be under the direct control of Army Headquarters. Eventually this District (area as at present comprised) will be included in the Western Command.

(iii) *Eastern Command*.—The Delhi Province, the United Provinces (excluding the Jhansi Civil District), Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Assam.

United Provinces District (first class).—The United Provinces (excluding the Jhansi and the Allahabad Civil Districts).

Allahabad Brigade Area.—The Allahabad Civil District.

Presidency and Assam District (second class).—Bihar and Orissa, Bengal, Assam, and the Defended Port of Calcutta.

(iv) *Southern Command*.—Central India, the Central Provinces and the Jhansi Civil District; the Bombay Presidency (south of the Nerbudda River), Hyderabad State and the Madras Presidency.

Central Provinces District (first class).—The present Mhow Military Divisional Area, excluding Rajputana.

Poona District (first class).—The Bombay Presidency (south of the Nerbudda River, but excluding Bombay Defended Port, Deolali) and Hyderabad State.

Bombay District (second class).—The Bombay Defended Port and Deolali.

Madras District (second class).—The Madras Presidency and Mysore.

(v) *Burma independent District* (second class).—The present Burma Divisional Area.

NOTE.—The areas defined above may be subject to slight modification hereafter.

3. Districts
to their important
each Command
District will be responsible for the command, administration,
[226]

training and efficiency of the troops located in his area and also for the internal security of his area. In those Districts in which war formations are located the General Officer Commanding the District will also command the war formations.

4. To obviate confusion and to avoid dislocation of work, the following procedure will be adopted from the 1st November 1920 :—

- (i) *Northern Command.*—The Meerut Division will be removed from the Northern Command. The Northern Command will then assume its permanent organization under orders to be issued by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Northern Command.
- (ii) *Western Command.*—Until such time as Headquarters Western Command have assembled at Karachi and are ready to assume charge, both the Baluchistan District and the Sind-Rajputana District will be under the temporary direct control of Army Headquarters. Copies of all correspondence will, however, be furnished by both districts to Headquarters, Western Command.
- (iii) *Eastern Command.*—The Meerut District will take over the Lucknow Brigade Area, and also the Allahabad Brigade Area as a temporary measure, under arrangements to be made between the General Officer Commanding, Meerut Division, and the General Officer Commanding, Lucknow Division, direct. The Presidency Brigade will take over the Presidency and Assam District under arrangements to be made between the General Officer Commanding, Presidency Brigade and the General Officer Commanding, Lucknow Division, direct. Until such time as Headquarters Eastern Command have assembled at Lucknow, and are ready to assume charge, both the Meerut District and the Presidency and Assam District will be under the temporary direct control of Army Headquarters. Copies of all correspondence will, however, be furnished by both districts to Headquarters, Eastern Command.
- (iv) *Southern Command.*—The Command will be reconstituted into the Districts defined in paragraph 2 above, under the orders of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command. The Sind-Rajputana District will from the 1st November 1920, be detached from the Southern Command, that portion now lying

outside the Karachi Brigade Area being taken over by the General Officer Commanding, Karachi Brigade in direct communication with the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command.

[$\frac{6395 \text{ (G. S.)}}{\text{E.}}$]

A. SHAIRP, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

Karachi Brigade Area being taken over
the General Officer Commanding, Karachi Brigade,
direct communication with the General Officer
Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command.

[6395 (G. S.).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 827 of 1920.

SIMLA,

26th October 1920.

827. Introduction of a new system of cash allowances for Indian troops and followers for the maintenance of personal clothing and necessaries.

In addition to the instructions contained in special India Army Order No 46-S of 1920, which has been approved by the Government of India, further particulars of the new system together with the instructions regarding the accounts procedure to be followed will be found in the "Memorandum regarding the clothing accounts of Indian troops and followers" which is under issue separately. The recovery rates shown in statements "A," "B" and "C" of the memorandum referred to above, will be adopted in respect of all payment issues of clothing and necessaries to Indian soldiers and followers under the new scheme, including Indian military medical pupils. The quarterly rates which will be admissible, are published as an annexure to this instruction.

2. The new clothing ledgers prescribed in paragraph 3 of the memorandum will not be taken into use until the 31st March 1921, when the existing ledgers will be dealt with in accordance with paragraph 7 (4), Clothing Regulations, India, 1919 (Provisional). In the case of Indian personnel serving with British units, the prescribed ledgers—India Army Form C-663A—will be taken into use as from the 1st October 1920, as in the case of ledgers of British units

3. The necessary corrections to Army Regulations, India, will be published in due course.

[8625-II (Q. M. G -8-A).
D-II.]

. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 827 OF 1920.

STATEMENT "D."

List of quarterly rates of consolidated clothing and kit allowances.

Serial No.	Corps.	Rank, etc.	Consolidated clothing and kit allowances.
1	Indian Cavalry (non-silladar), and Indian ranks of Silladar Corps employed at the Cavalry School, Sangar, on non-silladar rates of pay.	Risaldar and Risaldar Major Risaldar and Jemadars Non-commissioned officers Other ranks	Rs. A. P. 17 12 0 ^s (d) 14 12 0 ^s (d) 13 7 0 ^s (d) 12 14 0 ^s (d)
2	Mounted Indian combatants of Royal Horse Artillery, Royal Field Artillery, and Heavy Batteries of Royal Garrison Artillery and riding establishment of the Army Remount Department.	Risaldar and Risaldar Major Risaldar and Jemadars Non-commissioned officers Other ranks	18 10 0 16 10 0 14 5 0 13 12 0
3	Indian Infantry including Kachins and excepting Gurkhas. Garhwals, Kumaonis, Bengalis, 2-73rd Malabar Infantry and units raised in Burma except Kachins.	Subadar Major and Subadar Jemadars Non-commissioned officers Other ranks	16 2 0 13 2 0 11 13 0 11 4 0
4	Gurkhas, Garhwals, Kumaonis, 2-73rd Malabar Infantry and units raised in Burma except Kachins.	Subadar Major and Subadar Jemadars Non-commissioned officers Other ranks	16 15 0 12 15 0 11 10 0 11 1 0

List of quarterly rates of consolidated clothing and kit allowances—consolid.

Serial No.	Corps.	Rank, etc.	Consolidated clothing and kit allowances.
			R. A. R.
20	Indian Hospital Corps—General Section	Army Hospital Corps	4 11 0
21	Men of labour and porter corps in India	.. ..	4 13 0
22	Yellowers Central Depots, (3) cooks (Indian troops), (3) khaki of all units, depots and departments, (4) sweepers of all units and depots, (5) enrolled sycos.	.. ..	4 6 0
23	Reserve battalions, Royal Garrison Artillery Defences, Bombay	.. ..	10 7 0

* These allowances will be increased as follows:—

If pug is worn : R. 0-6-0

If khaki is worn : " 0-1-0

Where pugget fringes are authorized, the allowances will be increased by one anna.

(a) If the pug is worn, the allowances will be increased by annas four.

(b) If the pug or khaki is worn, the allowances will be increased by annas four and one, respectively.

(c) In the case of mounted men, the allowances will be increased by R. 1-13-0 owing to the maintenance of one pair of trousers, and, khaki, and 1 pair of knickerbockers D. K. instead of 2 pairs of knickerbockers D. K.

(d) An additional allowance of R. 0-1-3 will also be admissible on account of fixing boots, shoulder chain, on karlas.

(e) In the case of No. 2 Sappers and Miners including the 15th Burma Company, the clothing allowance will be increased by R. 0-3-0 on account of trousers, D. K., instead of knickerbockers, P. K. This increase also applies to Nos. 33 and 34 Divisional Signal Companies.

Note 1.—An addition of one anna will be made for each bar in the case of ranks required to wear chevrons.

Note 2.—An addition of one anna to the above rates will be made in the case of men serving in the Burma Division.

R.G.P.L. Delhi—27 April—27-10-20—7,300.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 828 of 1920.

SIMLA,

2nd November 1920.

828. Revised scale of married establishment for British units in India.

It has been decided that the scale of married establishment for British units in India shall, for the present, be fixed at two-thirds of the authorised establishment laid down in paragraph 109, Regulations for the Allowances of the Army.

2. The distribution by ranks of the revised scale will be as follows :—

Warrant officers	100 per cent.
Staff-serjeants and serjeants	50 "
Rank and file	50 "

3. The accommodation to be provided will be allotted between plains and hills in the following proportions :—

	Hills	Plains
<i>Northern Command.</i>		
Mounted units	50 per cent.	50 per cent
Dismounted units	75 "	25 "
Miscellaneous establishments	25 "	75 "
<i>Southern Command.</i>		
All services	25 "	75 "
<i>Eastern Command.</i>		
Mounted units	50 "	50 "
Dismounted units	75 "	25 "
Miscellaneous establishments	25 "	75 "
<i>Western Command.</i>		
All services	25 "	75 "

[24575 (Q. M. G. 2-A).
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Rate of quarterly rates of consolidated clothing and kit allowances—contd.

Serial No.	Corps.	Rank, etc.	Consolidated clothing and kit allowances.
5	Bengalis (Indian Infantry)		
6	Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and Senior Veterinary Assistants who have elected to come under Army Instruction (India) No. 511 of 1918.	Subadar Major and Subadar Jemadara	Rs. A. P. 15 15 0
7	Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and Veterinary Assistants who have elected to come under Army Instruction (India) No. 511 of 1918.	Non-commissioned officers	12 15 0
8	Sappers and Miners including men of Military Railway Companies, dismounted combatants of Artillery (except Heavy Artillery) except drivers and men under training in Services units.	Other ranks	11 10 0
9	Coast defence establishments and bullock drivers of Heavy Batteries of Royal Garrison Artillery.	.....	11 1 0
10	Indian drivers of Mechanical Transport units	.....	13 2 0
11	Indian personnel of Armoured Motor Batteries (Drivers and men under training as drivers).	Subadars Major and Subadar Jemadar	13 2 0
		Non-commissioned officers	16 4 0
		Other ranks	19 4 0
			11 16 0
			11 8 0
			11 13 0
			11 16 0
			13 14 0

(e)

List of quarterly rates of consolidated clothing and kit allowances--consolid.

Serial No.	Corps.	Rank, etc.	Consolidated clothing and kit allowances.
20	Indian Hospital Corps--General Section	Army Hospital Corps	Rs. 4. 21 0
21	Men of labor and porter corps in India	.....	4 18 0
22	Followers Central Depots, (2) cooks (Indian troops), (3) militia of all units, depots and departments, (4) sweepers of all units and depots, (5) enrolled sycos.	.....	4. 0 0
23	Native Scouts, Royal Garrison Artillery Detachments, Bombay	.....	10 7 0

* These allowances will be increased as follows:--

If pug is worn : Rs. 0-0-0
If kulluk is worn : " 0-1-0

Where pug and fringes are authorized, the allowances will be increased by one anna.

(a) If the pug is worn, the allowances will be increased by annas four.

(b) If the pug or kulluk is worn, the allowances will be increased by annas four and one, respectively.

(c) In the case of mounted men, the allowance will be increased by Rs. 1-13-0 owing to the maintenance of one pair of trousers, and, kulluk, and 1 pair of puttees D. K. Instead of 2 pairs of puttees D. K.

(d) An additional allowance of Rs. 0-1-2 will also be admissible on account of fixing boots, shoulder straps, on puttees.

(e) In the case of No. 2 Bafflers and Messengers, the allowances will be increased by Rs. 0-3-0 on account of trousers, D. K., instead of puttees, D. K. This increase also applies to Nos. 23 and 24 Divisional Signal Companies.

Note 1--An addition of one anna will be made for each bar in the case of ranks required to wear of swords.

Note 2--An addition of one anna to the above rates will be made in the case of men serving in the Burma Division.

AGVL, Delhi--27 All--27-10-20-7,300.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 828 of 1920.

SIMLA,
2nd November 1920.

328. Revised scale of married establishment for British units in India.

It has been decided that the scale of married establishment for British units in India shall, for the present, be fixed at two-thirds of the authorised establishment laid down in paragraph 109, Regulations for the Allowances of the Army.

2. The distribution by ranks of the revised scale will be as follows :—

Warrant officers	100 per cent.
Staff-serjeants and serjeants	50 "
Rank and file	3 "

3. The accommodation to be provided will be allotted between plains and hills in the following proportions :—

	Hills	Plains
<i>Northern Command.</i>		
Mounted units	50 per cent.	50 per cent.
Dismounted units	75 "	25 "
Miscellaneous establishments	25 "	75 "
<i>Southern Command.</i>		
All services	25 "	75 "
<i>Eastern Command.</i>		
Mounted units	50 "	50 "
Dismounted units	75 "	25 "
Miscellaneous establishments	25 "	75 "
<i>Western Command.</i>		
All services	25 "	75 "

[21575 (Q. M. G. S. A.)
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 829 of 1920.

SIMLA,

2nd November 1920

829. Issue of jackets, pneumonia, to British and Indian station hospitals and field medical units.

Sanction is accorded to the issue of jackets, pneumonia, for use in British and Indian station hospitals and field medical units, on a scale of 5 per 100 beds.

2. The initial expenditure involved which is estimated at Rs. 7,695 is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates for 1920-21.

3. The regulations concerned will be amended in due course.

[$\frac{22201 \text{ (Q. M. G. S.)}}{D-11.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 830 of 1920

Sd/-,

2nd November 1920.

830. Decision that the previous mobilized service of temporary officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps and Indian Medical Service, subsequently granted permanent commissions, should count towards pay.

-It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that the previous commissioned mobilized service of temporary officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps and Indian Medical Service, subsequently granted permanent commissions, which at present counts towards promotion and pension, shall also count towards the higher rate of pay dependent on completion of certain periods of service.

[19177 (D. M. S.-1-A).
D.-I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 831 of 1920.

SIMLA,
2nd November 1920.

831. Provision of machines, horse, clipping, for camel corps and camel depôts.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 576 of 1920, sanction is accorded to the provision of machines, horse clipping, and spare heads, for camel corps and camel depôts, on the following scale :—

Machines, horse, clipping, with {	2 per camel corps.
sheep shearing heads.	6 per camel depôt.
Heads, complete, sheep shearing {	6 per camel corps.
(spare) {	18 per camel depôt.

The expenditure involved, which is estimated at Rs. 1,640 initial and Rs 583 annual recurring, is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates.

[$\frac{11613 \text{ (D. G. O.-4).}}{D(11).}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 832 of 1920.

SIMLA,

2nd November 1920.

832. Scale of spare butts for Lewis guns with infantry units.

Sanction is accorded to the appropriate equipment regulations for British and Indian infantry being amended so as to shew the scale of spare Lewis gun butts as one per Lewis gun on charge.

[$\frac{7248 \text{ (D. G. O. 1.)}}{D-11.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 832 of 1920.

SIMLA,

2nd November 1920.

832. Scale of spare butts for Lewis guns with infantry units.

Sanction is accorded to the appropriate equipment regulations for British and Indian infantry being amended so as to shew the scale of spare Lewis gun butts as one per Lewis gun on charge.

[7248 (D. G. O.-4).
D. 11.]

A SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 833 of 1920.

SIMLA,

2nd November 1920.

833. Provision of one Horrock's water-testing apparatus for each unit, British and Indian, including medical units. 1

It has been decided that one Horrock's water-testing apparatus shall be supplied to each unit, British and Indian, including medical units. The apparatus will be held on charge as mobilization stores.

* Northern Command	353	2. Of the 587* sets required,
Southern Command	103	287 will be supplied from
4th (Quetta) Division	70	existing stocks in India, the
8th (Lucknow) Division	33	balance being obtained from
Barma Division	28	Home, and the expenditure met
Total	587	from the current year's Home
		Stores estimates.

13622 (D. M. S.-2)
D.-I. }

A SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 834 of 1920.

SIRMA,

2nd November 1920.

834. Grant of the 1914-15 Star.

In Army Instructions (India) Nos. 212 and 355 of 1920, it was notified that only the following classes of personnel who served on the staffs of hospital ships which made voyages to and from theatres of war during 1914-15, were entitled to the award of the 1914-15 Star :—

- (i) Officers of the Indian Medical Service.
- (ii) Subordinates of the Indian Medical Department.
- (iii) Dressers who were appointed at the outbreak of the war by the India Office, and served under the orders of that office.
- (iv) Members of Indian Volunteer Ambulance Corps.
- (v) Hospital writers who were employed on clerical work connected with the sick and wounded on board.

2. Pages 205—207 of War Establishments, India (Provisional), 1916, show the personnel authorised for a hospital ship for (a) British troops and (b) Indian troops. In certain cases, chaplains and guards consisting of Indian troops were also appointed. In practice, in the case of hospital ships on the Indian establishment during the recent great war, the establishments were varied to enable all ships to carry both British and Indian troops.

3. It has now been decided by the War Office that, in the case of hospital ships on the Indian establishment which made voyages to and from theatres of war during 1914-15, the whole of the staffs detailed on pages 205—207 of the publication quoted in

paragraph 2 above, as also chaplains and guards where these were appointed, shall be regarded as eligible for the 1914-15 Star.

4. Claims on behalf of personnel who are now entitled to the decoration under these orders should be submitted on the prescribed form to the Officer in Charge, Medal Distribution, Army Department, Calcutta, in accordance with the procedure and instructions laid down in Army Instruction (India) No. 141 of 1919.

[Ragr. No. 1331 of 1920 "1914-15 Star."
Medals.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 835 of 1920.

SMTA,

2nd November 1920.

835. Detention allowance. Officers detained at ports of embarkation and disembarkation in India.

With reference to paragraph 254, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, under which detention allowance is admissible to officers when on duty only, the Government of India have decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that the allowance shall also be admissible to officers who are unavoidably detained at a port in India when returning to field service overseas from leave on medical certificate, as well as to officers returning to India from medical leave due to field service or arriving in this country on first appointment and who are detained at a port awaiting posting orders.

[039441 (A. G.-S).
B-1.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 833 of 1920.

SEMLA₂

2nd November 1920.

836. Issue of Web Equipment haversacks and braces with buckle to combatant ranks of pioneer battalions.

Sanction is accorded to the issue to combatant ranks of pioneer battalions of Web Equipment pattern, 1908, haversacks and braces with buckle in replacement of the "Haversacks, Indian Troops," at present authorised.

2. Issues of the new haversacks and braces will only be made as the "Haversacks, Indian Troops," are worn out and then only if chief ordnance officers intimate that they are available.

3. The financial effect is estimated to be an initial increase of Rs. 19,047 and an annual saving of Rs. 13,297.

[$\frac{29194 \text{ (Q. M. G.-18)}}{D-II.}$] .

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 837 of 1920.

SIMLA,
2nd November 1920.

837. Provision of an additional " extractor, hand " per Hotchkiss gun on charge of units.

Sanction is accorded to the scale of " Extractors, hand " being increased to three per Hotchkiss gun on charge of units.

2. The expenditure involved, which is estimated at Rs. 400 initial and Rs. 40 annual recurring, is debitable to the grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates. It is understood that the stores can be provided without any special provision of funds.

[$\frac{10398 \text{ (D. G. O. 6)}}{\text{D. II.}}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 838 of 1920.

SIMLA,

2nd November 1920.

838. Conpon system of accounting for bread issued on payment.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 568 of 1918, sanction is accorded to the continuance, as a permanent measure, of the conpon system of accounting for bread issued on payment, only in those localities where its continuance is considered advisable.

2. All coupons should have the office stamp on them and should each be signed by the persons indenting for the bread.

36442 (Q. M. G.-6).]
D-I.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 838 of 1920.

SIMLA,
2nd November 1920.

839. Eligibility of Unattached List clerks employed in the office of the Director of Ordnance Factories, Calcutta, for privilege leave under Civil Service Regulations.

With the approval of the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that Army Instruction (India) No. 83 of 1920 as amplified by Army Instruction (India) No. 326 of 1920 is applicable to Unattached List clerks employed in the office of the Director of Ordnance Factories, Calcutta

- 2. This decision bears retrospective effect from the 21st January 1920.

[$\frac{845 \text{ (D. G. O.)}}{B-11.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA):

No. 840 of 1920.

Bdla,

2nd November 1920.

840. Applicability of the mustering-out rules, now in force, to Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Army who elected the old pension rules as they stood prior to their revision in June 1907.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Army, who enlisted before the 1st June 1907 and elected to remain under the old pension rules and who are entitled to pensions under the old mustering-out rules laid down in paragraph 10 of General Orders, Military Department, No. 79, dated the 30th January 1903, shall, on demobilization during the period of reduction of the strength of the Indian Army now in force, be given the benefit of the existing mustering-out rules (paragraph 1044-B, Army Regulations, India, Volume I), where more advantageous.

Reproduced as an Appendix to this Instruction.

[039600 (A. G.-6).
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 840 of 1920.

Extract paragraph 10 of General Orders, Military Department, No. 79, dated 30th January 1908.

10. Terms of discharge—

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)
To native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of 25 years' service and upwards.	To native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of over 16 and less than 25 years' service.	To native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of more than 10 and less than 15 years' service.	To native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of more than 5 and less than 10 years' service.	To native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of less than 5 years' service.	To public followers.
The superior rate of pension irrespective of period of service in rank.	The ordinary rate of pension irrespective of period of service in rank.	Two-thirds of ordinary rate of pension irrespective of period of service in rank.	A gratuity of one month's pay, including good conduct pay for each year of service, with option, if eligible and selected, of transfer to any of the regiments named in Paragraph 9 or to the reserves thereof.	A gratuity of three months' pay, including good conduct pay, with the option of transfer, if eligible and selected, to any of the regiments named in Paragraph 9 or to the reserves thereof.	The rate of pension or gratuity to which they are entitled under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, or the Civil Pension Code.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 841 of 1920.

SMIA,

2nd November 1920.

841. Exercise of financial powers by certain officers of the Military Works Service consequent on changes of designations on the introduction of the Four Command organization.

Consequent on the reorganization of the Army in India into four Military Commands and one Independent District (Burma), it has been decided that, with effect from the 1st November 1920, the financial powers hitherto exercised by the Director General of Military Works, Chief Engineers, Commanding Royal Engineers and Assistant Commanding Royal Engineers shall be exercised by the Director of Works, Deputy Directors of Works, Assistant Directors of Works and Deputy Assistant Directors of Works, respectively.

2. The necessary amendments to all regulations, codes, orders, etc., consequent on the above changes of designation will be made in due course.

[$\frac{6395 \text{ (G. S. S. D. 2)}}{\text{E.}}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 842 of 1920.

SIMLA,

2nd November 1920.

842. Discontinuance of field allowance for temporary nurses serving in Mesopotamia and Egypt.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided to discontinue the grant to temporary nurses, serving in Mesopotamia and Egypt, of the field allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem, sanctioned in Army Department letter No. 13702,* dated the 12th September 1917, and Army Instruction (India) No. 133 of 1919, respectively, which are hereby cancelled.

* Reproduced as Appendix A to this Instruction.

letter No. 13702,* dated the 12th September 1917, and Army Instruction (India) No. 133 of 1919, respectively, which are hereby cancelled.

2. In future, temporary nurses serving in Mesopotamia and Egypt will be eligible for field allowance under the conditions laid down in paragraph 15† of Army Order No. 324 of 1919.

† Reproduced as Appendix B to this Instruction.

[$\frac{11663-(D. M. S. 1).}{D. I.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

**APPENDIX "A" TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).
No. 842 of 1920.**

Army Department letter No. 13702, dated the 12th September 1917.

I am directed to refer to Army Department letter No. H.-1785, dated the 9th March 1910, in which sanction was accorded to the grant of a field allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to each lady nurse of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India while serving in Mesopotamia, with effect from the date of arrival in that country, and to say that the Government of India have now decided to extend the provisions of that letter to cover

Army Department letter No. H.-4196, dated 13th April 1915. the cases of temporary lady nurses, serving in

Army Department letter No. H.-683, dated 27th January 1918. Mesopotamia, who have been engaged in

Army Department letter No. H.-3251, dated 27th April 1916. India under the terms of the marginally-noted letters.

2. The expenditure involved is chargeable to His Majesty's Imperial Government and should be adjusted through the Central War Controller.

APPENDIX "B" TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 842 of 1920.

Army Order No. 324 of 1919.

* * * * *

15. *Field Allowance.*—From the 1st October 1919, the conditions of issue will, except as provided below, revert to those laid down in Allowance Regulations, and the special conditions of issue, laid down in Army Order 337 of 1914 and Army Order 501 of 1914, will cease to apply. The rates will be subject to early revision and possibly to reduction.

The existing conditions will, however, continue to apply to officers serving on or after 1st October 1919, in an area of active operations. The areas to which this rule will apply will be determined by the Army Council, and will be published from time to time.

* * * * *



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 813 of 1923.

SIMLA,

2nd November 1920.

813. Terms of employment of 15 Army Dental Surgeons, sanctioned as a provisional measure.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have sanctioned the employment in India of 15 Army Dental Surgeons, as a provisional measure, pending settlement of the future permanent establishment of Army Dental Surgeons in India. The terms on which these Dental Surgeons will be employed are set forth in the form of agreement, reproduced as an appendix to this instruction, except that, in lieu of sterling rates of pay, free rations and additional pay (as detailed in paragraph 2 of the agreement), they shall receive, from date of landing in India, consolidated pay at Rs. 600 and Rs 700 per mensem for Lieutenants and Captains, respectively, which are inclusive of all allowances out of Europe. They will not be entitled to free accommodation.

2. The expenditure is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected

[$\frac{14298 \text{ (D. M. S. I.)}}{\text{D. I.}}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 543 of 1920.

(Form of Agreement signed by Army Dental
Surgeons.)

*To His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War
Department.*

I _____ of _____
being qualified to practise Dental Surgery and being registered
under the Dentists' Act now in force in the United Kingdom,
hereby offer and agree, if accepted by you, to serve at home or
abroad as a Dental Surgeon to His Majesty's Forces on the
following conditions:—

1. The period of my service hereunder shall commence as from
the _____ * and shall continue until the expiration of 12
calendar months thereafter, or until my services are no longer
required, whichever shall first happen.

2. My pay shall be at the rate of £ _____ + per annum for the
said period, and I shall in addition receive:—

- (a) Free rations (or an allowance in lieu thereof when rations
are not issued in kind).
- (b) The regulated travelling allowances and expenses when
travelling on duty.
- (c) Extra duty pay of 5/- a day in the event of my being
appointed as an Inspecting Dental Officer.
- (d) Additional pay at the rate of £50 per annum when
serving elsewhere than in Europe.
- (e) Kit and outfit allowance (£30) if joining for the first
time. No additional emoluments of any kind will be
admissible, and no gratuity will be issuable on
termination of service.

3. In addition to such pay, I shall receive a free passage to any
country abroad to which I may be sent, and a similar free passage
back to England, together with a free railway warrant to my
home.

* Here insert the date on which the officer signs the contract, or if
re-joining, or joining for the first time, the words "date on which I join for
duty."

+ Here insert £500, if Lieutenant; £650, if Captain, with one year of
previous total service.

4. During the said period I will devote my whole time and professional skill to my service hereunder, and will obey all orders given to me by superior military or naval officers.

5. At the expiration of this contract I shall:—

(a) If in the United Kingdom, be released from military service.

(b) If in any country other than the United Kingdom, be returned to the United Kingdom by next shipping opportunity on expiration of my contract.

6. In case I shall in any manner misconduct myself, or shall be (otherwise than through illness or unavoidable accident) unfit in any respect for service hereunder, of which misconduct or unfitness you or your authorised representatives shall be sole judge, you shall be at liberty from, and immediately after, such misconduct or unfitness, to discharge me from further service hereunder, and thereupon all pay and allowances hereunder shall cease, and I shall not be entitled to any free passage home, or compensation.

Dated this _____ day of _____ 19____

(Here sign.)

Witness to the signature of the above _____

(Witness.)

On behalf of the Secretary of State I accept the foregoing offer

Director-General, Army Medical Department.

These witnesses have signed _____ of _____ and _____

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 844 of 1920.

SIMLA,

2nd November 1920.

844. Issue of furniture, equipment and supplies to the Supply and Transport Corps Training Establishment, Rawalpindi.

— With reference to Army Department letter No. 22601-2 (Q. M. G.-5), dated 5th December 1918, it has been decided that furniture, equipment and consumable stores for use in the Supply and Transport Corps Training Establishment, Rawalpindi, shall, in future, be supplied by the Departments concerned on the scales laid down in the Appendix to this Instruction.

1. The expenditure involved is estimated at Rs. 1,288 initial for articles not on hand and Rs. 1,417 annual recurring, and is debitable to the ordinary grants and heads of account affected in the Army and Military Works estimates.

3. The money allowance at present sanctioned in the Army Department letter quoted above for "lighting and fuel" (Rs. 300 per annum) shall be discontinued, and that for "library, furniture, equipment and appliances" shall be reduced from Rs. 200 to Rs. 100 per annum, the latter amount being required for the upkeep of the library.

[14499 (Q. M. G.-8).
D.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 844 of 1920.

Furniture, equipment and supplies for the Supply and Transport Corps Training Establishment, Rawalpindi.

Item No.	Detail of Stores.	Scale.	REMARKS.
I—SUPPLIES BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.			
<i>Section 2-A.</i>			
1	Burries 18' x 12' No.	9	
<i>Section II.</i>			
2	Clocks, "Hco" No.	1	Per instructor.
3	Clocks, office "	1	Per class room.
4	Lamps, hanging "	2	
5	Lanterns, hurricane "	1	
6	Lamps, table, reading "	2	
<i>Section 12.</i>			
7	Coal scuttles No.	1	Per fireplace.
8	Fenders "	1	Per fireplace.
9	Pails, iron, galvanized, 3 gal "	20	For use as fire buckets.
10	Pokers, soldiers "	1	Per fireplace.
Pots, chamber, enamelled—			
11	Holies "	10	
12	Covers "	10	
13	Safes, office "	1	
14	Scrapers, door "	4	
15	Shovels, fire "	1	Per fireplace.
Stools, class, F. A.—			
16	Covers "	6	
17	Pans "	6	
18	Tongs, soldiers "	1	Per fireplace.
Wash-hand stands—			
19	Basins No.	2	
20	Basins, soap "	2	
21	Knives "	2	
22	Trays, brush "	2	
<i>Section 13-C.</i>			
23	Chicks, coarse (a) No.	10 required	For verandah.
24	Chicks, fine (a) "	"	For doors and windows.
25	Mat's, coir fibre (a) "	"	

(a) Sizes to be stated in demands.

Furniture, equipment and supplies for the Supply and Transport Corps Training Establishment, Rawalpindi—contd.

Item No.	Detail of Stores.	Unit	Quantity	Remarks
I.—SUPPLY BY THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—contd.				
Section 12—contd.				
26	Mattings (Indian) (a)	Yds	100	
27	Towels, hand	No.	10	
II.—SUPPLIES BY THE MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT				
28	Almirahs, large	No.	1	
29	Blackboard and easel	"	1	
30	Boards, inventory	"	1	
31	Boards, notice	"	4	
32	Bookcases, glazed, large	"	2	
33	Bookshelves, revolving	"	2	
34	Chairs, cane-bottomed	"	1	
35	Commodore	"	6	
36	Desks, standing	"	1	
37	Forma, without, backs 6'	"	6	
38	Padlocks, iron japanned 2"	"	10	
39	Pegs, sets of 6	set	1	
40	Pankah fringes, 19' deep, ropes and cane	No.	2	
41	Racks, record	"	13	
42	Racks, stationery	"	4	
43	Racks, towel	"	2	
44	Stands, bicycles	"	As required	
45	Stools, desk, standing	"	1	
46	Tables, office (B F 43)	"	55	
47	Trays for tables, 7 spaces	"	3	
48	" " " 3 "	"	8	
49	" " " 2 "	"	3	
50	Trestles, storeroom	"	4	
51	Wash-hand stands	"	2	
III.—SUPPLIES BY THE SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS.				
Group—Fuel.				
52	Coal, steam	lbs.	60	

(a) Sizes to be stated in demands.

**Furniture, equipment and supplies for the Supply
and Transport Corps Training Establishment,
Rawalpindi—concl'd.**

Item No.	Detail of Stores.	Scale.	Remarks.
III—SUPPLIES BY THE SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT CORPS—concl'd.			
<i>Group—P. O. L.</i>			
53	Oil, Kerosene, 125-P, fire test	ℓ. ozs. (b)	
<i>Group—Misc.</i>			
54	Matches, safety	boxes. G	For mess room.
55	Wick, flat, 1"	inches G(c)	For lamps, hurricane.
56	Wick, flat, 1 1/2"	G(c)	For lamps, hanging.
57	Wick, round, 2 1/2"	G(c)	For lamps, table, reading.

(b) Daily scale of oil.		Summer.	Winter.
For lamps, hanging	ℓ. ozs.	7	10
For lamps, hurricane	" "	1	7
For lamps, table, reading	" "	1	8
(c) Per gallon of oil used.			

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 845 of 1920

SIR,

2nd November 1920.

845. Scale of diets, equivalents, extras and their substitutes, for British and Indian station hospitals, and Ordnance dispensaries.

Sanction is accorded to the issue of diets, equivalents, extras and their substitutes, to British and Indian station hospitals and Ordnance dispensaries on the scales laid down in the appendix to this Instruction.

2. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[$\frac{20201-Q. M. G.-O)}{D.I.}$]

A. SHARP, *Colonel,*

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 545 of 1920.

A.—Diets for hospitals of British troops.

Notes.—Soldiers employed as nursing orderlies will be provided in the early morning with tea ration $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., milk fresh 3 fl. oz., bread $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Item No.	Articles.	Infant (a).	Beef Tea.	Milk.	Chicken.	ORDINARY (b).	
						Boiled.	Roast.

Daily Scale.

1	Arrowroot . . . oz.	...	...	2	...	...	...
2	Barley, pearl . . .	...	...	...	1	1	...
3	Beef (c) . . . "	...	12	...	...	...	...
4	Beef, or mutton (c) . "	...	...	...	...	10	10
5	Bread . . . "	6	12	12	10	16	16
6	Butter . . . "	...	1	...	1	1	2 lb
7	Chicken . . . lb.	...	...	...	1 (s)	...	...

Item No	Articles	Infant (a)	Beef tea	Milk	Chicken	ORDINARY (1).	
						boiled	Roast

Daily Scale—(contd.)

8	Firewood, ration split (f) lb.	2	4	4	4	4	4
9	Flour oz.	—	—	—	1	1	—
10	Milk, fresh . . fl oz.	33	6	6	6	6	6
11	Onions oz.	—	—	—	1	—	—
12	Pepper dr.	—	1	—	1	1	1
13	Potatoes oz.	—	—	—	8	8	8
14	Salt, table dr.	—	6	—	6	6	6
15	Sugar oz.	1½	1½	1	1½	1½	1½
16	Tea, hospital "	—	1	—	1	1	1
✓ 17	Vegetables, fresh (g) . . "	—	—	—	—	4	4

Breakfast.

1	Bread oz.	2	4	6	6	6	6
2	Butter "	—	1	—	1	1	1
3	Milk, fresh . . fl oz.	10	3	20	3	3	3
4	Sugar oz.	1	1	—	1	1	1
5	Tea, hospital "	—	1	—	1	1	1

Dinner.

1	Arrowroot oz.	—	—	2	—	—	—
2	Beef "	—	12(h)	—	—	—	—
3	Beef, or mutton "	—	—	—	—	10(j)	10(k)

and good,
arge. For
educed to
over that
he case of

Item No.	Articles.	Infant (a)	Beef tes.	Milk	Chicken.	ORDINARY (b).	
						Bouled.	Roast.

Dinner--(contd)

4	Bread oz.	2	1	...	4	4	4
5	Chicken (l) . . . . "	...	...	...	8	...	...
6	Milk, fresh . . . fl. oz.	10	...	20	...	...	...
7	Onions oz.	...	...	...	1	...	...
8	Potatoes . . . . "	...	...	...	8	8	8
9	Sugar "	1	...	1	...	...	...
10	Vegetables . . . . "	...	...	...	...	1	4

Evening Tea.

1	Bread oz.	2	4	6	6	6	6
2	Butter "	...	1	...	1	1	1
3	Milk, fresh . . . fl. oz.	10	3	20	3	3	3
4	Sugar oz.	1	1	...	1	1	1
5	Tea, hospital "	...	1	...	1	1	1

(l) Roast, grilled or stewed, or for making $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of broth.

B.—Diets for hospitals of Indian Troops and followers.

NOTE.—Nursing orderlies will be provided in the early morning with tea ration $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., milk fresh 3 fl. ozs.

Item No	Articles	Ordinary diet.	Cavalry-cent diet.	Milk diet.	Milk and soup diet.
		No 1.	No 2.	No 3.	No. 1.
1	Arrowroot . oz.	...	...	2	2
2	Atta . lb.	1	1	...	...
3	Bread . oz.	2	4	...	4
4	Condiments mixed (a) . "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
5	Dhall . "	3	...	...	...
6	Firewood ration split (a) . lb	3	3	2	2
7	Ghi . oz.	...	2	...	...
8	Milk, fresh . fl oz	2	32	48	48
9	Mutton (c) . oz	4	8	...	8
10	Onions . lb	...	...	...	(d)
11	Pepper . "	...	...	...	(d)
12	Salt ration (c) . oz.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
13	Sugar . "	2	3	4	4
14	Tea, ration . "	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
15	Vegetables, country . "	8	8	...	...

Remarks.

(a) Any of the following items may be drawn.—

Chillies, coriander, garlic, ginger, pepper, tamarind and turmeric.

(b) For each "No Diet" the scale of wood is 3 lbs. If the number of patients is less than 12, or if the wood is not dry or good, 5 or 6 lbs. may be allowed if certified to be necessary by the officer in charge. Charcoal may be used in place of wood if the cost does not exceed that of the wood authorised. No fixed limit of fuel is laid down in the case of an outbreak of epidemic disease or any extraordinary occurrence.

(c) For all diets containing meat, the quantities stated are meant to be exclusive of bone; when bone is taken with the meat, a quarter more in weight is allowed. Parts containing more than two-thirds bone will be excluded. Meat will be cut up into diets by the supplier, after approval.

(d) With No 4 diet 1 lb. onions and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pepper are allowed for every 100 diets as flavouring agents.

(e) Salt, table, may be drawn, if preferred.

C.—Equivalents for articles in British and Indian diets.

NOTE.—Articles mentioned in column 3 below may be drawn to scale, if required.

Item. No.	Articles short issued	Articles substituted.	REMARKS.
1	Arrowroot . 1 lb.	<div> <div> <div>Cornflour . . . 1 lb.</div> <div>or</div> <div>Rice . . . 1 lb.</div> <div>or</div> <div>Sago . . . 1 lb.</div> </div> </div>	1 oz. of sugar per 2 oz. of arrowroot or sago is allowed.
2	Atta . . 1 lb.	Rice . . . 1½ lb.	...
3	Beef tea . 1 pint	<div> <div>Concentrated soup 4 oz.</div> <div>or</div> <div>Essence of mutton 4 oz.</div> <div>or</div> <div>Essence of beef . ½ oz.</div> <div>or</div> <div>Mutton broth . 1 pint</div> </div>	Essence of mutton and cornflour may be issued in place of extract of beef and arrowroot, respectively.
4	Bread . . 1 lb.	Atta . . . 1 lb.	...
5	Firewood split. ration	Charcoal common . .	For hospitals of British Troops only and provided that cost of charcoal does not exceed that of the firewood author said.
6	Milk, fresh, 10 fl. oz.	Milk condensed . 4 oz.	...
7	Mutton or goat 1 lb.	<div> <div>Atta 1 lb. plus ghl 1 oz.</div> <div>or</div> <div>Beef 1 lb. (for those who eat it).</div> <div>or</div> <div>DEall 3 oz. plus ghl 1 oz.</div> <div>or</div> <div>Chicken 1 lb. (for those who eat it).</div> </div>	...
8	Mutton broth, 1 pint	As for beef tea above .	As for beef tea above
9	Tea, ration or keep- tal. 1 lb.	Coffee . . . 2 lb.	Coffee to be supplied mainly by the Supply and Transport Corps.
10	Vegetables, other than onions, 1 lb.	Potatoes . . ½ lb.	...

D.- Extras and their substitutes.

of
be

NOTE 2.—Extras as mentioned below may be ordered on any diet as the prescribing medical officer may consider necessary.

NOTE 3.—If any article in column 2 below is not in stock, substitutes will be issued in lieu. Medical officers may demand any article mentioned in column 3, if required.

7 extras
3, milk,
ents so
ensure
ired are
25 per
cent should normally be made. Malt liquors are not admissible for patients taking their meals in the dining rooms.

Item No.	Articles which may be issued as extras.	Substitutes.	REMARKS.
1	Aerated waters	
	Alcoholic stimulants—		
2	Beer	Items 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9 and 10 for British troops only. Item 5 for British and Indian troops. Item 8 for Indian troops only. Items 2, 5 and 9 to be prescribed in reputed pints, items 3, 4, 6, 7, 8 and 10 in fluid ounces. Beer or porter will, as a rule, be canteen draught, country brewed. Bottled country brewed, if cheaper than English bottled, may be ordered by the officer in charge. English draught, or bottled, can only be issued when certified as necessary on the diet return.
3	Brandy .	.....
4	Burgundy .	.. ..
5	Champagne	.....
6	Port .	.....
7	Sherry	.....
8	Spirits, country.	.....
9	Stout .	Porter	
10	Whisky .	.....
11	Bacon .	Ham	British troops only.

Item No	Articles which may be issued as extras.	Substitutes.	REMARKS.
12	Barley water	.....	For every 5 pints of barley water 2 oz. of barley, pearl, and 2 oz. of sugar are allowed.
13	Biscuits, fancy	.....	.....
14	Bovril.	Lemco or Oxo.	British troops only.
15	Chicsee.	.....	British troops only.
16	Cigarettes, B. T.	Tobacco, B. T.	} Issued only in war hospitals and on field service.
17	" I. T.	" I. T.	
18	Cloves	Cinnamon or nutmeg.	British troops only.
19	Cocoa	.....	.....
20	Coffee	.....	To be supplied ready ground by the Supply and Transport Corps.
21	Cornflour	Rice or semolina	1 oz. of sugar per 2 ozs. of sago is allowed.
22	Eggs	.....	.....
23	Essence of lemon.	Essence of vanilla or ratafia.	British troops only.
24	Essence of mutton.	Essence of chicken or 4 oz. of mutton broth.	.....
25	Essence of rennet.	.....	British troops only.
26	Fish, fresh	.....	.....
27	Food, Benger's.	{ Food, Allenbury's. Food, Mellin's or Glaxo.	} British troops only
28	Fruits, dried	.....	Almonds, currants, raisins or sultanas.
29	Fruit, fresh	Fruits, dried, tinned or bottled, other than crystallized.	When considered necessary for the treatment of a case.
30	Gelatine	Isinglass	British troops only.

Item No.	Articles which may be issued as extras.	Substitutes.	REMARKS.
31	Golden syrup	...	.....
32	Ice	...	.....
33	Jam	Guava jelly or marmalade.	British troops only.
34	Jelly, calves' foot	Jellies assorted or Jelly powders	British troops only. When the following jellies are ordered, the ingredients will be in these proportions: (a) for 8 oz. of calves' foot jelly—calves' feet 2, eggs 2, sugar 1 oz., limejuice 2 ozs., stimulants as required; (b) for 8 ozs. of chicken jelly—chicken 1, eggs 2, sugar 1 oz., limejuice 2 ozs., stimulants as required.
25	Lard	Dripping . . . Mutton fat . . . Salad oil . . . Suet . . .	British troops only.
35	Lime juice cordial.	Limes fresh, or lemonade	For every pint of lemonade, as many lemons or limes as will produce 2 oz. of juice (or 2 oz. of prepared lime juice) and 1 oz. of sugar are sanctioned. To be prescribed in fluid ounces. Aerated lemonade should only be ordered when certified as necessary by the officer in charge.
37	Matches, safety	...	Issued only to war hospitals and on field service, to smokers.
38	Milk, condensed.	Milk, fresh, in the proportion shown in table C above.	.....

Item No.	Articles which may be issued as extras.	Substitutes.	REMARKS.
39	Min . . .	.....	.....
40	Mustard, Europe.	.....	Also used for sinapians.
41	Oatmeal . .	Dalia, flour, hominy or arrowroot.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk is allowed per 2 oz. of oatmeal.
42	Powder, baking.	Egg powder or Paisley flour.	British troops only.
43	Powder, curry .	.....	Ditto.
44	Puddings . .	.....	<p>When pudding is ordered patients will be supplied with puddings as follows:—</p> <p>Sunday.—Blanc-mange or arrowroot.</p> <p>Monday.—Sago or vermicelli.</p> <p>Tuesday.—Suet or bread pudding.</p> <p>Wednesday.—Rice or vermicelli.</p> <p>Thursday.—Blanc-mange or arrowroot.</p> <p>Friday.—Tapioca.</p> <p>Saturday.—Suet or bread pudding.</p> <p>When puddings are ordered, they will comprise the following ingredients:—Milk 1 pt., sugar 1 oz., eggs 2, cinnamon powder 15 grs. With arrowroot, rice or sago puddings, 2 ozs. of the required ingredients will be added, with vermicelli pudding 1 oz., of vermicelli, with bread pudding, four ounces of bread. With suet pudding, flour 2 ozs., suet 1 oz., baking powder 3 ozs., salt 1-10 oz. with jam or golden syrup as required. With tapioca pudding, tapioca 1 oz., milk 15 fl. ozs., sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., egg 1. With blanc-mange pudding, cornflour 1 oz., sago 1$\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., milk 12 fl. ozs.</p>

Item No.	Articles which may be issued as extras.	Substitutes	REMARKS.
45	Rice	1½ lb. of rice equals 1 lb. of atta.	.....
46	Rice water . . .	...	For every 5 pints of rice water 2 ozs. of rice and 2 ozs. of sugar are allowed.
47	Sago	Tapioca	1 oz. of sugar per 2 oz. of sago or tapioca is allowed.
48	Sauces (Anchovy or Worcester).	..	British troops only.
49	Sausages	Fish, tinned.	Ditto.
50	Soups tinned . .	Soups concentrated or soup squares	Ditto.
51	Sweets, B. T. . .	Chocolates, fancy.	} Issued only in war hospitals and on field service, to non-smokers.
52	" I T. . . .	...
53	Vermicelli . . .	Macaroni .	...
54	Vinegar . . . .	...	...

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 846 of 1920.

SIMLA,

9th November 1920.

846. Provision of gauges, armourers, plug, 303-inch, and double pullthroughs for Imperial Service Troops.

Sanction is accorded to the extension of the provisions of Army Instructions (India) Nos. 93 and 671 of 1920, regarding the issue of "gauges, armourer, plug, 303-inch" and "pullthroughs, double," etc, to Imperial Service Troops, and to the supply of the articles to those troops on the following scale :—

Per unit having an armourer on the establishment.

Gauges, armourers, plug, 303-inch	1 per unit.
* Pullthroughs, double	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \text{ per cavalry unit.} \\ 8 \text{ per infantry unit.} \end{array} \right.$
* Gauge, wire, pieces	10 per 100 arms on charge.

* Annual supply.

2. The expenditure involved which is estimated at Rs. 128 initial and Rs. 44 annual recurring, is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates.

[10127 (D. G. O. 4).
D-II.]

A SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.
(846)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 847 of 1920.

SIMLA,

9th November 1920.

847. Erection of village memorial tablets in commemoration of the services rendered during the Great War by the classes from which the Indian Army is recruited.

With reference to the decision notified in paragraph 1 of Army Instruction (India) No 137 of 1920 that village memorial tablets will be erected by Local Governments and Administrations under arrangements to be made by them, it has now been decided to contribute towards the cost of erection in the case of each province and administration a lump sum calculated on the basis of Rs 50 per tablet.

2. The amounts mentioned below will accordingly be placed at the disposal of Local Governments and Administrations for the purpose specified above, to be expended according to the discretion of the Local Government or Administration concerned:—

	Rs.
Punjab	7,500
United Provinces	3,100
Madras	1,500
Rajputana	1,350
Bombay	1,200
North-West Frontier Province	750
Bihar and Orissa	700
Kashmir	500
Assam	200
Delhi	200
Hyderabad	200
Central India Agency	200
Mysore	100

3. The expenditure involved, amounting to Rs. 19,500, will be debited to Grant 14 of the Army Estimates.

4. In paragraph 2 of Army Instruction (India) No. 437 of 1920, for "Central Provinces," read "Central India Agency."

[17724 (A. D.)
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 848 of 1920.

SIMLA,

9th November 1920.

848. Grant of gratuity to retired departmental officers of the Indian Services who were re-employed during the war.

With the approval of the Right Hon ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have decided in modification of Army Department letter No 41-2760, dated the 8th January 1915, clause III (a), that a gratuity of 31 days' Indian pay for each year or part of a year of re-employed service (which service will not count for additional pension) shall be granted to retired departmental officers of Indian departments, including senior assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department who were re-employed during the great war. This decision shall have effect to cover all outstanding cases.

Reproduced as Appendix 48 to Army Instructions (India) of 1919.

for India, the Government of India have decided in modification of Army Department letter No 41-2760, dated the 8th January 1915, clause III (a), that a gratuity

of 31 days' Indian pay for each year or part of a year of re-employed service (which service will not count for additional pension) shall be granted to retired departmental officers of Indian departments, including senior assistant surgeons of the Indian Medical Department who were re-employed during the great war. This decision shall have effect to cover all outstanding cases.

2. The question of granting a similar gratuity to retired departmental warrant and non commissioned officers re-employed during the war is under consideration.

[010742 (A. G.-5).
B-I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 849 of 1920.

SIMLA,

9th November 1920.

849. Revision of the rates of leave pay out of India for officers of the Indian Army.

As some misapprehension on the subject appears to exist, it is notified for information that "the pay and allowances admissible under the Royal Warrant to officers of the same rank in the British Service under similar conditions" referred to in paragraph 1 of Army Instruction (India) No. 515 of 1920, are the normal rates of pay as shown in Table I of Army Order* No. 324 of 1919, *plus* ration allowance only.

2. It is further notified that during privilege leave out of India whether taken by itself or in combination with other leave, the rule in paragraph 336, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, will continue to apply.

[009803 (A. G.-6).
B.-II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 850 of 1920.

SIMLA,
9th November 1920.

850. Free passage in respect of movements on medical grounds within Indian limits and to and from "beyond sea" stations.

The limit of pay laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume X, paragraph 83(A)(1), is hereby raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300. The regulations will be amended accordingly.

[20134 (Q. M. G 1).
D-II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 851 of 1920.

Simla.

9th November 1920.

851. Hire of motor cars, etc., by General Officers Commanding, when employed on inspection duty at out-stations.

A General Officer Commanding, when inspecting at an out-station, may hire a motor car or other conveyance at the out-station, provided no suitable Government conveyance is available at that station and the cost to Government is not greater than the cost of conveying the General Officer's car or chargers from his headquarters to the out-station.

[32093 (Q. M. G. 11.)
D. 11.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 852 of 1920.

SIMLA,
9th November 1920.

352. Continuance of the Northern and Southern
Command Signal Schools.

In column 2 of the appendix to Army Instruction (India)
No. 685 of 1920, *insert* the figure "1" under "Commandant
and Chief Instructor."

[7552 (G. S.)
C.]

A. SHALRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 853 of 1920.

SIMLA,

9th November 1920.

353. Pay and allowances of British officers serving with the Military Works Services (including those employed on executive works duties in a field service area), No. 9 Works and No. 12 Electrical and Mechanical Depots, Nos. 10 and 11 Works Companies, the Works Battalions and Labour Corps in India.

The following is substituted for paragraph 2 of Army Instruction (India) No. 402 of 1920:—

"It has also been decided that no retrenchments shall be effected of payments already made in excess of the rates notified herein."

[$\frac{15038 (M. W.-1)}{B-I.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 832 of 1920.

SIMLA,

9th November 1920.

832. Grant of free passage to the United Kingdom to the families of ex-officers of the Indian Army Reserve, invalided Home after demobilization.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that when an officer of the Indian Army Reserve is invalided Home after demobilization by reason of disabilities contracted on active service and is given free passage under Army Instruction (India) No. 368 of 1920, the same concession may be allowed to his family. The latter will, however, be liable to pay messing charges in respect of their voyage to the United Kingdom.

2. The expenditure is debitable to His Majesty's Government.

[$\frac{14286 \text{ (Q M. G. 1)}}{D. II.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 863 of 1920.

S. W. L.,
9th November 1920.

863. Extension of the provisions of Army Regulations, India, Volume X, paragraph 1, clause 3, to Mesopotamia, Egypt and Palestine.

It has been decided to extend the provisions of Army Regulations, India, Volume X, paragraph 1, clause 3, to British and Indian officers and British and Indian other ranks of Indian units and departments and their families moving between India and Mesopotamia, Egypt or Palestine.

[27154 (Q. M. G. 1)
D. II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 864 of 1920

SIMLA,

9th November 1920.

864. Allowance to officers who have graduated at the Staff College (p. s. c.) or passed the final examination of the Advanced Class, Ordnance College (p. a. c.), after vacating a staff appointment.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that a British Service officer serving in India, or a British officer of the Indian Army, who has graduated at the Staff College (p. s. c.) or passed the final examination of the Advanced Class, Ordnance College (p. a. c.), will, after holding a staff appointment and on relinquishing the pay of that appointment, be entitled, while in receipt of full pay, to an allowance of Rs. 25 a month, in addition to the rate of pay laid down for his rank and arm of service to which he belongs, so long as the rank held by him is not above that of substantive Major and he does not hold a staff appointment. This allowance is not, however, admissible to officers of the Ordnance Department serving in India.

2. This decision has retrospective effect from the 1st July 1919.

[030005 (A. G.-8).
E.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 865 of 1920.

SIMLA,

9th November 1920.

865. Grant of Indian Commissioned rank to Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

The following amendments are made to Army Instruction. (India) No. 530 of 1919 :—

In paragraph 1(a) for the words "on completion of 5 years' service as warrant officers," substitute "on promotion to the 2nd class."

In paragraph 2, after the word "surgeons" in line 3, insert "of corresponding grades respectively."

[11762 (D. M. S.-1).
D-1.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 806 of 1920.

SIMLA,
31st November 1920.

806. Formation of an Indian Hospital Corps.

The following amendment is made in Appendix "C" to Army Instruction (India) No. 379 of 1920 :—

At the end of clause (c) *insert* the following sentence :—
" Previous service in the Army Bearer Corps or Army Hospital Corps will count towards the new rate of good conduct pay."

[20635 (D. M. S. I.-A).
D-1.]

A. SHARP, Colonel,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT:

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 867 of 1920.

SIMLA,

9th November 1920.

867. Pay of military subordinates of the Army Clothing Department.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 469 of 1920, it has been decided that military subordinates of the Army Clothing Department may continue to draw the Army of Occupation bonus in addition to their existing rates of pay, until the revised rates of pay, which are now under consideration, *vide* Army Instruction (India) No. 404 of 1920, come into force.

[$\frac{441 (D. A. C.).}{B. I.}$]

A. SHARP, *Colonel,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 868 of 1920.

SIMLA,
9th November 1920.

868. Extension of the date for the submission of claims for passage money under Army Order 275 of 1918.

The attention of all concerned is invited to Army Order 352 of 1920, reproduced as an appendix to this Instruction.

[$\frac{1558 \text{ Q M G-1.}}{D.L.}$]

A SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 868 of 1920.

ARMY ORDER NO. 352 OF 1920.

Refund of Passage Money. Extension of Army Order 275 of 1918.—1. An extension of the date for the submission of claims under Army Order 275 of 1918, will be allowed up to the 31st December, 1920, inclusive, for the following special categories who were unable to submit their claims before the 1st September, 1919. No others will be considered.—

- (a) Those who were actually engaged in military operations in distant parts of the world (Places other than France, Belgium, or the area of the Rhine Army.)
- (b) Those who were incapacitated by wounds, or illness contracted on active service.
- (c) Those who were killed in action, or died from the result of wounds, or illness contracted during their service. In this case the claim should be made by, or on behalf of, the nearest relative.

2. Each claim must be accompanied by a full statement of the reasons which prevented its submission before the 1st September, 1919. Claims will be considered on their merits provided that they come within the above categories and are supported by the particulars regarding date of sailing from abroad, date of arrival in the United Kingdom, date of enlistment, etc., required by Army Order 275 of 1918.

The claims of serving officers should be forwarded through the usual military channels to the War Office. The claims of other ranks will be dealt with in accordance with the procedure laid down in the tenth paragraph of Army Order 275 of 1918.

All claims must be submitted on or before 31st December, 1920. No extension of this date will be allowed.

3. Applications should, if necessary, be rendered without waiting for the steam- . . . by the third paragraph of Army . . . be forwarded when obtained. A note . . . be made on the claim.

In cases where an application has been made since the 31st August, 1919, and the necessary documents have been supplied, a statement to this effect should be submitted. The provisions of this Army Order should be brought, as prominently as possible, to the notice of all troops, including patients in military hospitals.

By Command of the Army Council.

H. J. CREEDY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 869 of 1920.

SIMLA,
9th November 1920.

869. Classes of work to be dealt with by the
Camp Office of the Army Department Secretariat during the winter of 1920-21.

In addition to the classes of work referred to in Army Instruction (India) No. 772 of 1920, all communications on the subject of Military Training and Education should, with effect from the 22nd November 1920, be despatched to the Camp Office of the Army Department Secretariat.

[(A D case 19037, 1)
Establishment Section]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 870 of 1920.

SIMLA,
9th November 1920.

870. Grant of overseas allowances to Indian officers of the Indian Medical Service when serving beyond the limits of India.

With reference to paragraph 2 of Army Instruction (India) No. 613 of 1920, it has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that overseas allowances at the rates laid down therein, shall be admissible to permanent Indian officers of the Indian Medical Service whose pay does not include any overseas allowance, when they are serving beyond the limits of India as defined in Army Regulations, India, Volume X. This decision will have retrospective effect from 1st January 1920.

[16225-10. M. S.-1-A.)
D-1.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 371 of 1920.

SIMLA,

- 9th November 1920.

371. Appointment of chaplains to duty on transports conveying British troops between the United Kingdom and India.

With the approval of the Right Hon ble the Secretary of State for India, the following procedure has been adopted for the appointment of chaplains to duty on transports conveying British troops between the United Kingdom and India

2. One chaplain of the Church of England and one Roman Catholic chaplain will be appointed to every such transport; also one chaplain of the Church of Scotland if the transport is conveying a Scottish regiment.

3. Chaplains will be appointed to outward-bound transports by the War Office and to homeward-bound transports by the Embarkation Commandant at the port of departure that is, Bombay or Karachi. The chaplains concerned will receive the necessary instructions regarding embarkation from the authority appointing them.

4. Chaplains of the denominations mentioned will be appointed to homeward-bound transports only as required, that is, when duty passages have not to be assigned for the homeward voyage to chaplains who were appointed by the War Office for the round voyage to India and back

5. For appointment to duty on transports chaplains of the Church of England and of the Church of Scotland will be chaplains of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment returning from or proceeding on leave so far as such chaplains are available. When such chaplains are not available, chaplains of the Royal Army Chaplains' Department may be detailed for duty on transports, or

clergymen not belonging to either that Department or to the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment may specially be appointed for this purpose.

6. The India Office will keep the War Office informed as to what chaplains of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment are available for outward-bound transports. Particulars of all appointments made by the War Office will be communicated by it to the India Office.

7. The appointment of chaplains in India to homeward-bound transports will be made by the Embarkation Commandants, Bombay and Karachi, from lists supplied to them by the following central authorities:—

Church of England.—The Metropolitan in India, Calcutta.

Church of Scotland.—The Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, Calcutta.

Roman Catholic Church.—The Most Reverend Archbishop Kenealy, Simla, or, in his absence, the Vicar General and Administrator.

These authorities will furnish lists of the nominated chaplains to the two Embarkation Commandants direct, care being taken that the same name does not appear on both lists; and that the order in which the appointments should be made is clearly indicated therein. The Embarkation Commandants will then appoint chaplains of the respective denominations, as may be required, in accordance with the order indicated in the lists.

8. Chaplains of the Royal Army Chaplains' Department appointed to duty on transports will receive no remuneration for their services in addition to their ordinary pay. Chaplains of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment appointed to such duty will only receive, in return for their services, free passage, and free messing on boardship, for themselves, and indulgence passages for their families, if accompanied by them.

9. Clergymen not belonging to either the Royal Army Chaplains' Department or to the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment
the date of embarkation (inclusive) to the date of disembarkation (exclusive).

10 The India Office will make a payment to the War Office at the rate of 10s. 6d. a day for the period of the voyage in respect of

any case in which a chaplain of the Royal Army Chaplains' Department is detailed for duty on a transport if it should be necessary for the War Office to employ a substitute during his absence.

[9641-II (Q. M. G.-1).
II-A.]

A. SHAIRP, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

clergymen not belonging to either that Department or to the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment may specially be appointed for this purpose.

6. The India Office will keep the War Office informed as to what chaplains of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment are available for outward-bound transports. Particulars of all appointments made by the War Office will be communicated by it to the India Office.

7. The appointment of chaplains in India to homeward-bound transports will be made by the Embarkation Commandants, Bombay and Karachi, from lists supplied to them by the following central authorities:—

Church of England.—The Metropolitan in India, Calcutta.

Church of Scotland.—The Presidency Senior Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Bengal, Calcutta.

Roman Catholic Church.—The Most Reverend Archbishop Kencaly, Simla, or, in his absence, the Vicar General and Administrator.

These authorities will furnish lists of the nominated chaplains to the two Embarkation Commandants direct, care being taken that the same name does not appear on both lists; and that the order in which the appointments should be made is clearly indicated therein. The Embarkation Commandants will then appoint chaplains of the respective denominations, as may be required, in accordance with the order indicated in the lists.

8. Chaplains of the Royal Army Chaplains' Department appointed to duty on transports will receive no remuneration for their services in addition to their ordinary pay. Chaplains of the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment appointed to such duty will only receive, in return for their services, free passage, and free messing on boardship, for themselves, and indulgence passages for their families, if accompanied by them.

9. Clergymen not belonging to either the Royal Army Chaplains' Department or to the Indian Ecclesiastical Establishment who may be will, in addition to their ordinary pay, be granted the date of embarkation (inclusive) to the date of disembarkation (exclusive).

10. The India Office will make a payment to the War Office at the rate of 10s. 6d. a day for the period of the voyage in respect of

any case in which a chaplain of the Royal Army Chaplains' Department is detailed for duty on a transport if it should be necessary for the War Office to employ a substitute during his absence.

[9641-II (Q. M. G.-1).]
H.A.

A. SHAIRP, *Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 872 of 1920.

SIMLA,

9th November 1920.

872. I.—Supply of spectacles to British warrant and non-commissioned officers and men.

II.—Standard of vision for candidates for commissions in, and recruits for, the Regular Army.

In supersession of all previous orders on the subject, sanction is accorded, as a permanent measure, to the supply of spectacles to British warrant and non-commissioned officers and men to the extent hereinafter specified.

2. All applications for the provision of spectacles under this decision should be submitted to the Deputy Assistant District Independent Brigade concerned for sanction, supported by the certificates and estimates, etc., specified below :—

- (a) A certificate that the soldier's sight is so defective as materially to interfere with his efficiency.
- (b) A certificate that his vision can be so improved by the provision of suitable spectacles as to render him efficient.
- (c) A report by the Specialist in Ophthalmology showing the acuity of vision, near and distant, with and without glasses, for each eye separately.
- (d) A certificate from the Officer Commanding the unit that the soldier is efficient in his military duties (duties affected by defective vision being disregarded) and that his retention in the service is desirable.
- (e) A statement showing the cost involved.

The standard of vision required for the recruit is laid down in the appendix to this Instruction.

3. Experience at Home has shown that a soldier will not wear glasses unless the benefit which accrues from their wear is very obvious and apparent to himself, while, in a large number of cases of men complaining of their sight, it has been found that glasses are unnecessary. It should, however, be remembered that many soldiers of the New Armies have become so accustomed to wearing glasses in civil life that they are at a very serious disadvantage without them. As a matter of experience it is found that men in the following classes do not as a rule require glasses, and that their supply is a useless expense:—

(i) Men with myopia of 1 D. and under.

(ii) Men with hypermetropia of 2 D. and under, who are below the age of 30 years.

(iii) Men with a slight degree of astigmatism, even though occasional headaches are complained of.

(iv) Men with one amblyopic eye, and the other with normal vision.

4. In each case where spectacles are required to correct an error in near vision, it should be shown that the duties of the soldier require him to use his near, rather than distant, vision.

5. A copy of the prescription for glasses and measurements of frame will be inserted in the Soldier's Field Service Pay Book (A. B. 64, Part 1) and the man's medical history sheet.

6. Only one pair of spectacles will be issued at the public expense to each soldier for whom they are authorised, but in cases where spectacles are accidentally broken or damaged on duty, in circumstances beyond the soldier's control, they may be replaced or repaired at the public expense.

7. The of spectacles authorised to, and no spectacles

(a) No simple spherical lens will be supplied of a less strength than 0.59 dioptré, or of a greater strength than 10.00 dioptrés.

(b) No simple cylindrical lens will be supplied of a less strength than 0.59 dioptré, or of a greater strength than 6.00 dioptrés.

(c) No sphero-cylindrical lens will be supplied having before or after transposition :—

(i) One of its component parts less than 0.50 dioptré and the other component part less than 1.00 dioptré ;

(ii) A combined strength greater than 12.00 dioptries ; or

(iii) A cylindrical strength greater than 6.00 dioptries.

(d) No sphero-cylindrical lens will be supplied having a concave-spherical surface combined with a convex-cylindrical surface. All such combinations are capable of being transposed into a lens having a convex-spherical surface combined with a concave-cylindrical surface.

(e) No quarter-dioptré lenses will be supplied above 3.00 dioptries, and no half-dioptré lenses above 6.00 dioptries. No lenses with intervals of less than quarter-dioptries will be supplied.

8. All prescriptions for spectacles are invariably to be completed in every detail and with due regard to legibility and neatness.

9. Contract rates for spectacles should be arranged for by each Deputy Director, Medical Services concerned, with a reliable Assistant firm of opticians.

10. The expenditure involved is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected.

[13717-(D. M. S.-2).
D.I.]

A SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 872 of 1920.

Standard of vision for candidates for commissions in, and recruits for, the Regular Army.

The following standard of vision for candidates for commissions in, and recruits for, the Regular Army will be taken into operation (a) in the case of candidates for commissions, from the 1st January 1922, and (b) in the case of recruits for the regular army, immediately on receipt of this Instruction, and will, from the dates mentioned, supersede all previous standards laid down for the regular army :—

1. A candidate for a commission in, or a recruit for, the regular army will be considered fit—

- (a) If his vision *without* the aid of glasses is not less than $\frac{1}{18}$ ths with each eye, provided that *with* the aid of glasses, if necessary, his vision is not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ ths in one eye (R or L) and $\frac{1}{12}$ ths in the other ;
- (b) If his vision in one eye (R or L) *without* the aid of glasses is not less than $\frac{1}{36}$ ths, provided that his vision in the other eye *without* the aid of glasses is not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ ths.
- (c) In the case of R. A. S. C. artificers (H. T. and M. T.), bakers, butchers and clerks ; R. A. M. C., R. A. O. C. and C. M. A., if his vision in one eye (R or L) *without* the aid of glasses, is not less than $\frac{1}{24}$ ths, provided that his vision in the other eye *without* the aid of glasses is not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ ths.

2. Each eye must have a full field of vision as tested by hand movements.

3. Squint or any morbid condition of the eyes or of the lid of either eye, liable to the risk of aggravation or recurrence, will cause the rejection of the candidate or recruit.

4. If a candidate for a commission has vision of less than $\frac{1}{18}$ ths in each eye, *without* the aid of glasses, he shall be referred to an Ophthalmic Specialist for examination for any morbid condition.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 873 of 1920.

SIMLA,

24 November 1920:

373. Revision of Trade Groups for increased rates of pay.

Appendix II to Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920, as reconstructed by Army Instruction (India) No. 445 of 1920, and further amended by Army Instructions (India) Nos. 601 and 627 of 1920, is cancelled and the following substituted:—

Group A.

Armament artificer	Instrument maker.
Chemist.	" (fortress).
Computer (trigonometrical).	" (optical).
" (sound ranging).	" (telegraph).
Diver.	Lithographer (draughtsman).
Draughtsman.	Lithographer (prover and transferrer).
" (architectural).	Lithographer (machine minder).
" (mechanical).	Millwright.
" (topographical).	Operating room attendant.
Electrician.	Pattern maker.
" (wireless).	Pharmacist.
Fitter.	Railway engine driver.
" (caterpillar tractor).	Shipwright.
" (signals).	Surveyor (ordnance).
" (steam tractor and foder).	" (cadastral and engineering).
Fitter driver.*	" (topographical).
" internal combustion (lorry and car).	" (trigonometrical).
Fitter, secondary battery.	Toolmaker.
	Turner.

* applicable to Royal Army Service Corps (Mechanical Transport).

Group B.

Acetylene welder. (Royal Army Service Corps and Royal Army Ordnance Corps). Laboratory attendant.

Armourer and gunsmith.
Blacksmith.
Bodymaker (motor).
Boilermaker.
Bricklayer.
Cabinet maker.
Carpenter and joiner.
Clerk (of specially selected categories).
Coach painter.
Cooper.
Cooperamith.

Lineman.
Machine gun artificer.
Mason.
Military accountant clerk.
Miller and machine band.
Motor cycle fitter.
Moulder.
Operator (line).
" (wireless).
Optician.
Panel beater.
Plumber.
Postal worker (classes II and III).

Dental mechanic.
Dispenser.
Grinder (precision).
Hospital cook.

Trained nurse.
Watchmaker.
Wheeler.
Wood turner.
X-ray attendant.

Group C.

Cable jointer.

Clerk (including orderly room sergeants and orderly room clerks and wage clerks).*

Coach trimmer.

Cutler.

Driver, internal combustion (Royal Engineers).

Driver, internal combustion (lorry and car) (Royal Army Service Corps).

Driver, internal combustion (Tank Corps).

Driver, steam (lorry and steam tractor).
" " engine.

Engine driver (marine engineers, crane driver, steam driver).

Engine driver (stationary, steam, internal combustion, derrick or pile).

Farrier.

Glass grinder.

Ledger keeper and storeman.

Lineman (power).

Masseur.

Miner.

Motor driver (Royal Army Service Corps).

Nursing orderly.

Operator (visual).

Oxy-acetylene welder (Royal Engineers and Tank Corps).

Painter and paper-hanger.

Photographer.

Plasterer.

*Clerks who are classified as such after the prescribed tests only are included. Soldiers employed temporarily as clerks are not treated as "tradesmen" during such employment but receive such additional pay as may be applicable under the Pay Warrant.

Platelayer.
Printer (compositor).

" (pressman).
" (machine minder).
Riveter.

Saddler and harness maker
Saddle-tree maker
Sanitary orderly
Shoeing and carriage smith.
Shoemaker.
Slater.

Baker.
Blackman.
Brakeman.
Butcher
Despatch rider
Driller (machine and hand).
Fettler, iron and brass (including wagon
erector, wagon examiner and wagon
repairer).

Forward observer (sound ranging).

Leather sticher.
Loftman.
Mercurial rubber.
Painter.

Assistant despatch rider.

" electrician (wireless).
" fitter (signals).
" instrument maker (telegraphic).
" lineman.
" loftman.
" operator (line).
" " (visual).
" " (wireless).
" shoemaker.
" tailor.

St. Nicholas.
Storeman (stock and departmental).

Tailor
Tele. board switchboard operator
Tinsmith.
Vulcanizer.
Well-borer.
Wagonman, loader.

Group D.

Push cycle repairer.
Quarryman.
Sawyer.
Seaman.
Searchlight operator.
Secondary battery attendant.
Shunter.

Stationmaster.
Storeman.
Survey post observer.
Switchboard and dynamo
attendant.
Traffic controller.
Wood machinist.

Group E.

Assistant telephone switch-
board operator.
Blacksmith's striker or lam-
merman.

Cleaner.
Cleaner (locomotive).
Hold-up or riveter's helper.
Motor cyclist.
Pioneer (Royal Engineers).
Sail-maker and tent-mender.
Tyro printer.
Upholsterer.

* "Assistant tailors and assistant shoemakers in Group E will not be eligible for the increased rate (1s. 6d. per day) after two years' service".

[041273 (A. G. G.)]
12.1.

A. SHAIKH, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 854 of 1920.

Sd/-,
9th November 1920.

354. Provision of aprons and gowns for classes I and II Station Veterinary Hospitals in India.

Sanction is accorded to the free issue of the following articles to the Station Veterinary Hospitals in India :—

Aprons, waterproof, for operating rooms	} 4 of each per class I and 2 of each per class II hospital
Gowns, cotton, sterilizable.	

2 The expenditure involved, which is estimated at Rs. 1,190 initial and Rs. 595 annual recurring, is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates.

[$\frac{33119 \text{ (Q. M. G.-11).}}{D-II.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 855 of 1920.

SIMLA,

9th November 1920.

855. Temporary addition to the staff of Physical Training Schools, Northern and Southern Commands.

Sanction is accorded to the temporary employment of one Assistant Instructor at each of the Physical Training Schools, Northern and Southern Commands, until such time as a decision is reached regarding the reorganization of these Schools.

2. These officers will receive staff pay at Rs. 200 per mensem in addition to their Indian Army pay of rank.

3. The extra expenditure involved during the current financial year will be debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army Estimates.

[8551 (G. S. M. T.-I).
R.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 856 of 1920.

SIMLA,

9th November 1920.

856. Future ranks of Indian officers of the Animal Transport Service and their revised rates of pay.

It has been decided that in future there will be only two ranks of Indian officers throughout the Animal Transport Service, viz., Jemadar and Risaldar. The existing Jemadars in mule units and Risaldars in mule units and will be designated Jemadars. The Risaldars. The

be as follows :—

	Rs.
	Per mensem.
Jemadar	54
Risaldar	108

[27084 (Q-M.G.-7).
D.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 857 of 1920.

SIMLA,
9th November 1920.

**857. Temporary retention of Supervising Officers,
Physical Training Schools, Northern and
Southern Commands.**

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 253 of 1920, sanction is accorded to the retention of Supervising Officers' Physical Training Schools, Northern and Southern Commands, for a further period of six months or such shorter period as may be necessary, with effect from the 1st July 1920.

[9002 (G.S.M.T.1).]
L.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA),

No. 858 of 1020.

SIMLA,

9th November 1920.

858. Special War Leave.

The Secretary of State for India has decided that British Service officers returning to the Imperial from the Indian establishment may, if they are otherwise eligible, avail themselves of special war leave with effect from date of embarkation, their transfer to the Home establishment having effect on the termination of this leave.

2. Similarly, British Service officers who have qualified by service in Mesopotamia for special war leave, but who have not been on the Indian establishment in that country, may be granted special war leave with effect from the date of embarkation from Mesopotamia, subject to their not being required to join for duty on the Imperial establishment before the expiration of that period.

[044135-(A. G.-5).
B. II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 859 of 1920.

SIMLA, -

9th November 1920.

859. Training of blinded soldiers of the Indian Army.

Paragraph 4 of Army Instruction (India) No. 599 of 1918 is reconstructed as follows:—

The duration of the training will usually be limited to nine months. In special cases, however, extension of this period may be sanctioned by the Local Government concerned, on the recommendation of the Principal of the School.

[13746 (D. M. S. 4).
C.]

A. SHARP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 860 of 1920.

SIMLA,

9th November 1920.

860. Conditions of service for pension and leave applicable to warrant and non-commissioned officers promoted to commissions on the Supplementary List, Royal Engineers.

In supersession of India Army Order No. 84 of 1916, it has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that warrant and non-commissioned officers on the Indian establishment, promoted to commissions on the Supplementary List, Royal Engineers, shall be eligible for retired pay under Army Order No 324 of 1919, after completion of 15 years' service for pension. After 20 years' service for Indian pension, calculated as laid down in paragraph 720, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, these officers will be entitled to retire under the special pension rules laid down in paragraph 719, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, for non-continuous service, Royal Engineer officers. In calculating service for pension under paragraph 720, *ibid*, clause (a) will not apply. All warrant service and half the service in the lower ranks (in accordance with Article 540 (ii) (g) of the Royal Warrant for Pay), wherever such service has been spent, will be reckoned as service towards Indian pension.

If invalided with less than 20 years' Indian pension service, officers referred to above will be eligible for Indian invalid pensions under the conditions applicable to officers of the Indian Army.

As in the case of officers of the Indian Army, there will be no compulsory retirement on account of age up to 55 years.

2. It has also been decided that officers on the Supplementary List, Royal Engineers shall be allowed to take leave under the Indian Army leave rules.

3. The eligibility of these officers for gratuities under India Army Order No. 661 of 1914, on resigning from the Army, is under consideration and orders on the subject will be issued in due course.

[19059 (M. W.-1).
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 861 of 1920.

SIMLA,
9th November 1920.

861. Introduction of the Durbanian or the Baroness type of cooking ranges in British station hospitals.

It has been decided that either the Durbanian or [the] Baroness type of cooking ranges should be gradually provided in British station hospitals when new ranges are required and funds are available.

2. The expenditure involved is debitable to the Military Works grant for ordinary demands.

[18021 (M. W. 2-A).
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 893 of 1920.

SIMLA,

16th November 1920.

893. Retired pay of officers disabled in consequence of the war and pensions of the families and relatives of officers deceased.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 171 of 1919, it is notified that the Royal Warrant, dated the 2nd July 1920, regarding the retired pay of officers disabled, the pensions of the families and relatives of officers deceased, and the pensions of nurses deceased in consequence of the Great War, which is published as an annexure to this Instruction, is in substitution of the Royal Warrant, dated the 1st August 1917, which was published with India Army Order No. 1264 of 1917.

[042864 (A. G.-6).
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 893 of 1920.

Royal Warrant for the Retired Pay of Officers (Army) disabled, and for the Pensions of the Families and Relatives of Officers deceased, and for the Pensions of Nurses disabled and of the Relatives of Nurses deceased, in consequence of the Great War.

George R.I.

WHEREAS We deem it expedient to make further provision concerning the retired pay of officers disabled, the pensions of the families and relatives of officers deceased, and the pensions of nurses disabled and of the relatives of nurses deceased, whose claims arise in respect of service during the Great War (hereinafter referred to as "the war") and to provide for their administration, by Our Minister of Pensions (hereinafter styled "the Minister") in accordance with the Ministry of Pensions Act, 1916;

OUR WILL AND PLEASURE is that as from the 1st day of April, 1920, the provisions of this Our Warrant shall take effect in place of the provisions of Our Warrant of the 1st August, 1917, concerning the retired pay of officers disabled and the pensions of the families and relatives of officers deceased, and the pensions of nurses disabled, in consequence of the war, and that this Our Warrant shall, except in the cases stated in the Warrant of Her Majesty Queen Victoria of the 27th October, 1884, and except as otherwise provided by Statute, be established and obeyed as the sole authority in the matters herein treated of, and that the Minister shall, subject to the provisions of the War Pensions (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1919, be the sole administrator and interpreter of this Our Warrant, and shall be empowered to issue such detailed instructions in reference thereto as he may from time to time deem necessary.

This Our Warrant shall apply to all officers and their relatives whose claims to retired pay, pensions or grants of the nature dealt with therein arise in respect of service during the war, and to members of Our Nursing Services hereinafter specified and their relatives whose claims similarly arise and it shall, subject to the provisions of the Fifth Schedule hereto, have effect from 1st April, 1920. In the case of such persons whose claims to retired pay, pensions or gratuities have been dealt with or arose under previous Warrants, the terms of this Our Warrant may, if more beneficial to

them, and subject to the provisions of the Fifth Schedule hereto, be applied with retrospective effect from the above date.

The retired pay of an officer or the retired pay or pension of a nurse who has served as such before the date of this Our Warrant may be assessed under the terms of Our previous Warrants regulating retired pay or pensions if more favourable to him or her than this Our Warrant; and no grant to an officer or to the family of relatives of an officer, or to a nurse, shall be re-assessed to their disadvantage; and any promoted from the ranks treated than if the officer

PART I.—OFFICERS DISABLED.

1. An officer who retires, relinquishes his commission, reverts to unemployment, or is placed in the

Retired pay for officers retired, etc., on account of disablement.

Territorial Force Reserve, on account of medical unfitness certified as either attributable to or aggravated by military service during the war, and not being due to his serious negligence or misconduct may, subject to Article 8, be granted the retired pay shown in columns 3 to 8 of Part I of the First Schedule to this Our Warrant which corresponds to the degree of his disablement as certified : Provided that—

(1) If the officer (other than an officer to whom Our Warrant of the 19th December, 1919, applies) holds a permanent commission in Our Regular Forces he may be granted :—

Regular officer with permanent commission.

(a) If he retires; the retired pay or gratuity for which he is eligible under Our Warrant of 13th September 1919, for the Pay, Half-pay and Retired Pay of officers, (or, where his service does not entitle him to such retired pay, the annual sum set forth in Part II of the First Schedule hereto), together with an addition as in column 9 of Part I of the said Schedule, but so that the total retired pay under this paragraph is in no case less than the officer's half-pay as laid down by the said Warrant of 13th September, 1919, according to his substantive rank at the time of his retirement; and

(b) If he reverts to unemployment and is already in receipt of service retired pay, whether re-assessed or not under the said Warrant of 13th September, 1919, such retired

pay, together with an addition as in column 9 of Part I of the said Schedule, and, if the officer has been promoted during the war, and before being pronounced permanently unfit for general service, to a rank higher than that for which such service retired pay was awarded, a further addition corresponding to the difference between the retired pay under columns 3 to 8 of Part I of the First Schedule hereto appropriate to the rank for which such service retired pay was awarded and the retired pay under such columns appropriate to his higher rank;

but so that in no case shall the retired pay under this Warrant of such officer be less than the retired pay to which he would have been entitled under columns 3 to 8 of Part I of the said Schedule.

(2) If the officer served as a soldier in Our Regular Forces and does not hold a permanent commission in those Forces he may be granted:—
 Temporary officer who has served as a soldier.

(a) If in receipt of a service pension, or retired pay or gratuity under Our Warrant of 3rd May, 1918, that pension, retired pay, or gratuity, with an addition for his disability as in the last column of Part I of the First Schedule hereto: provided that, where his service was continuous he may be granted at any time, if more favourable to him, the permanent pension he would have received if he had continued to serve in the rank from which he was promoted and had not been pensioned when promoted to a commission;

(b) If in receipt of a permanent pension for a disability which has been aggravated by military service as an officer during the war, and if he was eligible for a service pension when discharged for disability, such service pension with an addition as in column 9 of Part I of the First Schedule hereto;

(c) If not within the terms of paragraph (a) or (b) above, the permanent pension he would have received if he had continued to serve in the rank from which he was promoted, if qualified therefor by length of service, whether his service was continuous or not;

but so that in no case shall the retired pay under this Warrant of such officer be less than the retired pay to which he is entitled under columns 3 to 8 of Part I of the First Schedule hereto.

If in receipt of wounds pension. (3) If the officer is in receipt of a wounds pension, he may be granted only—

- (a) Retired pay at the rate and under the conditions laid down in Our Warrant of the 1st December, 1914, for the Pay, Appointment, Promotion and Non-Effective Pay of Our Army, with an addition (subject to conditions and limitations approved by the Minister) not exceeding 20 per cent. of such retired pay and the wounds pension; or
- (b) If he is an officer to whom proviso (1) (a) of this article applies, the retired pay or gratuity for which he is eligible under Our said Warrant of the 13th September, 1919; or
- (c) If he is an officer to whom proviso (1) (b) of this article applies, the service retired pay therein referred to; or
- (d) The difference between the wounds pension and the retired pay to which the officer would be entitled under this Our Warrant if he was not in receipt of wounds pension;

whichever be the greatest.

(4) If the officer has lost the sight of both eyes as the result of wounds received in action he shall be granted not less than 300*l.* a year in wounds pension and retired pay taken together.

(5) Subject to the preceding provisos, if the officer is already in receipt of pension or retired pay as a soldier or an officer it shall be suspended so long as he is receiving a higher rate under this Our Warrant.

1A. If an officer on or after demobilization, or on or after retirement, or relinquishing his commission, or transfer to or reversion to the Reserve, or to unemployment, otherwise than for misconduct or in circumstances which do not, in the opinion of the Minister, justify the award, is certified to be disabled by wounds, injuries or disease attributable to or aggravated by military service during the war, such disablement not having been caused or aggravated by his serious negligence or misconduct, he may be granted retired pay or gratuity as if he had retired on account of medical unfitness under Article 1 or 8 of this Our

(2) The Minister may, at any time, order the review of any retired pay in any case where—
Review of retired pay.

- (a) Retired pay has by error in interpretation or fact, been granted to a disabled officer in excess of the amount appropriate to the degree of his disablement;
- (b) The Minister has reason to believe that retired pay has been obtained by any improper means; or
- (c) Retired pay has been granted by error.

5. Half the retired pay awarded under the preceding Articles may be subject to the condition that the disabled officer shall undergo medical treatment in an institution or otherwise for any period during which it is certified that such treatment is necessary in his interests.

Such misconduct of the officer as shall render it necessary, in the discretion of the Minister, to discontinue treatment may be deemed to be refusal to undergo treatment.

6. In any case where it is certified that an officer should Grants to disabled, undergo any course of medical treatment officers undergoing treat- in an institution or otherwise, for a dis- mant. ability which renders him eligible for retired pay or gratuity under Article 1 or 8 of this War Warrant, he may be granted, for such period and subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine—

- (a) Retired pay at the rate for the highest degree of disablement (subject to any necessary adjustments in respect of wounds pension, retired pay or gratuity already awarded) for the purpose of undergoing the treatment which he is certified to require and whilst deemed unable in consequence to provide for his own support and that of his family, a deduction of such an amount as the Minister may determine being made from the officer's retired pay on account of the cost of his maintenance in the institution;
- (b) If he is certified to require treatment which does not render him unable to provide for his own support and that of his family, but requires him to absent himself from his work on one or more occasions in the week, an allowance not exceeding 12s. a week for the time he is required to absent himself.
- (c) The necessary medical and other expenses and allowances incidental to the treatment of such disability up to such amount as the Minister may determine.

7. In addition to any retired pay awarded under the foregoing Articles, or any wounds pension in lieu thereof, there may be granted, under such conditions as the Minister may determine, to or on behalf of an officer disabled in the highest degree, an allowance not exceeding 100% a year in any case where a constant attendant is necessary.

8. In any case where the degree of disablement is assessed at less than 20 per cent. or, in exceptional circumstances, where it is considered by the Minister more in the interests of the officer, a gratuity or temporary allowance may be granted in place of any retired pay under this War Warrant. The grant will be subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine and its amount will not exceed 500% and will depend on the nature of the disablement and other circumstances of the case.

9. An officer who retires relinquishes his commission, reverts to unemployment, or is placed in the Territorial Force Reserve on account of medical unfitness, such unfitness being neither attributable to nor aggravated by military service, and not being due to the serious negligence or misconduct of the officer, may be granted a gratuity or temporary allowance. The grant will be subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine. In exceptional circumstances it may amount to a sum not exceeding 300%, and generally it will depend on the extent to which the officer is incapacitated and on the other circumstances of the case.

PART II.—WIDOWS AND OTHER RELATIVES OF OFFICERS DECEASED

10. Pensions and gratuities to the widows, children and relatives of deceased officers, for which provision is made in the following Articles, shall only be given as a reward of the officer's services, and no pension or gratuity shall be granted or continued to a deceased officer's widow or relative who, in the opinion of the Minister, is unworthy of a grant from public funds, and it shall be in the power of the Minister to terminate or suspend any pension that may have been granted to any such person or to provide for the administration of a pension or gratuity under such conditions as he may determine.

11. The widow of an officer may be granted—

(1) If the officer, otherwise than through his serious negligence or misconduct—

(a) Is killed in action, or suffers violent death due directly
Pensions to officers and wholly to war service,
widows. or is killed or dies of injuries
sustained on flying duty or
while being carried on duty in aircraft under proper
authority, or dies within seven years from wounds or
injuries so received, or

(b) Dies from illness which is certified as directly traceable
to fatigue, privation, or exposure incident to active
operations in the field within seven years after having
been first removed from duty on account of such illness,
or

(c) Dies in consequence of injuries received in the performance
of military duty otherwise than under (a) within seven
years after having been so injured, .

and the widow is over 40 years of age, or has a child eligible for
an allowance under the Article next following, a pension as in the
second column of the Second Schedule hereto; but if the widow is
not over 40 and has no child so eligible, then a pension as in the
third column of the said Schedule.

(2) If the officer, otherwise than through his serious negligence
or misconduct—

(a) Dies of disease attributable to or aggravated by military
service other than under sub-section (1) (b) of this
Article within seven years after having been first
removed from duty on account of such disease, or

(b) Dies of injuries attributable to military service other than
under sub-sections (1) (a) or (1) (c) of this Article,
within 7 years after having been first removed from
duty on account of such injuries, .

and the widow is over 40 years of age, or has a child eligible for
allowance under the Article next following, a pension as in the
fourth column of the Second Schedule hereto; but if the widow
is not over 40 and has no child so eligible, then a pension as in
the fifth column of the said Schedule.

(3) If the officer dies in the circumstances referred in subsec-
tion (1) (a) of this Article, a
Gratuities to officers gratuity, in addition to pen-
sion, as in the sixth column
widows. of the Second Schedule hereto.

12.—(1) The widow of an officer awarded a pension under the preceding Article may be granted a further allowance at the rate of 38*l.* a year for each child maintained by her.

This allowance may be granted or continued up to the age of 15 in the case of sons and up to the age of 21 in the case of daughters, unless the child is otherwise provided for or marries, and may be granted or further continued after such ages in the case of children who are apprentices receiving not more than nominal wages, or are being educated at a secondary school, technical institute, or university.

(2) The above allowance may also be granted or continued after the specified ages in very special cases in which it is shown (a) that the child became afflicted during the officer's lifetime with some mental or bodily infirmity rendering it dependent upon him and incapable of making adequate exertion for its own support; (b) that such incapacity dates from a period before the child reached the limit of age; and (c) that it is in distressed circumstances. The allowance may be granted or continued for such term as the Minister may decide.

(3) If the officer dies in the circumstances referred to in Article 11 (1) (a), a gratuity of one-third of the amount laid down in the sixth column of the Second Schedule hereto may be granted, in addition to children's allowance, for each child.

(4) The widow of an officer awarded a pension under Article 11 or 13 may, if in the opinion of the Minister, an allowance shall depend on the Minister being satisfied as to the education the child is receiving.

(5) In any case in which, in the opinion of the Minister, it may become necessary to secure the proper care of a child on behalf of whom an allowance is payable, the allowance, instead of being paid to the widow, may be administered under such conditions as the Minister may determine.

13 —(1) A widow who—

(a) Is over 40 years of age or has a child eligible for an Alternative pension to allowance under the preceding Article.

(b) Is in receipt of a pension under Article 11 of this Our Warrant; and

- (c) Makes application and shows that she was married to the officer before the commencement of the war or of his military service, whichever was the later, and that her pension under Article 11, with any children's allowances under Article 12 (1) and (2) and any pension under Article 17 in respect of the officer is, or eventually may be, less than two-thirds of the alternative retired pay that might have been awarded to her husband under Article 3 had he survived and been incapable of supplementing that retired pay by earnings,

may be granted, in lieu of such pension and such children's allowances and pension, an alternative pension (which shall not exceed two-thirds of such alternative retired pay) up to a maximum of 800*l.* a year: provided

- (i) That application shall be made within one year of the date of this Our Warrant, or one year after notification to the widow of the award of pension under Article 11, whichever is the later.
- (ii) That such widow's pension under Article 11 (together with any such children's allowances and pension) shall, if greater than the alternative pension assessed under this sub-section, continue until it becomes less than the alternative pension.
- (iii) That if a widow to whom an alternative pension has been granted under this sub-section ceases to be eligible for a pension under this sub-section but would be eligible for a pension under sub-section (2) of this Article, her alternative pension shall cease to be calculated under this sub-section and shall be thenceforth calculated under that sub-section, and
- (iv) That the provision in Article 3 (3) of this Our Warrant to secure the proper care of a child shall apply in the case of any pension awarded under this sub-section.
- (2) A widow who—
- (a) Is not over 40 years of age and has no child eligible for an allowance under the preceding Article.
- (b) Is in receipt of a pension under Article 11, and
- (c) Makes application and shows that she was married to the officer before the commencement of the war or of his military service, whichever was the later, and that her

pension under Article 11 with any pension (under Article 17 in respect of the officer is, or eventually may be, less than one-half of the alternative retired pay that might have been awarded to her husband under Article 3 had he survived and been incapable of supplementing that retired pay by earnings,

may be granted, in lieu of such pension, an alternative pension (which shall not exceed one-half of such alternative retired pay) up to a maximum of 225% a year; provided—

- (i) That application shall be made within 1 year of the date of this Our Warrant, or 1 year after the notification to the widow of the award of pension under Article 11, whichever is the later;
- (ii) That such widow's pension under Article 11 (together with any pension under Article 17) shall, if greater than the alternative pension assessed under this sub-section, continue until it becomes less than the alternative pension;
- (iii) That when the widow reaches the age of 40 the alternative pension may be raised from one-half of such alternative retired pay to two-thirds thereof up to a maximum of 300% a year.

(3) (exclusive of the addition under A 132% a year, his pre-war earnings may be substituted for the alternative retired pay in the preceding sub-sections of this Article.

(4) Any pension under Article 17 shall be deducted from a widow's alternative pension.

14. The widow of an officer not eligible for pension under Article 11 may be granted a gratuity of where death is not attributable. not less than 1 and not more than 3 years' pay of the appointment held by the officer; provided that—

- (a) The officer dies during the war, while on full pay, or, after removal from full pay, from the injury or disease for which he was removed from full pay or some closely connected disease and there is a continuous medical history of sickness; and
- (b) The widow is disqualified only through the insufficiency of the officer's service for an ordinary pension under the terms of Article 660 of Our said Warrant of 1st December, 1914.

The amount of the gratuity, within the above limits, shall be at the discretion of the Minister, and may be paid in a lump sum or in instalments as he may determine. In the event of the officer leaving motherless children, a similar grant may be made to them under such conditions as the Minister may determine.

15. Any pension granted to the widow of an officer under this Suspension of pensions to officers' widows on re-marriage. Our Warrant shall cease on her re-marriage; but in the event of her again becoming a widow her pension (subject to adjustment under Article 30A) may be restored, wholly or in part, if she is otherwise qualified, and if in the opinion of the Minister her pecuniary circumstances are such as to justify the restoration. Allowances for children under Article 12 may be paid for after re-marriage.

16.—(1) The widow of an officer who was at the time of his death (not being due to his serious negligence or misconduct) in receipt of retired pay of not less than 70% a year may, provided she was living with the officer at the time of his death, be granted a pension of not more than one-half of the deceased officer's retired pay and in no case at a higher rate than as in the fifth column of the Second Schedule hereto, this grant to be subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine and to cease on re-marriage.

(2) "Widow" in this Article means a widow—

(a) The circumstances of whose husband's death do not entitle her to a pension under Article 11 of this Our Warrant; and

(b) Who, if her husband had died in the circumstances set forth in Article 11, would have been eligible for a pension under that Article.

(3) The motherless children of an officer whose widow would have been eligible for a pension under this Article may be granted pensions at the rates and subject to the conditions of Article 17 (1) and (2), the total of the pensions not to exceed one-half of the officer's retired pay.

... retired pay in con-
have received under columns 3 to 8 of the first Schedule
Warrant of the 1st August, 1917.

17.—(1) The child of an officer who has died in the circumstances set forth in Article 11 of this Our Warrant may be awarded a pension of 60% a year where the child is or becomes motherless, or has been removed from the control of its mother. In the event of two or more children being maintained by one person in the same household, the amount will be reduced to 50% for each child after the first.

(2) The grant, continuance and administration of the pension shall be subject to the same conditions as those set forth for children's allowances in Article 12 (1), (2) and (5).

(3) A child section (1) of this Article shall be the conditions of Article 12 (3), and under the conditions laid down in Article 12 (4).

18. The following conditions shall apply to the grant or continuance of pensions to the relatives, other than widows and children, of deceased officers under Articles 19 and 21 below:—

(1) It shall be granted only if the officer dies in the circumstances set forth in Article 11 of this Our Warrant.

(2) It shall be granted or continued only if the pecuniary and other circumstances of the relative are such as, in the opinion of the Minister, to justify the award.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of the following Article, it shall not exceed the pension which has been or would have been awarded to the officer's widow under Article 11 (1) or (2), as the case may be, if under 40 and childless.

(4) It shall not be transferable: except that where it is granted to one of two parents, or to two or more sisters or brothers, it may be continued wholly or in part to the survivor or survivors and that where it has been granted to a parent it may on the death of such parent be continued, wholly or in part, to a sister who is otherwise eligible for a pension in respect of the deceased officer.

(5) It shall cease on marriage or re-marriage.

19.—(1) A pension may be granted to the parent or parents of an officer of such an amount as the Minister may decide, subject to the conditions of Article 18 and such other

condition, as he may determine, regard being had to pre-war dependence, if any, and to the age or infirmity of the parent or parents.

(2) A pension may be granted in respect of each son who has died in the circumstances set forth in Article 11, subject to such conditions and limits as the Minister may determine.

20. A gratuity not exceeding the value of 1 year's pension of a widow under 40 and childless may be granted to the parent or parents jointly of an officer, at the discretion of the Minister, in special cases where the conditions for pensions laid down in the two preceding Articles are not fulfilled.

21.—(1) A pension may be granted to the sister or brother (or sisters or brothers) of an officer, provided they were wholly or partially dependent on him for support. The pension shall be of such an amount as the Minister may decide, subject to the conditions of Articles 18 and such other conditions as he may determine, and shall not be granted or continued to a brother after the age of 18, or to a sister after the age of 21, unless he or she is unfitted by age or infirmity to earn his or her living.

(2) A pension under the same conditions may be granted in respect of each brother who has died in the circumstances set forth in Article 11, subject to the limit laid down in Article 18 (3).

22. A gratuity not exceeding one-half the value of 1 year's pension of a widow under 40 and childless may, at the discretion of the Minister, be granted to the sisters or brothers jointly in special cases where the conditions for pensions laid down in Articles 18 and 21 are not fulfilled.

PART III.—NURSES DISABLED OR DROESED.

23. A member of Our Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, of Our Army Nursing Service Reserve, and of Our Territorial Force Nursing Service (hereinafter referred to as a nurse), who retires on account of medical unfitness certified as either attributable to or aggravated by military service during the war and not being due to her serious negligence or misconduct, may, subject to Article 28, be granted the pension

shown in the Third Schedule to this Our Warrant which corresponds to the degree of her disablement as certified: provided that a nurse who is eligible for or in receipt of retired pay under the terms of Our said Warrant of 1st December, 1914, may be granted either—

(a) Such retired pay together with an addition as shown in the last column of the Third Schedule to this Our Warrant, or

(b) The pension provided by columns 3 to 5 of that Schedule for her rank and degree of disablement,

whichever is more favourable.

23A. If a nurse on or after demobilization, or on or after retirement, or transfer or reversion to the Reserve, otherwise than for misconduct or in circumstances which in the opinion of the Minister, do not justify an award, is certified to be disabled by wounds, injuries or disease attributable to or aggravated by military service during the war, such disablement not being due to her serious negligence or misconduct, she may be granted pension or gratuity, as if she had retired on account of medical unfitness under Article 23, with effect from the date from which her claim is established. But the benefits of proviso (a) to Article 23 shall only be granted if the nurse is certified to have been permanently unfit for general service on her retirement.

23B. Except in those cases where the disablement has reached its final
Temporary awards to disabled nurses. temporary,
temporary
reviewed from time to time until a permanent assessment can be made or the grant ceases.

23C.—(1) A nurse in receipt of pension under Article 23 of this Our Warrant whose pre-war earnings (excluding any addition thereto under paragraph (b) of Article 30 (5) exceeded 95%
Alternative pension nurses. Our Warrant whose pre-war earnings (excluding any addition thereto under paragraph (b) of Article 30 (5) exceeded 95%
a year and who, within one year of the date of this Our Warrant or one year after the notification to her of the first award of pension under Article 23, whichever is the later date, shall prove to the satisfaction of the Minister the amount of her pre-war earnings, may, at the same time or at any time thereafter, make application for alternative pension, and if she shows that her pension, together with the average earnings of which she remains capable, are less than her proved pre-war earnings she may be granted alternative pension in lieu of pension under Article 23.

Alternative pension may be granted temporarily or permanently and shall be of an amount which, together with the average earnings (if any) of which the nurse is judged capable, shall not exceed her pre-war earnings up to 250% a year, provided that:—

- (a) In assessing the average earnings (if any) of which a nurse remains capable, any decrease thereof not due to the disablement for which the nurse is in receipt of

crease the nurse's earning capacity may be taken into account; and

- (b) Where owing to physical incapacity or other cause over which the nurse had no control she has been unable to prove the amount of her pre-war earnings within the time above specified the Minister may, in his discretion, extend such time.

(2) Alternative pension shall be payable as from the date from which the claim thereto is established.

(3) In this Article "pension" shall include retired pay.

24.—(1) When a permanent pension has been granted it shall not be altered on account of any change in the nurse's earning capacity, whether resulting from training or other cause; neither shall it be subject to review except:—

- (a) When a nurse whose pension is assessed under Article 23 claims that there has been a substantial increase in the extent of the disablement due to the original cause, or

- (b) Under the following sub-section or under Article 30A or 30B.

(2) The Minister may at any time order the review of any pension in any case where:—

- (a) A pension has, by error in interpretation or fact, been granted to a disabled nurse in excess of the amount appropriate to the degree of her disablement;

- (b) The Minister has reason to believe that a pension has been obtained by any improper means; or

- (c) A pension has been granted by error.

25. Half the pension:

Conditions as to undergoing treatment.

during which it is certified that such treatment is necessary in her interests.

Such misconduct of the nurse as shall render it necessary, in the discretion of the Minister, to discontinue treatment may be deemed to be refusal to undergo that treatment.

26. In any case where it is certified that a nurse should undergo any course of medical treatment in an institution or otherwise for a disability which renders her eligible for pension or gratuity under Article 23 or 25 of this Our Warrant, she may be granted, for such period and subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine :—

- (a) A pension at the rate for the highest degree of disablement subject to any necessary adjustments in respect of retired pay, pension or gratuity already awarded) for the purpose of undergoing the treatment which she is certified to require and whilst deemed in consequence incapable of work, a deduction of such amount as the Minister may determine being made from such pension on account of the cost of her maintenance in the institution ;
- (b) If she is certified to require medical treatment which does not render her incapable of work, but requires her to absent herself from her work on one or more occasions in the week, an allowance not exceeding 15s. a week for the time she is required so to absent herself ;
- (c) The necessary medical and other expenses and allowances incidental to the treatment of such disability up to such amount as the Minister may determine

27. In addition to any pension awarded under the foregoing Articles there may be granted, under such conditions as the Minister may determine, to or on behalf of a nurse disabled in the highest degree, an allowance not exceeding 52l a year in any case where a constant attendant is necessary.

28. In any case where the degree of disablement is assessed at less than 20 per cent, or where, in exceptional circumstances, it is considered by the Minister more in the interests of the nurse, a gratuity or temporary allowance may be granted in place of any pension under this Our Warrant. The grant will be subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine, and its

amount will not exceed 300%, and will depend on the nature of the disablement and the other circumstances of the case.

29. A nurse who retires on account of medical unfitness certi-

Where disablement not attributed to service.

The grant will be :

determine. In exceptional circumstances it may amount to a sum not exceeding 200%, and generally it will depend on the extent to which the nurse is incapacitated and on the other circumstances of the case.

-29A. Pensions or gratuities may be awarded to the relatives of

Grants to relatives of deceased nurses in accordance with the terms of Articles 18 to 22 of this Our Warrant so far as they may be applicable, and under such conditions as the Minister may determine.

PART IV.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Definitions.

30. In this Our Warrant, unless the context otherwise requires—

(1) "Officer" means a commissioned officer whether holding a

Officer.

permanent or temporary or local commission in Our Regular or Reserve Forces or

of the Territorial Force, who has served and been in receipt of military pay as such during some period of the war, but shall not include any officer of our Indian Army, or any officer of Dominion, Colonial, or Protectorate Forces, whether raised for local or general service unless the terms of his service have been made to include the pension rights of the Regular Army, or any officer holding a permanent commission in Our Regular Forces disabled or dying through service in India.

(2) "Widow" means the widow of an officer whose marriage

Widow.

took place before the receipt of the wound or injury which caused his death, or before

his removal from duty on account of the contraction or aggravation of the disease which caused his death : provided that the widow of a permanent regular officer married after the date of this Our Warrant shall be entitled to a gratuity if he survives his marriage, or, if he dies, if it is shown that he was manifestly in good health at the date of his marriage.

(3) "Child" means the legitimate child of an officer, born or within 9 months after death, birth, retirement, relinquishment of his commission, or transfer to or reversion to the reserve or to the retired list, and may include a step-child regularly maintained by him; but shall not include a child whose mother is excluded by the Act.

(4) "Parent" includes a grandparent or other person who has been in the place of a parent to an officer, and has wholly or mainly supported him for not less than one year at some time before the commencement of the war.

(5)—(a) "Pre-war earnings" means in the case of an officer who was in employment under a contract of service the average earnings during the 12 months immediately preceding the outbreak of the war. Average earnings shall be computed generally in such manner as is best calculated to give the rate at which the officer was being remunerated, and, so far as may be applicable, in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906: provided that where in the course of such twelve months there was a change in the officer's rate of remuneration, and such change was not of a temporary but of a reasonably permanent nature then the average earnings shall be calculated on the officer's earnings during the period since such change in his remuneration, or since the last of such changes if there were more than one. In the case of an officer in a trade, business or profession, the average profits of the last three years preceding the commencement of the war shall be taken, or of such lesser period as he engaged therein.

(b) In computing the average earnings or average profits of an officer an addition of 60 per cent. may be made to any such earnings or profits.

(6) "Pre-war dependence" means the amount representing the annual value of the support afforded to, or of benefits conferred upon a relative by an officer for a reasonable period immediately preceding the commencement of the war or of his military service, if later, exclusive, however, of any increase thereof due to circumstances arising out of the war in the case of entry into service or commission subsequent to the commencement of the war, and shall include the following:—

(a) Amount regularly contributed by the officer if he received no material benefits in return therefor.

(b) Amount regularly contributed by the officer in excess of expenditure incurred on his account.

(c) Money value of any benefit conferred upon the relative by the officer.

(7) "Certified" means, in respect of any medical certification, certified by a medical officer or Board of Medical Officers appointed for the purpose by the Army Council or by the Minister.

Certified.

(8) "Prescribed" means prescribed by Instructions issued by the Minister.

Prescribed.

(9) "Wounds pension" includes wounds gratuity.

(10) The provisions of this part of this Our Warrant, shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to any in respect of nurses, in the same way as they apply to and in respect of officers.

Application of Part IV to nurses.

(11) References in this Our Warrant to Our Warrant of the 13th September, 1919, include references to Our Warrant of the 23rd March, 1920, for the appointment, etc., of officers of Our Royal Army Chaplains Department.

30A. The rates of retired pay, pension and allowance, specified in the Fourth Schedule hereto, and any retired pay, pensions and allowances awarded under or by virtue of the Articles therein mentioned (hereinafter referred to as the scheduled rates), shall be deemed to be based on the cost of living for the year 1919, and shall be subject as prescribed to increase or decrease in accordance with the increased or decreased cost of living as compared with the cost of living for the year 1919, such increased or decreased cost being determined by a certificate to be furnished in January of the year 1923 and of each succeeding year for this purpose by Our Minister of Labour: provided that the scheduled rates shall not be reduced below the minimum rates set forth in the second column of the Fourth Schedule hereto, and that no re-adjustment shall take effect before the 1st day of April, 1923.

There shall be no re-adjustment in the year 1923 unless the certificate of Our Minister of Labour shows a difference between the cost of living in the year 1919 and in the year 1922 of at least 5 per cent. nor shall there be any re-adjustment in any succeeding year unless the certificate of Our Minister of Labour shows that

the cost of living for the previous year, differs from the cost of living in the year as to which the last re-adjustment was made (or the year 1919 if there had been no re-adjustment) by at least 5 per cent. of the cost of living in the year 1919.

Cost of living.

"Cost of living" in this Article means the general cost of living of working-class families.

30b. Where an officer is injured or killed in such circumstances that any retired pay, pension, allowance, or grant is payable to or in respect of him under this Our Warrant or the Preamble thereof, and where he or his widow, child, or dependant receives compensation from or on behalf of a third party, for the act, omission, or circumstances which caused the injury or death, any such compensation may be taken into consideration in assessing any retired pay, pension, allowance, or grant which might be awarded to or in respect of the officer, and where the compensation is received after assessment it may be taken into consideration and the assessment may be amended or cancelled accordingly.

31. The rate of retired pay or pension or gratuity granted under this Our Warrant may be determined according to the temporary, acting or local rank held by the officer at the time he was killed, wounded, injured, or removed from duty in consequence of disablement.

32 Except as modified by this Our Warrant, any general conditions governing the grant, issue, and administration of retired pay to officers and of pensions to their families laid down in Our said Warrant of 1st December, 1914, and in subsequent Warrants, shall remain in force and be applicable to grants made under this Our Warrant.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this 2nd day of July, 1920,
in the 11th year of Our Reign

By His Majesty's Command,

IAN MACPHERSON.

(b) Amount regularly contributed by the officer in excess of expenditure incurred on his account.

(c) Money value of any benefit conferred upon the relative by the officer.

(7) "Certified" means, in respect of any medical certification, certified by a medical officer or Board of Medical Officers appointed for the purpose by the Army Council or by the Minister.

Prescribed. (8) "Prescribed" means prescribed by Instructions issued by the Minister.

Wounds pension. (9) "Wounds pension" includes wounds gratuity.

(10) The provisions of this part of this Our Warrant, shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to any in Application of Part IV to nurses. respect of nurses, in the same way as they apply to and in respect of officers.

(11) References in this Our Warrant to Our Warrant of the Royal Warrant of 23rd 13th September, 1919, include references to Our Warrant of the 23rd March, 1920, for the appointment, etc., of officers of Our Royal Army Chaplains Department.

30A. The rates of retired pay, pension and allowance, specified Readjustment of rates according to cost of living.

mentioned (hereinafter referred to as the scheduled rates), shall be deemed to be based on the cost of living for the year 1919, and shall be subject as prescribed in increase or decrease in accordance with the increased or decreased cost of living as compared with the cost of living for the year 1919, such increased or decreased cost being determined by a certificate to be furnished in January of the year 1923 and of each succeeding year for this purpose by Our Minister of Labour: provided that the scheduled rates shall not be reduced below the minimum rates set forth in the second column of the Fourth Schedule hereto, and that no re-adjustment shall take effect before the 1st day of April, 1923.

There shall be no re-adjustment in the year 1923 unless the certificate of the cost of living for the year 1922 shows a difference between the cost of 1922 of at least 5 per cent. in any succeeding year unless the certificate of Our Minister of Labour shows that

FIRST SCHEDULE.

PART I.—RETIRED PAY TO DISABLED OFFICERS (*Article 1*).

Degree of disablement.	Percentage degree of disablement.	RETIRED PAY ON ACCOUNT OF DISABLEMENT.						
		OFFICERS NOT HOLDING PERMANENT COMMISSIONS IN REGULAR FORCES, OR AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED.						ADDITIONAL RETIRED PAY UNDER PROVISIONS OF (1) AND (2) ARTICLE 1.
		Major-general.	Brigadier-general.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captain, Lieutenant,* or second-lieutenant.	All ranks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Per cent.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	100	420	390	330	300	270	210	150
2	90	378	351	297	270	243	189	135
3	80	336	312	264	240	216	168	120
4	70	294	273	231	210	189	147	105
5	60	252	234	198	180	162	126	90
6	50	210	195	165	150	135	105	75
7	40	168	156	132	120	108	84	60
8	30	126	117	99	90	81	63	45
9	20	84	78	66	60	54	42	30

* Quartermasters, assistant paymasters and inspectors of Army schools may be treated as lieutenants.

PART II.—ANNUAL SUM WHICH MAY BE GRANTED WHERE OFFICER HAS COMPLETED LESS THAN 15 YEARS' SERVICE [*provisio (1) (a) to Article 1*].

	£
Lieutenant-Colonel of 14 years' service or less	200
Major of 14 years' service or less	170
Captain of 14 years' service	140
" " 13 " " "	130
" " 12 " " "	120
" " 11 " " "	110
" " 10 " " "	100
" " 9 " " "	90
" " 8 " " "	80
" " 7 " " "	70
" " " " " or less	70

Scheduled Rates.	Minimum Rates.
<p>Treatment— 1. Additional retired pay or pension under paragraph (a) of Article 6 or 26. Allowance under paragraph (b) of Articles 6 and 26. Widow's pensions under Article 11</p>	<p>The corresponding rates under the Warrant of the 1st August 1917. 16s. and 12s. respectively. Where the rate of the widow's pension in the Second Schedule is equivalent to two-thirds of the total disablement retired pay as set forth in Columns 3 to 8 of Part I of the First Schedule, the minimum rate of the widow's pension shall be two-thirds of the total disablement retired pay as set forth in Columns 3 to 8 of the First Schedule to the Warrant of 1st August 1917; in other cases the minimum rates shall be the rates in the Second Schedule less 20 per cent.; but in no case shall the minimum rate be less than the corresponding rate in the Warrant of 1st August 1917. 30l.</p>
<p>Children's Allowances under Article 12. Motherless children's pensions under Article 17. Nurses' pensions under Article 23— Principal Matron or Matron-in-Chief.</p>	<p>43l. and 40l. respectively. 175l.</p>
<p>Relatives pensions and gratuities— Reference to widow's pensions under Articles 18 to 22.</p>	<p>The minimum rates for the pension of a widow under 40 and without children.</p>

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH THIS WARRANT IS TO BE READ.
(Preamble.)

A.—Date from which certain portions of the Warrant apply.

—	Portions of the Warrant.	Date of application.
Article 1A	The words "or in circumstances which do not, in the opinion of the Minister, justify the award".	1st April 1917.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

PENSIONS TO DISABLED NURSES (*Article 23*).

Degree of disablement.	Percentage degree of disablement.	DISABLEMENT PENSION IF NOT ENTITLED TO SERVICE RETIRED PAY.			Addition to Service Retired Pay if entitled to such.
		Principal Matron or Matron-in-Chief.	Matron.	Staff Nurse or Sister.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Per cent.	£	£	£	£
1	100	210	180	150	90
2	90	189	162	135	81
3	80	168	144	120	72
4	70	147	126	105	63
5	60	126	108	90	54
6	50	105	90	75	45
7	40	84	72	60	36
8	30	63	54	45	27
9	20	42	36	30	18

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

READJUSTMENT OF RATES (*Article 30A*).

Scheduled Rates.	Minimum Rates.
Retired pay under Article I— Under Columns 3 to 8 of Part I First Schedule. Under Column 9 of Part I of First Schedule. Annual sum under Part II of First Schedule. Under proviso (3)	the per cent. thereof. The rates in this Warrant less 20 per cent. thereof. The retired pay in paragraph (a) with- out the addition, or the retired pay in paragraph (b) or (c) duly adjusted or the difference in paragraph (d) duly adjusted. The alternative retired pay or pension calculated without the addition of the 60 per cent. under paragraph (1) of Article 30 (5).
Alternative retired pay and pensions under Articles 3, 13 and 23c.	

Scheduled Rates.	Minimum Rates.
Treatment—	The corresponding rates under the Warrant of the 1st August 1917.
Additional retired pay or pension under paragraph (a) of Article 6 or 26.	16s. and 12s. respectively.
Allowance under paragraph (d) of Articles 6 and 26.	Where the rate of the widow's pension in the Second Schedule is equivalent to two thirds of the total disablement retired pay as set forth in Columns 3 to 8 of Part I of the First Schedule, the minimum rate of
Widow's pensions under Article 11	As above, the minimum rates shall be the rates in the Second Schedule less 20 percent.; but in no case shall the minimum rate be less than the corresponding rate in the Warrant of 1st August 1917.
Children's Allowances under Article 12.	30s.
Motherless children's pensions under Article 17.	48s. and 40s. respectively.
Nurses' pensions under Article 23—	
Principal Matron or Matron-in-	175s.
Relatives pensions and gratuities—	
Reference to widow's pensions under Articles 18 to 22.	The minimum rates for the pension of a widow under 40 and without children.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH THIS WARRANT IS TO BE READ.
(Preamble.)

A.—Date from which certain portions of the Warrant apply.

	Portions of the Warrant.	Date of application.
Article 14	The words "or in circumstances which do not, in the opinion of the Minister, justify the award".	1st April 1917.

	Portions of the Warrant.	Date of application.
Article 2 (1) and 12 (4).	The words "each child above the age of 8".	1st September 1919.
Article 6	The whole, except paragraphs (a) and (b).	1st April 1919.
Article 6	The whole, except paragraph (c)	3rd June 1919.
Article 19 (2)	The whole	29th August 1919.
Article 23A-	The whole	1st April 1917.
Article 26	The whole, except paragraphs (a) and (b).	1st April 1919.
Article 26	The whole, except paragraph (c)	15th January 1920.
Article 29A	The whole	16th September 1918.
Article 30 (5)	The words from "provided that" down to "more than one"	7th March 1919.

B.—Retrospective Application of Amendment of Article 13 of the Warrant of 1st August 1917.

As from 1st May 1918, Article 13 of the Warrant of 1st August 1917, shall be read as though "two thirds" was substituted for "one half".

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 894 of 1920.

ENCL.

16th November 1920.

894. Revised procedure for the payment of wages to daily labourers of military Departments and Services.

It has been decided that acquittances for payment of wages to daily labourers of military Departments and Services shall not be taken in future.

2. All payments from the date of the receipt of these orders shall be made in the presence of two gazetted officers who will sign a certificate at the foot of the pay roll to the effect that all payments shown thereon have been correctly made. This certificate will be regarded as proof of payment. Where gazetted officers are not available it will suffice if the certificate is signed by the disburser and one witness who need not necessarily be a member of the staff. If a witness is not available, a certificate signed by the disburser will suffice.

3. The abolition of the practice of taking acquittances also dispenses with the necessity of affixing stamps for payments exceeding Rs. 20.

[22687 (Q. M. G.-9).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 895 of 1920.

SIMLA,
16th November 1920.

895. Bounty for extension of service in the Indian Army.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided to offer a bounty to demobilizable Indian combatant soldiers who are willing to re-engage to serve with the colours and also fulfil the following conditions:—

- (i) The soldier must not have more than ten years' service on date of re-engagement *
- (ii) He must be actually serving on the 1st November 1920.
- (iii) He must have enlisted before the 13th May 1916.

2. Terms of bounty are as follows:—

	Rs.
For one year's re-engagement or such less period as his services may be required	50
For two years' re-engagement or such less period as his services may be required	100
For three years' re-engagement or such less period as his services may be required	150

3. The terms of this Instruction will come into force on the 1st November 1920.

* This limit is waived in the case of artificers of Sappers and Miners and Pioneer units.

4. Men who have already extended their service for varying periods are not now demobilizable and are therefore not eligible for the bounty.

[042790 (A. G.).
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 896 of 1920.

SIMLA,

16th November 1920.

196. Mustering-out Rules.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that the benefits of the mustering-out rules (Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 1044-B.), will cease to be admissible to Indian ranks of the Indian Army demobilised as follows:—

(a) In the case of units now in India (other than those who may be actually ordered to disband) —after the 31st October 1920.

(b) In the case of individuals and of units returning from overseas (other than those units actually ordered to disband)—

(i) *Gurkhas*.—After the expiration of six months from the date of arrival in India.

(ii) *Others*.—After the expiration of four months from the date of arrival in India.

2. Men despatched on demobilization leave under paragraph 154, Demobilization Orders, India, General Instructions, 1919, on or before the 31st October 1920 [paragraph 1, clause (a) above], or within the periods named in paragraph 1, clause (b) above, will be eligible for the benefits of the mustering-out rules.

3. In individual cases where special hardships would be caused by adhering to the above dates, General Officers Commanding Divisions and Forces are given discretionary power to relax these conditions and give the men the benefit of the mustering-out rules.

4. The foregoing will not affect the general instructions already issued on the subject of the particular classes who may benefit by the mustering-out rules, and of those who should be brought under the ordinary rules for discharge.

[042790 (A. G.).
C.]

A. SHARP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 897 of 1920.

SIMLA,

16th November 1920.

897. Pay and allowances of acting serjeant majors and staff serjeant instructors appointed to the permanent staff of units of the Auxiliary Force, India.

It has been decided that the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 412 of 1920, read with Army Instruction (India) No. 647 of 1920, shall be applicable to acting serjeant majors of units of the Auxiliary Force, India.

2. Non-commissioned officers employed as staff serjeant instructors on the permanent staff of units of the Auxiliary Force, India, will receive the normal rate of pay for a staff serjeant as laid down in paragraph 22 of Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920, read with Army Instruction (India) No. 647 of 1920.

3. Allowances as admissible to corresponding ranks in regimental service will be admissible to warrant and non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff of units of the Auxiliary Force.

4. This decision has effect from the 1st October 1920.

[029016 (A. G. 3).
B-I.]

A. SHARP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 898 of 1920.

Smta,

16th November 1920.

898. Retention of No. 1, Signal Park, Rawalpindi.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 233 of 1920, sanction is accorded to the retention of No. 1, Signal Park, Rawalpindi, up to the 25th February 1921 or until the Park is reduced to cadre form, whichever is earliest. The establishment will be that authorised in General Routine Order No. 220,* dated the 30th July 1912.

[J453 (G. S., S. D.-4).]
O.

A. SHARP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 893 of 1920.

General Routine Order No. 230, dated the 30th July
1919.

War Establishments—Signal Service.—The following Provisional War Establishments are published as Annexures to this order:—

- (a) No. 1, Signal Park.
- (b) A Signal Expense Store.

The War Establishment for No. 1, Signal Park, published under General Routine Order No. 50, dated May 30th, 1919, is hereby cancelled.

ANNEXURE TO GENERAL ROUTINE ORDER No. 290, DATED THE 30TH JULY 1919.

W. B. Ind. Sigs. 12.

No. 1. Signal Park.

War Establishment (Provisional).

Detail.	PERSONNEL.										ATTACHED TRANSPORT.				REMARKS.		
	FIGHTING MEN.										FOLLOWING.		Motor Jerry, 3-ton.	Ford Van.		Motor Cycle.	Bicycles.
	British					Indian					Public.	Private.					
	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Total.	Headquarters.	Rank and File.	Total.									
Captain	1				1												
Subaltern	1				1												
Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant		1			1												
Mechanist Quartermaster Sergeant		1			1												
Staff Sergeants			2		2												
Company Quartermaster Sergeants			4		4												
Sergeants				8	8												
Corporals																	
Lance-Corporals																	
Motor Cyclists—																	
Serjeant Artificer			1		1												

War Establishment (Provisional)—contd.

Detail.	PERSONNEL.										ATTACHED TRANSPORT.				REMARKS.				
	FIGHTING MEN										FOLLOWING MEN.					Motor lorry, 3-ton.	Ford Van.	Motor cycles	Bicycles.
	British.					Indian.													
	Officers.	Warrant Officers	Staff Sergeants and Sergeants	Rank and File.	Total	Havildars.	Rank and File	Total.	Public.	Private.									
Motor cyclists—total.	(a) Cooks for British ranks for Indian ranks. Bhisias Sweepers.	
Corporal Artificers	
Sappers or Pioneers	
Harbours	
Naiks	
Sappers.	
Followers	
Total	2	2	9	17	30	3	23	25	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attached—Drivers, S. T. C. (M. F.)	
Total (including attached)	2	2	9	17	30	3	28	29	8	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...

Notes.—1. To this Park will be attached Signal Expense Stores (W. E. Ind. Sigt. 13) as may be necessary.
 2. At present two such expense stores are attached, No 1-A. allotted to the North-West Frontier Force and No. 1-B. allotted to the Waziristan Force.

No. 1 Signal Park—contd.

War Establishment (Provisional)—contd.

Distribution of Staff Sergeants, Havildars and rank and file as follows

	Total	British	Indian
Machine-guns		1	1
Clock and watchmen		9	6
Electrician, Wireless		1	...
Engine driver (No. 3)		1	...
Instrument fitters		2	...
Fitter, wireless		1	...
Harness maker		1	...
Instrument repairers		3	...
Joiner		1	...
Motor cyclists artificers		1	...
Motor cyclists		2	...
Carpenter	1
Saddler	1
Various trades	17
TOTAL		20	26

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 874 of 1920.

SIMLA,
16th November 1920.

874. Grading for purposes of pay of certain non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

It has been decided that the following shall be substituted for paragraph 7 (b) of Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920, as amended by Army Instruction (India) No. 452 of 1920, regarding the grading for purposes of pay of certain non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and Royal Army Ordnance Corps, with effect from 1st May 1920:—

"7 (b). Non-commissioned officers of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and Royal Army Ordnance Corps shall be graded as follows for pay:—

Royal Artillery—

Corporal, if holding the rank on 30th April 1920, becomes lance-serjeant.

Royal Engineers—

Corporal, if holding the rank on 30th April 1920, becomes lance-serjeant.

Royal Army Ordnance Corps—

Corporal, if holding the rank on 30th April 1920, becomes lance-serjeant."

[042040 (A.G.O.)
B.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

(874)

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA),

No. 875 of 1929.

SIMLA,

16th November 1920.

875. Revised rates of pay for the Commandant and Instructors, Staff College, Quetta.

The following should be inserted between the existing entries "Commandant" and "Instructors" in paragraph 1 of Army Instruction (India) No. 588 of 1920:—

"Assistant Commandant (Brigadier-General)—Rs. 2,200 consolidated."

2. After the word "Commandant" in paragraph 2 of the above-quoted Instruction, the words "and Assistant Commandant" should be inserted.

[025421 (A. G.-6).
B.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 876 of 1920.

SIMLA,

16th November 1920.

876. Provision of gloves, machine gunners, for use with Vickers' guns.

Sanction is accorded to the issue of two left hand "gloves, machine gunners" per Vickers' gun on charge of machine gun squadrons and machine gun battalions in lieu of the barrel casing hand guard at present authorised. On receipt of the gloves the barrel casing hand guards will be returned to Ordnance charge.

The expenditure involved which is estimated at Rs. 1,600 initial and Rs. 657 annual recurring, is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates

[$\frac{6867 \text{ (D. G. O.-4)}}{\text{D.-II.}}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 877 of 1920.

SIMLA,
16th November 1920.

877. Rate of clothing allowance admissible to non-commissioned officers belonging to departments of the India Unattached List during the period, 1st July 1919 to 30th June 1920.

It has been decided that clothing allowance at the rates laid down in paragraph 67, Army Regulations, India, Volume XI, items 86 and 87, will be granted for the period, 1st July 1919 to 30th June 1920, to all non-commissioned officers belonging to the departments of the India Unattached List who have elected to draw the revised rates of pay promulgated under Army Instruction (India) 287 of 1920, and who did not draw free issues of clothing in kind during that period.

[29648 (Q. M. G.-10).]
D.-II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 878 of 1920

SIMLA,

16th November 1920.

878. Formation of Signal Sub-sections for Brigades of Royal Field and Royal Garrison (Medium and Pack) Artillery.

Sanction is accorded to the formation, as a temporary measure, pending sanction to the formation of the necessary Artillery Brigade Signal Sections of the Corps of Signals, of the following Signal Sub-sections for the Headquarters of Royal Field and Royal Garrison (Medium and Pack) Artillery:—

Royal Field Artillery	1 per Brigade.
Medium Artillery	1 for 6th Medium Brigade, Royal Garrison Artillery.
Pack Artillery	1 per Brigade.

2. The establishment of these Sub-sections will be as follows:—

	Royal Field Artillery Brigade.	Medium Brigade	Pack Brigade.
BRITISH HANKS—			
Lance Sergeant	1	1	1
Signallers	9	9	2
INDIAN HANKS—			
Nalk . . . . .	...	...	1
Signallers . . . . .	...	...	3
Drivers	4	2	3
FOLLOWERS—			
Bhisti . . . . .	...	1	...
Sweeper . . . . .	...	1	...
ANIMALS—			
Horses, riding	7	...	2
Horses, draught	4	4	
Mules . . . . .	...	...	5

3. The establishment will be drawn temporarily from Batteries, and will be attached to the Signal Service. The Sub-sections will remain with Brigade Headquarters.

[042703 (A.G.-1-B)
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 879 of 1920.

SIMLA,
16th November 1920.

879. Exchange on the Mexican Dollar.

Intimation has been received from the Treasury Chest Officer, Hong Kong, that the official rate of the dollar as assessed by him for all payments fixed in sterling, which had to be made in Hong Kong and on the China Station during the month of October 1920, was four shillings and three pence (4s. 3d.).

2. The rate of exchange for the month of September 1920 will be notified hereafter.

[016239 (A. G.-6)
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 880 of 1920.

SIMLA,

16th November 1920.

880. Procedure for the issue of warrants and Forms "E" to individuals proceeding from India to Ceylon.

It is notified for the information of all concerned that warrants and form "E" issued to stations in Ceylon will be exchanged by the South Indian Railway Company only. It is necessary, therefore, in the case of journeys to Ceylon from stations other than those on the South Indian Railway, that a warrant or Form "E" should be made out to Madras (Central) or Arkonam and that a second warrant on Form "E" for the journey from Madras (Egmore) or Arkonam (according to the route travelled) to the destination in Ceylon via Dhanuskhodi must also be issued at the starting station.

[(33367-Q. M G).
D.H.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 881 of 1920.

SIMLA,
16th November 1920.

881. Supply of oils, greases and motor spirits.

The following amendment is made to Appendix 242 to Army Instruction (India) No. 1338 of 1918 :—

Part " B "—II—Greases:

-Insert the following as a new item :—

35-A. Grease, graphite.

[$\frac{7452-(Q. N. G. 8)}{D. I.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 882 of 1920.

SIMLA,

16th November 1920.

882. Scale of accommodation and furniture for Indian officers' clubs in the permanent lines of Indian cavalry and Indian infantry regiments.

The following amendments are made to Army Instruction (India) No. 94 of 1920 :—

- (a) In line 2 of paragraph 1 before the word " lines " add the word " permanent."
- (b) After the words " Pucca floors " in line 7 of paragraph 1 add the following :—

The building should be fitted with fly-proof doors and windows and provided with punkhas and fire-places where necessary. Shelves and cupboards should be provided as fixtures in the walls.

[10964 (M. W. 2-A.)]
C.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 882 of 1920.

SIMLA,

16th November 1920.

882. Scale of accommodation and furniture for Indian officers' clubs in the permanent lines of Indian cavalry and Indian infantry regiments.

The following amendments are made to Army Instruction (India) No. 94 of 1920 :—

- (a) In line 2 of paragraph 1 before the word " lines " add the word " permanent."
- (b) After the words " Pucca floors " in line 7 of paragraph 1 add the following :—

The building should be fitted with fly-proof doors and windows and provided with punkhas and fire-places where necessary. Shelves and cupboards should be provided as fixtures in the walls.

[10964 (M. W. 2-A.)
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 883 of 1920.

SIMLA,

16th November 1920.

883. Issue of free rations to the families of non-departmental warrant officers and non-commissioned officers.

It has been decided that subject to the conditions laid down in paragraph 654, Army Regulation, India, Volume I, the concession of free rations, or compensation in lieu, authorised in Army Instruction (India) No. 275 of 1920, shall be extended to the families of non-departmental warrant officers and non-commissioned officers of the India Unattached List, who became entitled to subsistence allowance from the 1st July 1919 under Army Instructions (India) Nos. 323, 394 and 412 of 1920, consequent on their being placed on regimental rates of pay.

[26283 (Q. M. G.-6).
D.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 884 of 1920.

SIMLA,

16th November 1920

884. Pay of civil servants of the Government India who held or are holding temporary commissions in the British Army when serving overseas.

As some misapprehension appears to exist on the subject, it is notified for information that civil servants of the Government India who held or are holding temporary commissions in the British Army are entitled to civil furlough pay in addition to military pay and allowances when serving on military duty overseas.

[M. A. G.'s Case.
B.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 885 of 1920.

SIMLA,

16th November 1920.

385. Transfer of the work in connection with the compilation of the Indian Army List from the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India to the Army Department Secretariat.

It is notified for information that in future all correspondence, etc., relating to the Army List including war services of officers, and Command, District and Brigade Orders, should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, Simla. All covers containing such correspondence should be marked "Army List".

[11432 (M. S.-3).
Estab.]

A. SHARP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 886 of 1920.

SIMLA,
16th November 1920.

886. Liveries for peons and menials.

An enquiry having been received as to the admissibility or otherwise of clothing allowances to the peons in attendance on staff officers of Divisional headquarters offices, it is notified for the information and guidance of all concerned that the question of sanctioning the grant to the menials of such offices, of the allowances authorised in Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 488, was fully considered and decided in the negative in 1911. The orders issued on the subject by the Adjutant General in India, which are still in force, are republished as an appendix to this Instruction.

[29818 (Q. M. G.-5).]
D. (II)

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 886 of 1920.

**Letter No. 2062-3 (A. G. I.), dated the 4th April 1911,
to General Officers Commanding, Divisions and
Independent Brigades.**

A proposal having been put forward to extend the provisions of paragraph 488, the grant of livery in Divisional and after full consideration, have negatived the proposal on the grounds that any additional military expenditure which is not essential to the fighting efficiency of the Army cannot be sanctioned.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1887 of 1920.

SIMLA,

16th November 1920.

887. Retention of Recruiting Depôts for Indian
Pack Artillery.

Sanction is accorded to the retention, up to the 31st December 1920, or until such time as the permanent Pack Artillery Depôt is formed, whichever is earlier, of the three Recruiting Depôts for Indian Pack Artillery, originally authorised in Army Instruction (India) No. 887 of 1919.

[041834 (A. G. 1. B).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 888 of 1920.

SIMLA,
16th November 1920.

888. Lewis guns for depôts of Indian Infantry.

Sanction is accorded to the issue, on loan, as a temporary measure, of two Lewis guns, complete with spare parts, etc., and carrying equipment, to each depôt of Indian Infantry in India.

It is understood that these guns and equipments will be returned to Ordnance charge before April 1st, 1921.

[11889 (D. G. O.-4).
D-II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 889 of 1920.

SIMLA,

16th November 1920.

889. Revised scheme for the permanent Storekeeper establishment of the Military Works Services.

The sanction of the Government of India is accorded to the following revised scheme for the permanent Storekeeper establishment of the Military Works Services.

2. There will be two divisions of storekeepers, the combined strength of which will be 60, distributed as follows :—

(i) 40 2nd division storekeepers.

Appointment to be on probation for one year, extensible to two years, on Rs. 50 per mensem. On confirmation, a 2nd division storekeeper to receive pay at Rs. 50 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 2, to Rs. 60 per mensem, and thereafter by biennial increments of Rs. 4 to Rs. 100 per mensem.

(ii) 20 1st division storekeepers

Appointment to the 1st division to be ordinarily by selection from the 2nd Division (Rs. 80 and below); any candidate admitted direct to be on probation for one year.

On appointment, a 1st division storekeeper to draw pay at Rs. 80 per mensem, rising by biennial increments of Rs. 5, to Rs. 120 per mensem. After five years' approved service on the Rs. 120 grade, a 1st division storekeeper to be eligible for a special increment of Rs. 10, and for a second special increment of Rs. 10 after further approved service of five years.

3. A storekeeper now on the permanent establishment to be dealt with as follows :—

- (i) If selected by the Quartermaster General in India for the 1st division, to be placed in the Rs. 80 grade unless already in the Rs. 80 or Rs. 70 grade, when his pay

will commence at Rs. 100 or Rs. 90, respectively, as the case may be.

- (ii) If not selected for the 1st division, to be placed in the 2nd division, on a rate of pay to be determined as follows:—

- (a) If his service has been in all respects satisfactory, to be granted the rate of pay to which he is entitled by length of service on the 2nd division scale, subject to the following maxima:—

If already in the Rs. 80 grade		Rs.
"	70	92
"	60	84
"	50	76
"	40	68
"	30	64

- (b) If his service has not been in all respects satisfactory, to be granted such initial rate of pay, not being lower than that of the grade to which he now belongs, nor higher than the above maxima, as the Quartermaster General in India may determine.

4. Such temporary storekeepers as the Quartermaster-General in India may desire to bring on the permanent establishment to be placed in the 2nd division in the Rs. 50 grade, except that one shall be placed in the 1st division on Rs. 80, and two each in the Rs. 72 and Rs. 60 grades of the 2nd division.

5. The initial rate of pay having been fixed as above, increments to be given after approved service in accordance with the divisional scale applicable.

6. No officiating promotions will be admissible under this scheme. Permanent local allowances will continue to be granted, but temporary allowances granted to meet the rise in the cost of living will cease.

7. The maximum limit of the ordinary conveyance allowance admissible to storekeepers of the Military Works Service is increased from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 10 per mensem.

The above scheme will have effect from the 1st November 1920.

[17633 (M. W.-1)]
C.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 890 of 1920.

SMIA,

16th November 1920.

890. Issue of Lewis and Hotchkiss guns to Imperial Service Troops.

Sanction is accorded to the issue of Lewis and Hotchkiss machine guns, together with spare parts, etc., and small arms ammunition to Imperial Service Troops as shewn in the appendix to this Instruction.

2 The expenditure involved which is estimated at Rs. 70,240 initial and Rs 10,722 annual recurring, is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates.

[11491 (D. G. O.)
D (ii).]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) 4

No. 890 of 1920.

Scale of issue of Hotchkiss and Lewis machine guns to Imperial Service Troops.

Note 1.—The guns will be complete with spare parts and accessories, but without carrying equipment.

Note 2.—Small arms ammunition for training purposes will be supplied on the scale of 2,520 rounds per Hotchkiss and 2,863 rounds per Lewis gun, annually.

Unit.	Hotchkiss gun.	Lewis gun.
Kashmir Imperial Service Lancers.
Patiala
1st Jodhpur
2nd Jodhpur
Alwar
Rampur
1st Gwalior
2nd Gwalior
3rd Gwalior
Bhopal
Mysore
1st Hyderabad
2nd Hyderabad
Bhavnagar
Junnagadh
Navanagar
Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry—		
1 Battalion in Gilgit	...	3 each.
2 Battalions in Satwari
1st Patiala Imperial Service Infantry
2nd Patiala
Jind
Nabha
Kapurthala
Alwar
Bharatpur
3rd Gwalior
4th Gwalior
Bikaner
Rampur
Bhujal
Bikaner Imperial Service Camel Corps
Bahawalpur Imperial Service Camel Corps, Mounted
Escort.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 891 of 1920.

Simla,
24th November 1920.

891. Employment of pupil teachers in Army
Schools.

A. SHARP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 891 of 1920.

ARMY COUNCIL INSTRUCTION.

No. 464 of 1920.

WAR OFFICE,
10th July, 1920.

464. Employment of pupil teachers in Army Schools.

1. *Boy pupil teachers.*—The employment of boy pupil teachers is not contemplated under Army Order 231 of 1920, and no new candidates are therefore to be accepted for such appointments. Those paid boy pupil teachers who were employed on the date of publication of the Army Order referred to (15th June, 1920), will continue to receive pay at the appropriate rate until the termination of their employment as pupil teachers.

2. *Girl pupil teachers.*—A certain degree of uncertainty seems to exist as to the regulations governing the pay and appointment of girl pupil teachers since the publication of Army Order 136 of 1920. The following instructions are therefore issued:—

- (a) No new appointments as acting girl pupil teachers are to be made.
- (b) Acting pupil teachers appointed before the date of Army Order 136 of 1920 (7th April, 1920) will continue in their employment as acting pupil teachers at the appropriate rates of pay until they become paid pupil teachers under sub-paragraph (d) below, or terminate their employment.
- (c) No girls under 16 years of age are to be appointed pupil teachers except as provided for in paragraph 15 of the Schedule to Army Order 136 of 1920.
- (d) Paid pupil teachers may be employed up to the number allowed in paragraph 30, Army School Regulations. Supernumerary pupil teachers (without pay) may be employed at the discretion of the Officer Commanding Schools in order to allow suitable girls between 16 and 21 years of age who desire to become army school-mistresses to gain experience of teaching in army schools, etc., when no vacancy exists for a paid pupil teacher.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) , No. 892 of 1920..

1. The scale of clothing to be taken by troops and followers proceeding on field service to the North-West Frontier in winter will in future be as laid down in India Army Order No. 14 S. of 31st January 1919.

2. The following corrections to column "Indian Frontier" of the various scales of India Army Order No. 14-S. of 1919, are ordered:—

- (i) Scale I. Amend "frocks, drill, khaki, 2" and "trousers, drill, khaki 2" to read 1 in each case.
- (ii) Scale I. At "additional winter articles" add:—
"Jacket, service dress, serge, 1" and "trousers, service dress, serge, 1."
- (iii) Attention is drawn to India Army Order No. 157 of 1919, which amends item "blankets, 2" to read "1" under Scale 1 "Additional winter articles."
- (iv) Scale II. Amend "blouse, frock, kurta, knickerbockers and trousers, khaki drill," to read "1" instead of "2" in each case.

N. B.—The effect of the foregoing is that a man will now only take 1 khaki drill suit instead of 2 until further notice.

3. With reference to paragraph 2 of India Army Order No. 14-S. of 1919, which states that further articles, as necessary, will be issued after arrival in the force concerned. The following articles within the scale mentioned may be issued within a Field Force on the North-West Frontier to the extent considered absolutely necessary by the General Officer Commanding concerned, but the issue of these articles of special warm clothing must be strictly limited to units in the more exposed localities. They will, as far as possible, be withdrawn from units or individuals before they return to India. The necessary additions may be made at the end of the various scales of India Army Order No. 14-S.:—

Articles.	Indian Frontier.	REMARKS.
Scale I, British Troops—		
Bag, kit	No. 1	
Blankets	Nos. 2	
Drawers, woollen	Prs. 2	

Articles.	Indian Frontier.	REMARKS
Gilgit boots . . . .	...	10 per cent. of strength of unit.
Greatcoats, flannel, lined	...	Ditto
Jerkin	No 1	
Vests, woollen	Nos. 2	
Scale II, Indian Troops—		
Bag, kit	No. 1	
Blankets	Nos. 2	
Blouse, serge	No. 1	Alternatives.
Trock, serge	" 1	
Kurta, serge	" 1	
Drawers, woollen	Prs. 2	
Greatcoats, flannel, lined	...	10 per cent. of strength of units.
Gilgit boots . . . .	...	Ditto.
Jerkin	No. 1	
Shirts, flannel	Nos. 2	In lieu of cotton
Socks, worsted	Pr. 1	
Vests, woollen	Nos. 2	
Scale III and IV, followers—		
Bag, kit	No 1	
Blankets	Nos. 2	
Blouses, serge	No 1	
Cap, comforter	" 1	
Drawers, woollen	Prs. 2	
Gloves, worsted	Pr. 1	
Greatcoat	No. 1	In lieu of coat, warm.
Jerkin	" 1	
Shirts, flannel	Nos. 2	
Socks, worsted	Pr 1	
Vests, woollen	Nos. 2	
Towels, hand	No 1	

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 893 of 1920.

SIMLA,

16th November 1920.

893. Retired pay of officers disabled in consequence of the war and pensions of the families and relatives of officers deceased.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 171 of 1919, it is notified that the Royal Warrant, dated the 2nd July 1920, regarding the retired pay of officers disabled, the pensions of the families and relatives of officers deceased, and the pensions of nurses deceased in consequence of the Great War; which is published as an annexure to this Instruction, is in substitution of the Royal Warrant, dated the 1st August 1917, which was published with India Army Order No. 1264 of 1917.

[042864 (A. G.-6).
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

them, and subject to the provisions of the Fifth Schedule hereto, be applied with retrospective effect from the above date.

The retired pay of an officer or the retired pay or pension of a nurse who has served as such before the date of this Our Warrant may be assessed under the terms of Our previous Warrants regulating retired pay or pensions if more favourable to him or her than this Our Warrant; and no grant to an officer or to the family or relatives of an officer, or to a nurse, shall be re-assessed to their disadvantage; and any widow, child or dependant of an officer promoted from the ranks during the war shall not be less favourably treated than if the officer had continued to serve as a soldier.

PART I.—OFFICERS DISABLED.

1. An officer who retires, relinquishes his commission, reverts to unemployment, or is placed in the Territorial Force Reserve, on account of medical unfitness certified as either attri-

Retired pay for officers retired, etc, on account of disablement.

service during the
or misconduct may,
shown in columns

Our Warrant which corresponds to the degree of his disablement as certified : Provided that—

- (1) If the officer (other than an officer to whom Our Warrant of the 19th December, 1919, applies) holds a permanent commission in Our Regular Forces he may be granted:—

Regular officer with permanent commission.

- (a) If he retires, the retired pay or gratuity for which he is eligible under Our Warrant of 13th September 1919, for the Pay, Half-pay and Retired Pay of officers, (or, where his service does not entitle him to such retired pay, the annual sum set forth in Part II of the First Schedule hereto), together with an addition as in column 9 of Part I of the said Schedule, but so that the total retired pay under this paragraph is in no case less than the officer's half-pay as laid down by the said Warrant of 13th September, 1919, according to his substantive rank at the time of his retirement; and

(b)

4

pay, together with an addition as in column 9 of Part I of the said Schedule, and, if the officer has been promoted during the war, and before being pronounced permanently unfit for general service, to a rank higher than that for which such service retired pay was awarded, a further addition corresponding to the difference between the retired pay under columns 3 to 8 of Part I of the First Schedule hereto appropriate to the rank for which such service retired pay was awarded and the retired pay under such columns appropriate to his higher rank ;

but so that in no case shall the retired pay under this Warrant of such officer be less than the retired pay to which he would have been entitled under columns 3 to 8 of Part I. of the said Schedule.

(2) If the officer served as a soldier in Our Regular Forces and does not hold a permanent commission Temporary officer who has served as a soldier. in those Forces he may be granted :—

- (a) If in receipt of a service pension, or retired pay or gratuity under Our Warrant of 3rd May, 1918, that pension, retired pay, or gratuity, with an addition for his disability as in the last column of Part I of the First Schedule hereto : provided that where his service was continuous he may be granted at any time, if more favourable to him, the permanent pension he would have received if he had continued to serve in the rank from which he was promoted and had not been pensioned when promoted to a commission ;
- (b) If in receipt of a permanent pension for a disability which has been aggravated by military service as an officer during the war, and if he was eligible for a service pension when discharged for disability, such service pension with an addition as in column 9 of Part I. of the First Schedule hereto ;
- (c) If not within the terms of paragraph (a) or (b) above, the permanent pension he would have received if he had continued to serve in the rank from which he was promoted, if qualified therefor by length of service, whether his service was continuous or not ;

but so that in no case shall the retired pay under this Warrant of such officer be less than the retired pay to which he is entitled under columns 3 to 8 of Part I of the First Schedule hereto.

If in receipt of wounds pension.

(3) If the officer is in receipt of a wounds pension, he may be granted only—

- (a) Retired pay at the rate and under the conditions laid down in Our Warrant of the 1st December, 1914, for the Pay, Appointment, Promotion and Non-Effective Pay of Our Army, with an addition (subject to conditions and limitations approved by the Minister) not exceeding 20 per cent. of such retired pay and the wounds pension; or
- (b) If he is an officer to whom proviso (1) (a) of this article applies, the retired pay or gratuity for which he is eligible under Our said Warrant of the 13th September, 1919; or
- (c) If he is an officer to whom proviso (1) (b) of this article applies, the service retired pay therein referred to; or
- (d) The difference between the wounds pension and the retired pay to which the officer would be entitled under this Our Warrant if he was not in receipt of wounds pension;

whichever be the greatest.

(4) If the officer has lost the sight of both eyes as the result of wounds received in action he shall be granted not less than 300% a year in wounds pension and retired pay taken together.

(5) Subject to the preceding provisos, if the officer is already in receipt of pension or retired pay as a soldier or an officer it shall be suspended so long as he is receiving a higher rate under this Our Warrant.

1a. If an officer on or after demobilization, or on or after retirement, or relinquishing his commission, or transfer to or reversion to the Reserve, or to unemployment, otherwise than for misconduct or in circumstances which do not, in the opinion of the Minister, justify the award, is certified to be disabled by wounds, injuries or disease attributable to or aggravated by military service during the war and such disablement has been caused or aggravated, he may be granted retired pay on account of medical unsuitness under Article 1 or 8 of this Our

(2) The Minister may, at any time, order the review of any retired pay in any case where—
Review of retired pay.

(a) Retired pay has by error in interpretation or fact, been granted to a disabled officer in excess of the amount appropriate to the degree of his disablement;

(b) The Minister has reason to believe that retired pay has been obtained by any improper means; or

(c) Retired pay has been granted by error.

5. Half the retired pay awarded under the preceding Articles may be subject to the condition that the disabled officer, shall undergo medical treatment in an institution or otherwise for any period during which it is certified that such treatment is necessary in his interests.

Such misconduct of the officer as shall render it necessary, in the discretion of the Minister, to discontinue treatment may be deemed to be refusal to undergo treatment.

6. In any case where it is certified that an officer should undergo any course of medical treatment in an institution or otherwise for a disability which renders him eligible for retired pay or gratuity under Article 1 or 8 of this Our Warrant, he may be granted, for such period and subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine—

(a) Retired pay at the rate for the highest degree of disablement (subject to any necessary adjustments in respect of wounds pension, retired pay or gratuity already awarded) for the purpose of undergoing the treatment which he is certified to require and whilst deemed unable in consequence to provide for his own support and that of his family, a deduction of such an amount as the Minister may determine being made from the officer's retired pay on account of the cost of his maintenance in the institution;

(b) If he is certified to require treatment which does not render him unable to provide for his own support and that of his family, but requires him to absent himself from his work on one or more occasions in the week, an allowance not exceeding 11s. a week for the time he is required to absent himself.

(c) The necessary medical and other expenses and allowances incidental to the treatment of such disability up to such amount as the Minister may determine.

7. In addition to any retired pay awarded under the foregoing Articles, or any wounds pension in lieu thereof, there may be granted, under such conditions as the Minister may determine, to or on behalf of an officer disabled in the highest degree, an allowance not exceeding 100*l.* a year in any case where a constant attendant is necessary.

8. In any case where the degree of disablement is assessed at less than 20 per cent. or, in exceptional circumstances, where it is considered by the Minister more in the interests of the officer, a gratuity or temporary allowance may be granted in place of any retired pay under this War Warrant. The grant will be subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine and its amount will not exceed 500*l.* and will depend on the nature of the disablement and other circumstances of the case.

9. An officer who retires, relinquishes his commission, reverts to unemployment, or is placed in the Territorial Force Reserve on account of medical unfitness, such unfitness being neither attributable to nor aggravated by military service, and not being due to the serious negligence or misconduct of the officer, may be granted a gratuity or temporary allowance. The grant will be subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine. In exceptional circumstances it may amount to a sum not exceeding 300*l.*, and generally it will depend on the extent to which the officer is incapacitated and on the other circumstances of the case.

PART II.—WIDOWS AND OTHER RELATIVES OF OFFICERS DECEASED

10. Pensions and gratuities to the widows, children and relatives of deceased officers, for which provision is made in the following Articles, shall only be given as a reward of the officer's services, and no pension or gratuity shall be granted or continued to a deceased officer's widow or relative who, in the opinion of the Minister, is unworthy of a grant from public funds, and it shall be in the power of the Minister to terminate or suspend any pension that may have been granted to any such person or to provide for the administration of a pension or gratuity under such conditions as he may determine.

11. The widow of an officer may be granted—

(1) If the officer, otherwise than through his serious negligence or misconduct—

(a) Is killed in action, or suffers violent death due directly

Pensions to officers' and wholly to war service,
widows. or is killed or dies of injuries

sustained on flying duty or while being carried on duty in aircraft under proper authority, or dies within seven years from wounds or injuries so received, or

(b) Dies from illness which is certified as directly traceable to fatigue, privation, or exposure incident to active operations in the field within seven years after having been first removed from duty on account of such illness, or

(c) Dies in consequence of injuries received in the performance of military duty otherwise than under (a) within seven years after having been so injured,

and the widow is over 40 years of age, or has a child eligible for an allowance under the Article next following, a pension as in the second column of the Second Schedule hereto; but if the widow is not over 40 and has no child so eligible, then a pension as in the third column of the said Schedule.

(2) If the officer, otherwise than through his serious negligence or misconduct—

(a) Dies of disease attributable to or aggravated by military service other than under sub-section (1) (b) of this Article within seven years after having been first removed from duty on account of such disease, or

(b) Dies of injuries attributable to military service other than under sub-section (1) (a) or (1) (c) of this Article, within 7 years after having been first removed from duty on account of such injuries,

and the widow is over 40 years of age, or has a child eligible for allowance under the Article next following, a pension as in the fourth column of the Second Schedule hereto; but if the widow is not over 40 and has no child so eligible, then a pension as in the fifth column of the said Schedule.

(3) If the officer dies in the circumstances referred in sub-section (1) (a) of this Article, a

Gratuities to officers' gratuity, in addition to pension, as in the sixth column
widows. of the Second Schedule hereto.

12.—(1) The widow of an officer awarded a pension under the preceding Article may be granted a further allowance at the rate of 36l a year for each child maintained by her.

This allowance may be granted or continued up to the age of 15 in the case of sons and up to the age of 21 in the case of daughters, unless the child is otherwise provided for or marries, and may be granted or further continued after such ages in the case of children who are apprentices receiving not more than nominal wages, or are being educated at a secondary school, technical institute, or university.

(2) The above allowance may also be granted or continued after the specified ages in very special cases in which it is shown (a) that the child became afflicted during the officer's lifetime with some mental or bodily infirmity rendering it dependent upon him and incapable of making adequate exertion for its own support; (b) that such incapacity dates from a period before the child reached the limit of age; and (c) that it is in distressed circumstances. The allowance may be granted or continued for such term as the Minister may decide.

(3) If the officer dies in the circumstances referred to in Article 11 (1) (a), a gratuity of one-third of the amount laid down in the sixth column of the Second Schedule hereto may be granted, in addition to children's allowance, for each child.

(4) The widow of an officer awarded a pension under Article 11 or 13 may, if in pecuniary need, be granted, at the discretion of the Minister, an allowance of 36l a year for each child under the age of 15 in the case of sons and under the age of 21 in the case of daughters, up to the age of 15 in the case of sons and up to the age of 21 in the case of daughters, and may be granted or further continued after such ages in the case of children who are apprentices receiving not more than nominal wages, or are being educated at a secondary school, technical institute, or university.

(5) In any case in which, in the opinion of the Minister, it may become necessary to secure the proper care of a child on behalf of whom an allowance is payable, the allowance, instead of being paid to the widow, may be administered under such conditions as the Minister may determine.

13.—(1) A widow who—

(a) Is over 40 years of age or has a child eligible for an Alternative pension to allowance under the preceding Article.

(b) Is in receipt of a pension under Article 11 of this Order; and

11. The widow of an officer may be granted—

(1) If the officer, otherwise than through his serious negligence or misconduct—

(a) Is killed in action, or suffers violent death due directly

Pensions to officers' and wholly to war service,
widows. or is killed or dies of injuries

sustained on flying duty or while being carried on duty in aircraft under proper authority, or dies within seven years from wounds or injuries so received, or

(b) Dies from illness which is certified as directly traceable to fatigue, privation, or exposure incident to active operations in the field within seven years after having been first removed from duty on account of such illness, or

(c) Dies in consequence of injuries received in the performance of military duty otherwise than under (a) within seven years after having been so injured,

and the widow is over 40 years of age, or has a child eligible for an allowance under the Article next following, a pension as in the second column of the Second Schedule hereto; but if the widow is not over 40 and has no child so eligible, then a pension as in the third column of the said Schedule.

(2) If the officer, otherwise than through his serious negligence or misconduct—

(a) Dies of disease attributable to or aggravated by military service other than under sub-section (1) (b) of this Article within seven years after having been first removed from duty on account of such disease, or

(b) Dies of injuries attributable to military service other than under sub-section (1) (a) or (1) (c) of this Article, within 7 years after having been first removed from duty on account of such injuries,

and the widow is over 40 years of age, or has a child eligible for allowance under the Article next following, a pension as in the fourth column of the Second Schedule hereto; but if the widow is not over 40 and has no child so eligible, then a pension as in the fifth column of the said Schedule.

(3) If the officer dies in the circumstances referred in sub-section (1) (a) of this Article, a

Gratuities to officers' widows.

gratuity, in addition to pension, as in the sixth column

of the Second Schedule hereto.

12.—(1) The widow of an officer awarded a pension under the preceding Article may be granted a further allowance at the rate of 36% a year for each child maintained by her.

This allowance may be granted or continued up to the age of 15 in the case of sons and up to the age of 21 in the case of daughters, unless the child is otherwise provided for or marries, and may be granted or further continued after such ages in the case of children who are apprentices receiving not more than nominal wages, or are being educated at a secondary school, technical institute, or university.

(2) The above allowance may also be granted or continued after the specified ages in very special cases in which it is shown (a) that the child became afflicted during the officer's lifetime with some mental or bodily infirmity rendering it dependent upon him and incapable of making adequate exertion for its own support; (b) that such incapacity dates from a period before the child reached the limit of age; and (c) that it is in distressed circumstances. The allowance may be granted or continued for such term as the Minister may decide.

(3) If the officer dies in the circumstances referred to in Article 11 (1) (a), a gratuity of one-third of the amount laid down in the sixth column of the Second Schedule hereto may be granted, in addition to children's allowance, for each child.

(4) The widow of an officer awarded a pension under Article 11 or 13 may, if in pecuniary need, be granted, at the discretion of the Minister, an education allowance not exceeding 80% a year for each child above the age of eight. The continuance of the allowance shall depend on the Minister being satisfied as to the education the child is receiving.

(5) In any case in which, in the opinion of the Minister, it may become necessary to secure the proper care of a child on behalf of whom an allowance is payable, the allowance, instead of being paid to the widow, may be administered under such conditions as the Minister may determine.

13.—(1) A widow who—

(a) Is over 40 years of age or has a child eligible for an Alternative pension to allowance under the preceding widows. Article.

(b) Is in receipt of a pension under Article 11 of this Order; and

- (c) Makes application and shows that she was married to the officer before the commencement of the war or of his military service, whichever was the later, and that her pension under Article 11, with any children's allowances under Article 12 (1) and (2) and any pension under Article 17 in respect of the officer is, or eventually may be, less than two-thirds of the alternative retired pay that might have been awarded to her husband under Article 3 had he survived and been incapable of supplementing that retired pay by earnings,

may be granted, in lieu of such pension and such children's allowances and pension, an alternative pension (which shall not exceed two-thirds of such alternative retired pay) up to a maximum of \$001. a year; provided

- (i) That application shall be made within one year of the date of this Our Warrant, or one year after notification to the widow of the award of pension under Article 11, whichever is the later.
- (ii) That such widow's pension under Article 11 (together with any such children's allowances and pension) shall, if greater than the alternative pension assessed under this sub-section, continue until it becomes less than the alternative pension.
- (iii) That if a widow to whom an alternative pension has been granted under this sub-section ceases to be eligible for a pension under this sub-section but would be eligible for a pension under sub-section (5) of this Article, her alternative pension shall cease to be calculated under this sub-section and shall be thereafter calculated under that sub-section; and
- (iv) That the provision in Article 3 (5) of this Our Warrant to secure the proper care of a child shall apply in the case of any pension awarded under this sub-section.
- (2) A widow who—
- (a) Is not over 40 years of age and has no child eligible for an allowance under the preceding Article.
- b) Is in receipt of a pension under Article 11, and
- (c) Makes application and shows that she was married to the officer before the commencement of the war or of his military service, whichever was the later, and that her

pension under Article 11 with any pension under Article 17 in respect of the officer is, or eventually may be, less than one-half of the alternative retired pay that might have been awarded to her husband under Article 3 had he survived and been incapable of supplementing that retired pay by earnings,

may be granted, in lieu of such pension, an alternative pension (which shall not exceed one-half of such alternative retired pay) up to a maximum of 225% a year; provided—

- (i) That application shall be made within 1 year of the date of this Our Warrant, or 1 year after the notification to the widow of the award of pension under Article 11, whichever is the later;
- (ii) That such widow's pension under Article 11 (together with any pension under Article 17) shall, if greater than the alternative pension assessed under this sub-section, continue until it becomes less than the alternative pension;
- (iii) That when the widow reaches the age of 40 the alternative pension may be raised from one-half of such alternative retired pay to two-thirds thereof up to a maximum of 300% a year.

(3) If the officer's pre-war earnings (exclusive of the addition under Article 30 (5) (b), were less than 132% a year, his pre-war earnings (inclusive of such addition) may be substituted for the alternative retired pay in the preceding sub-sections of this Article.

(4) Any pension under Article 17 shall be deducted from a widow's alternative pension.

11. The widow of an officer not eligible for pension under Article 11 may be granted a gratuity of not less than 1 and not more than 3 years' pay of the appointment held by the officer; where death is not attributable.

provided that—

(a) The officer dies during the war, while on full pay, or, after removal from full pay, from the injury or disease for which he was removed from full pay or some closely connected disease and there is a continuous medical history of sickness; and

(b) The widow is disqualified only through the insufficiency of the officer's service for an ordinary pension under the terms of Article 660 of Our said Warrant of 1st December, 1914.

The amount of the gratuity, within the above limits, shall be at the discretion of the Minister, and may be paid in a lump sum or in instalments as he may determine. In the event of the officer leaving motherless children, a similar grant may be made to them under such conditions as the Minister may determine.

15. Any pension granted to the widow of an officer under this Suspension of pensions to officers' widows on re-marriage. Our Warrant shall cease on her re-marriage; but in the event of her again becoming a widow her pension (subject to adjustment under Article 30a) may be restored, wholly or in part, if she is otherwise qualified, and if in the opinion of the Minister her pecuniary circumstances are such as to justify the restoration. Allowances for children under Article 12 may be paid for after re-marriage.

16.—(1) The widow of an officer who was at the time of his death (not being due to his serious negligence or misconduct) in receipt of retired pay of not less than 70% a year may, provided she was living with the officer at the time of his death, be granted a pension of not more than one-half of the deceased officer's retired pay and in no case at a higher rate than as is the fifth column of the Second Schedule hereto, this grant to be subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine and to cease on re-marriage.

(2) "Widow" in this Article means a widow—

(a) The circumstances of whose husband's death do not entitle her to a pension under Article 11 of this Our Warrant; and

(b) Who, if her husband had died in the circumstances set forth in Article 11, would have been eligible for a pension under that Article.

(3) The motherless children of an officer whose widow would have been eligible for a pension under this Article may be granted pensions at the rates and subject to the conditions of Article 17 (1) and (2), the total of the pensions not to exceed one-half of the officer's retired pay.

(4) "Retired pay" in this Article means retired pay in consequence of disability attributable to or aggravated by military service during the war at the rate the officer was receiving or might have received under columns 3 to 8 of the First Schedule to Our Warrant of the 1st August, 1917.

17 — (1) The child of an officer who has died in the circumstances set forth in Article 11 of this Our Warrant may be awarded a pension of 60% a year where the child is or becomes motherless, or has been removed from the control of its mother. In the event of two or more children being maintained by one person in the same household, the amount will be reduced to 50% for each child after the first.

(2) The grant, continuance and administration of the pension shall be subject to the same conditions as those set forth for children's allowances in Article 12 (1), (2) and (5).

(3) A child granted a pension under sub-section (1) of this Article shall be eligible for a gratuity under the conditions of Article 12 (3), and for an education allowance under the conditions laid down in Article 12 (4).

18. The following conditions shall apply to the grant or continuance of pensions to the relatives, other than widows and children, of deceased officers under Articles 19 and 21 below:—

- (1) It shall be granted only if the officer dies in the circumstances set forth in Article 11 of this Our Warrant.
- (2) It shall be granted or continued only if the pecuniary and other circumstances of the relative are such as, in the opinion of the Minister, to justify the award.
- (3) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of the following Article, it shall not exceed the pension which has been or would have been awarded to the officer's widow under Article 11 (1) or (2), as the case may be, if under 40 and childless.
- (4) It shall not be transferable: except that where it is granted to one of two parents, or to two or more sisters or brothers, it may be continued wholly or in part to the survivor or survivors and that where it has been granted to a parent it may on the death of such parent be continued, wholly or in part, to a sister who is otherwise eligible for a pension in respect of the deceased officer.

(5) It shall cease on marriage or re-marriage.

19.—(1) A pension may be granted to the parent or parents of an officer of such an amount as the Minister may decide, subject to the conditions of Article 18 and such other

conditions as he may determine, regard being had to pre-war dependence, if any, and to the age or infirmity of the parent or parents.

(2) A pension may be granted in respect of each son who has died in the circumstances set forth in Article 11, subject to such conditions and limits as the Minister may determine.

20. A gratuity not exceeding the value of 1 year's pension of a widow under 40 and childless may be granted to the parent or parents jointly of an officer, at the discretion of the Minister, in special cases where the conditions for pensions laid down in the two preceding Articles are not fulfilled.

21.—(1) A pension may be granted to the sister or brother (or sisters or brothers) of an officer, provided they were wholly or partially dependent on him for support. The pension shall be of such an amount as the Minister may decide, subject to the conditions of Article 18 and such other conditions as he may determine, and shall not be granted or continued to a brother after the age of 18, or to a sister after the age of 21, unless he or she is unfitted by age or infirmity to earn his or her living.

(2) A pension under the same conditions may be granted in respect of each brother who has died in the circumstances set forth in Article 11, subject to the limit laid down in Article 18 (3).

22. A gratuity not exceeding one-half the value of 1 year's pension of a widow under 40 and childless may, at the discretion of the Minister, be granted to the sisters or brothers jointly in special cases where the conditions for pensions laid down in Articles 18 and 21 are not fulfilled.

PART III.—NURSES DISABLED OR DECEASED.

23. A member of Our Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, of Our Army Nursing Service Reserve, and of Our Territorial Force Nursing Service (hereinafter referred to as a nurse), who retires on account of medical unfitness certified as either attributable to or aggravated by military service during the war and not being due to her serious negligence or misconduct, may, subject to Article 28, be granted the pension

shown in the Third Schedule to this Our Warrant which corresponds to the degree of her disablement as certified: provided that a nurse who is eligible for or in receipt of retired pay under the terms of Our said Warrant of 1st December, 1914, may be granted either—

(a) Such retired pay together with an addition as shown in the last column of the Third Schedule to this Our Warrant, or

(b) The pension provided by columns 3 to 5 of that Schedule for her rank and degree of disablement,

whichever is more favourable.

23A. If a nurse on or after demobilization, or on or after retirement, or transfer or reversion to the Reserve, otherwise than for misconduct or in circumstances which in the opinion of the Minister, do not justify an award, is certified to be disabled by wounds, injuries or disease attributable to or aggravated by military service during the war, such disablement not being due to her serious negligence or misconduct, she may be granted pension or gratuity as if she had retired on account of medical unfitness under Article 23, with effect from the date from which her claim is established. But the benefits of proviso (a) to Article 23 shall only be granted if the nurse is certified to have been permanently unfit for general service on her retirement.

23B. Except in those cases where the disablement has reached its final condition a pension shall be temporary awards to disabled nurses. temporary, at the rate appropriate to the temporary disablement; and the grant shall be reviewed from time to time until a permanent assessment can be made or the grant ceases.

23C —(1) A nurse in receipt of pension under Article 23 of this Our Warrant whose pre-war earnings (excluding any addition thereto under paragraph (b) of Article 30 (5) exceeded 95£.

Alternative pension nurses. A year and who, within one year of the date of this Our Warrant or one year after the notification to her of the first award of pension under Article 23, whichever is the later date, shall prove to the satisfaction of the Minister the amount of her pre-war earnings, may, at the same time or at any time thereafter, make application for alternative pension, and if she shows that her pension, together with the average earnings of which she remains capable; are less than her proved pre-war earnings she may be granted alternative pension in lieu of pension under Article 23.

Alternative pension may be granted temporarily or permanently and shall be of an amount which, together with the average earnings (if any) of which the nurse is judged capable, shall not exceed her pre-war earnings up to 250% a year, provided that :—

(a) In assessing the average earnings (if any) of which a nurse remains capable, any decrease thereof not due to the disablement for which the nurse is in receipt of pension shall be disregarded, and the refusal or neglect to undergo any course of treatment or training which, in the opinion of the Minister, would materially increase the nurse's earning capacity may be taken into account; and

(b) Where owing to physical incapacity or other cause over which the nurse had no control she has been unable to prove the amount of her pre-war earnings within the time above specified the Minister may, in his discretion, extend such time.

(2) Alternative pension shall be payable as from the date from which the claim thereto is established.

(3) In this Article "pension" shall include retired pay.

24.—(1) When a permanent pension has been granted it shall not be altered on account of any change in the nurse's earning capacity, whether resulting from training or other cause; neither shall it be subject to review except :—

(a) When a nurse whose pension is assessed under Article 23 claims that there has been a substantial increase in the extent of the disablement due to the original cause, or

(b) Under the following sub-section or under Article 30a or 30n.

(c) The Minister may at any time order the review of any pension in any case where :—

(a) A pension has, by error in interpretation or fact, been granted to a disabled nurse in excess of the amount appropriate to the degree of her disablement;

(b) The Minister has reason to believe that a pension has been obtained by any improper means; or

(c) A pension has been granted by error.

25. Half the pension awarded under Article 28 or 29(c) may be subject to the condition that the disabled nurse shall undergo medical treatment in an institution or otherwise for any period

Conditions as to undergoing treatment

during which it is certified that such treatment is necessary in her interests.

Such misconduct of the nurse as shall render it necessary, in the discretion of the Minister, to discontinue treatment may be deemed to be refusal to undergo that treatment.

26. In any case where it is certified that a nurse should undergo any course of medical treatment in an institution or otherwise for a disability which renders her eligible for pension or gratuity under Article 23 or 28 of this Our Warrant, she may be granted, for such period and subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine —

(a) A pension at the rate for the highest degree of disablement subject to any necessary adjustments in respect of retired pay, pension or gratuity already awarded) for the purpose of undergoing the treatment which she is certified to require and whilst deemed in consequence incapable of work, a deduction of such amount as the Minister may determine being made from such pension on account of the cost of her maintenance in the institution;

(b) If she is certified to require medical treatment which does not render her incapable of work, but requires her to absent herself from her work on one or more occasions in the week, an allowance not exceeding 15s. a week for the time she is required so to absent herself;

(c) The necessary medical and other expenses and allowances incidental to the treatment of such disability up to such amount as the Minister may determine.

27. In addition to any pension awarded under the foregoing Articles there may be granted, under such conditions as the Minister may determine, to or on behalf of a nurse disabled in the highest degree, an allowance not exceeding 52l. a year in any case where a constant attendant is necessary.

28. In any case where the degree of disablement is assessed at less than 20 per cent., or where, in exceptional circumstances, it is considered by the Minister more in the interests of the nurse, a gratuity or temporary allowance may be granted in place of any pension under this Our Warrant. The grant will be subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine, and its

Alternative pension may be granted temporarily or permanently and shall be of an amount which, together with the average earnings (if any) of which the nurse is judged capable, shall not exceed her pre-war earnings up to 250% a year, provided that :—

(a) In assessing the average earnings (if any) of which a nurse remains capable, any decrease thereof not due to the disablement for which the nurse is in receipt of pension shall be disregarded, and the refusal or neglect to undergo any course of treatment or training which, in the opinion of the Minister, would materially increase the nurse's earning capacity may be taken into account; and

(b) Where owing to physical incapacity or other cause over which the nurse had no control she has been unable to prove the amount of her pre-war earnings within the time above specified the Minister may, in his discretion, extend such time.

(2) Alternative pension shall be payable as from the date from which the claim thereto is established.

(3) In this Article "pension" shall include retired pay.

24.—(1) When a permanent pension has been granted it shall not be altered on account of any change in the nurse's earning capacity, whether resulting from training or other cause; neither shall it be subject to review except :—

(a) When a nurse whose pension is assessed under Article 23 claims that there has been a substantial increase in the extent of the disablement due to the original cause, or

(b) Under the following sub-section or under Article 30a or 30b

(c) The Minister may at any time order the review of any pension in any case where :—

(a) A pension has, by error in interpretation or fact, been granted to a disabled nurse in excess of the amount appropriate to the degree of her disablement;

(b) The Minister has reason to believe that a pension has been obtained by any improper means; or

(c) A pension has been granted by error.

25. Half the pension awarded under Article 28 or 25(c) may be subject to the condition that the disabled nurse shall undergo medical treatment in an institution or otherwise for any period

Conditions as to undergoing treatment

during which it is certified that such treatment is necessary in her interests.

Such misconduct of the nurse as shall render it necessary, in the discretion of the Minister, to discontinue treatment may be deemed to be refusal to undergo that treatment.

26. In any case where it is certified that a nurse should undergo any course of medical treatment in an institution or otherwise for a disability which renders her eligible for pension or gratuity under Article 23 or 28 of this Our Warrant, she may be granted, for such period and subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine —

(a) A pension at the rate for the highest degree of disablement subject to any necessary adjustments in respect of retired pay, pension or gratuity already awarded) for the purpose of undergoing the treatment which she is certified to require and whilst deemed in consequence incapable of work, a deduction of such amount as the Minister may determine being made from such pension on account of the cost of her maintenance in the institution;

(b) If she is certified to require medical treatment which does not render her incapable of work, but requires her to absent herself from her work on one or more occasions in the week, an allowance not exceeding 15s. a week for the time she is required so to absent herself;

(c) The necessary medical and other expenses and allowances incidental to the treatment of such disability up to such amount as the Minister may determine.

27. In addition to any pension awarded under the foregoing Articles there may be granted, under such conditions as the Minister may determine, to or on behalf of a nurse disabled in the highest degree, an allowance not exceeding 52l. a year in any case where a constant attendant is necessary.

28. In any case where the degree of disablement is assessed at less than 20 per cent, or where, in exceptional circumstances, it is considered by the Minister more in the interests of the nurse, a gratuity or temporary allowance may be granted in place of any pension under this Our Warrant. The grant will be subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine, and it

amount will not exceed 300L., and will depend on the nature of the disablement and the other circumstances of the case.

29. A nurse who retires on account of medical unsuitness certi-

Where disablement not attributable to service. fied to be neither attributable to nor aggravated by military service may be granted a gratuity or temporary allowance.

The grant will be subject to such conditions as the Minister may determine. In exceptional circumstances it may amount to a sum not exceeding 200L., and generally it will depend on the extent to which the nurse is incapacitated and on the other circumstances of the case.

29A. Pensions or gratuities may be awarded to the relatives of

Grants to relatives of deceased nurses. deceased nurses in accordance with the terms of Articles 18 to 22 of this Our Warrant so far as they may be applicable, and under such conditions as the Minister may determine.

PART IV.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Definitions.

30. In this Our Warrant, unless the context otherwise requires—

(1) "Officer" means a commissioned officer whether holding a permanent or temporary or local commission in Our Regular or Reserve Forces or of the Territorial Force, who has served and been in receipt of military pay as such during some period of the war, but shall not include any officer of our Indian Army, or any officer of Dominion, Colonial, or Protectorate Forces, whether raised for local or general service unless the terms of his service have been made to include the pension rights of the Regular Army, or any officer holding a permanent commission in Our Regular Forces disabled or dying through service in India.

(2) "Widow" means the widow of an officer whose marriage took place before the receipt of the wound or injury which caused his death, or before his removal from duty on account of the contraction or aggravation of the disease which caused his death: provided that the widow of a permanent regular officer married after such date (but not later than the date of this Our Warrant) shall not forfeit pension or gratuity if he survives his marriage by at least one year or it can be shown that he was manifestly in good health at the date of his marriage.

(3) "Child" means the legitimate child of an officer born before or within 9 months after demobilization, retirement, relinquishment of his commission, or transfer to or reversion to the reserve or to nonemployment and may include a step-child regularly maintained by him; but shall not include a child whose mother is excluded by (2) above.

(4) "Parent" includes a grandparent or other person who has been in the place of a parent to an officer, and has wholly or mainly supported him for not less than one year at some time before the commencement of the war.

(5)—(a) "Pre-war earnings" means in the case of an officer who was in employment under a contract of service the average earnings during the 12 months immediately preceding the outbreak of the war. Average earnings shall be computed generally in such manner as is best calculated to give the rate at which the officer was being remunerated, and, so far as may be applicable, in accordance with the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1906: provided that where in the course of such twelve months there was a change in the officer's rate of remuneration, and such change was not of a temporary but of a reasonably permanent character, the average shall be calculated on the officer's change in his remuneration, where there were more than one. In the case of an officer in a trade, business or profession, the average profits of the last three years preceding the commencement of the war shall be taken, or of such lesser period as he engaged therein.

(b) In computing the average earnings or average profits of an officer an addition of 60 per cent. may be made to any such earnings or profits.

(6) "Pre-war dependence" means the amount representing the annual value of the support afforded to, or of benefits conferred upon a relative by an officer for a reasonable period immediately preceding the commencement of the war or of his military service, if later, exclusive, however, of any increase thereof due to circumstances arising out of the war in the case of entry into service or commission subsequent to the commencement of the war, and shall include the following:—

(a) Amount regularly contributed by the officer if he received no material benefits in return therefor.

(b) Amount regularly contributed by the officer in excess of expenditure incurred on his account.

(c) Money value of any benefit conferred upon the relative by the officer.

(7) "Certified" means, in respect of any medical certification, certified by a medical officer or Board of Medical Officers appointed for the purpose by the Army Council or by the Minister.

Prescribed. (8) "Prescribed" means prescribed by Instructions issued by the Minister.

Wounds pension. (9) "Wounds pension" includes wounds gratuity.

(10) The provisions of this part of this Our Warrant, shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to any in respect of nurses, in the same way as they apply to and in respect of officers.

(11) References in this Our Warrant to Our Warrant of the Royal Warrant of 23rd 13th September, 1914, include references to Our Warrant of the 28th March, 1920, for the appointment, etc., of officers of Our Royal Army Chaplains Department.

30A. The rates of retired pay, pension and allowance, specified in the Fourth Schedule hereto, and any retired pay, pensions and allowances awarded under or by virtue of the Articles therein mentioned (hereinafter referred to as the scheduled rates), shall be deemed to be based on the cost of living for the year 1919, and shall be subject as prescribed in increase or decrease in accordance with the increased or decreased cost of living as compared with the cost of living for the year 1919, such increased or decreased cost being determined by a certificate to be furnished in January of the year 1923 and of each succeeding year for this purpose by Our Minister of Labour: provided that the scheduled rates shall not be reduced below the minimum rates set forth in the second column of the Fourth Schedule hereto, and that no re-adjustment shall take effect before the 1st day of April, 1923.

There shall be no re-adjustment in the year 1923 unless the certificate of Our Minister of Labour shows a difference between the cost of living in the year 1919 and in the year 1922 of at least 5 per cent. nor shall there be any re-adjustment in any succeeding year unless the certificate of Our Minister of Labour shows that

the cost of living for the previous year differs from the cost of living in the year as to which the last re-adjustment was made (or the year 1919 if there had been no re-adjustment) by at least 5 per cent. of the cost of living in the year 1919.

Cost of living.

"Cost of living" in this Article means the general cost of living of working-class families.

30B. Where an officer is injured or killed in such circumstances that any retired pay, pension, allowance, or grant is payable to or in respect of him under this Our Warrant or the Preamble thereof, and where he or his widow, child, or dependant receives compensation from or on behalf of a third party, for the act, omission, or circumstances which caused the injury or death, any such compensation may be taken into consideration in assessing any retired pay, pension, allowance, or grant which might be awarded to or in respect of the officer, and where the compensation is received after assessment it may be taken into consideration and the assessment may be amended or cancelled accordingly.

31. The rate of retired pay or pension or gratuity granted under this Our Warrant may be determined according to the temporary, acting or local rank held by the officer at the time he was killed, wounded, injured, or removed from duty in consequence of disablement.

32 Except as modified by this Our Warrant, any general Warrants retained in operation.

in Our said Warrant of 1861, 1871, and in subsequent Warrants, shall remain in force and be applicable to grants made under this Our Warrant.

Given at Our Court at St. James's this 2nd day of July, 1920,
in the 11th year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,

IAN MACPHERSON.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

PART I.—RETIRED PAY TO DISABLED OFFICERS (*Article 1*).

Degree of disablement.	Percentage degree of disablement.	RETIRED PAY ON ACCOUNT OF DISABLEMENT.						
		OFFICERS NOT HOLDING PERMANENT COMMISSIONS IN REGULAR FORCES, OR AS OTHERWISE PROVIDED						ADDITIONAL RETIRED PAY UNDER PROVISIONS (1) AND (2) TO ARTICLE 1.
		Major-general.	Brigadier-general.	Colonel.	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Major.	Captain, lieutenant,* or second-lieutenant.	All ranks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Per cent.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	100	420	390	330	300	270	210	150
2	90	378	351	297	270	243	189	135
3	80	336	312	264	240	216	168	120
4	70	294	273	231	210	189	147	105
5	60	252	231	198	180	162	126	90
6	50	210	195	166	150	135	105	75
7	40	168	156	132	120	108	84	60
8	30	126	117	99	90	81	63	45
9	20	84	78	66	60	54	42	30

* Quartermasters, assistant paymasters and inspectors of Army schools may be treated as lieutenants.

PART II.—ANNUAL SUM WHICH MAY BE GRANTED WHERE OFFICER HAS COMPLETED LESS THAN 15 YEARS' SERVICE [*provis* (1) (*a*) to Article 1].

Lieutenant-Colonel of 14 years' service or less	£ 200
Major of 14 years' service or less	170
Captain of 14 years' service	140
" " 13 " " or less	130
" " 12 " " or less	120
Lieutenant or 2nd-Lieutenant of 14 years' service	120
" " " 13 " " or less	110
" " " 12 " " or less	100
" " " 11 " " or less	90
" " " 10 " " or less	80
" " " 9 " " or less	70
" " " 8 " " or less	60
" " " 7 " " or less	50

SECOND SCHEDULE.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES TO OFFICERS' WIDOWS (*Article 11*).

Rank.	HIGHEST PENSION [ARTICLE 11 (1)].		INTERMEDIATE PENSION [ARTICLE 11 (2)].		Gratuity Article 11 (3).
	Widow with child eligible, etc., or over 40.	Widow without child eligible, etc., and under 40.	Widow with child eligible, etc., or over 40.	Widow without child eligible, etc., and under 40.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	£	£	£	£	£
Field marshal . . .	800	800	600	600	3,500
General . . .	600	600	450	450	3,000
Lieutenant-general .	500	500	375	375	2,000
Major-general . . .	400	400	300	300	1,100
Brigadier-general . .	320	300	260	240	900
†Colonel . . .	240	220	220	180	600
‡Lieutenant-colonel .	216	200	200	162	450
Major . . .	180	168	168	126	300
Captain . . .	140	120	120	90	250
*Lieutenant . . .	140	120	120	90	140
Second-lieutenant . .	140	120	120	90	100

* Quartermasters, assistant paymasters and inspectors of Army schools may be treated as lieutenants.

† Colonel means a colonel who has been employed as a substantive colonel if a combatant officer, or in the rank of colonel if a medical, veterinary, or departmental officer.

‡ Including a colonel not employed as above.

THIRD SCHEDULE.

PENSIONS TO DISABLED NURSES (*Article 23*).

Degree of disablement	Percentage degree of disablement.	DISABLEMENT PENSION IF NOT ENTITLED TO SERVICE RETIRED PAY.			Addition to Service Retired Pay if entitled to such.
		Principal Matron or Matron-in-Chief.	Matron.	Staff Nurse or Sister.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Per cent.	£	£	£	£
1	100	210	180	150	90
2	90	189	162	135	81
3	80	168	144	120	72
4	70	147	126	105	63
5	60	126	108	90	54
6	50	105	90	75	45
7	40	84	72	60	36
8	30	63	54	45	27
9	20	42	36	30	18

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

READJUSTMENT OF RATES (*Article 30A*).

Scheduled Rates.	Minimum Rates.
Retired pay under Article 1. Under Columns 3 to 8 of Part I of First Schedule. Under Column 9 of Part I of First Schedule. Annual sum under Part II of First Schedule. Under proviso (3)	The corresponding rates under the Warrant of the 1st August 1917. The rates in this Warrant less 20 per cent. thereof. The rates in this Warrant less 20 per cent. thereof. The retired pay in paragraph (a) without the addition, or the retired pay in paragraph (b) or (c) duly adjusted, or the difference in paragraph (d) duly adjusted. The alternative retired pay or pension calculated without the addition of the 60 per cent. under paragraph (1) of Article 30 (5).
Alternative retired pay and pensions under Articles 3, 15 and 23c.	

Scheduled Rates.	Minimum Rates.
Treatment— Additional retired pay or pension under paragraph (a) of Article 6 or 26. Allowance under paragraph (b) of Articles 6 and 26. Widow's pensions under Article 11	The corresponding rates under the Warrant of the 1st August 1917, 16s. and 12s. respectively. Where the rate of the widow's pension in the Second Schedule is equivalent to two thirds of the total disablement retired pay as set forth in Columns 3 to 8 of Part I of the the Second Schedule less 20 percent, but in no case shall the minimum rate be less than the corresponding rate in the Warrant of 1st August 1917.
Children's Allowances under Article 12. Motherless children's pensions under Article 17. Nurses' pensions under Article 23— Principal Matron or Matron-in-Chief. Matron Staff Nurse or Sister Addition to service-retired pay under Column 5 of the Third Schedule Relatives pensions and gratuities— Reference to widow's pensions under Articles 18 to 22.	30s. 48s. and 40s. respectively. 175s. 150s. 125s. 75s. The minimum rates for the pension of a widow under 40 and without children.

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

PROVISIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH THIS WARRANT IS TO BE READ.
(Preamble.)

A.—Date from which certain portions of the Warrant apply.

	Portions of the Warrant.	Date of application.
Article 1A	The words "or in circumstances which do not, in the opinion of the Minister, justify the award."	1st April 1917.

	Portions of the Warrant.	Date of application.
Article 2 (1) and 12 (4).	The words "each child above the age of 8".	1st September 1919.
Article 6 . . .	The whole, except paragraphs (a) and (b).	1st April 1919.
Article 6 . . .	The whole, except paragraph (c)	3rd June 1919.
Article 19 (2) . . .	The whole	20th August 1919.
Article 23A . . .	The whole	1st April 1917.
Article 28 . . .	The whole, except paragraphs (a) and (b).	1st April 1919.
Article 26 . . .	The whole, except paragraph (c)	16th January 1920.
Article 29A . . .	The whole	16th September 1918.
Article 30 (5) . . .	The words from "provided that" down to "more than one".	7th March 1919.

B.—Retrospective Application of Amendment of Article 13 of the Warrant of 1st August 1917.

As from 1st May 1918, Article 13 of the Warrant of 1st August 1917, shall be read as though "two thirds" was substituted for "one half".

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 894 of 1920.

SMIA,

16th November 1920.

894. Revised procedure for the payment of wages to daily labourers of military Departments and Services.

It has been decided that acquittances for payment of wages to daily labourers of military Departments and Services shall not be taken in future.

2. All payments from the date of the receipt of these orders shall be made in the presence of two gazetted officers who will sign a certificate at the foot of the pay roll to the effect that all payments shown thereon have been correctly made. This certificate will be regarded as proof of payment. Where gazetted officers are not available it will suffice if the certificate is signed by the disburser and one witness who need not necessarily be a member of the staff. If a witness is not available, a certificate signed by the disburser will suffice.

3. The abolition of the practice of taking acquittances also dispenses with the necessity of affixing stamps for payments exceeding Rs. 20.

[22687 (Q. M. G. 9).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

4. Men who have already extended their service for varying periods are not now demobilizable and are therefore not eligible for the bounty.

[042790 (A.G.)
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 896 of 1920.

SIMLA,
16th November 1920.

896. Mustering-out Rules.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that the rules (Army Regulations, India, V) will cease to be admissible to India demobilised as follows:—

- (a) In the case of units now in India (other than those who may be actually ordered to disband) after the 31st October 1920.
- (b) In the case of individuals and of units returning from overseas (other than those units actually ordered to disband)—
 - (i) *Gurkhas*.—After the expiration of six months from the date of arrival in India.
 - (ii) *Others*.—After the expiration of four months from the date of arrival in India.

2. Men despatched on demobilization leave under paragraph 154, Demobilization Orders, India, General Instructions, 1919, on or before the 31st October 1920 [paragraph 1, clause (a) above], or within the periods named in paragraph 1, clause (b) above, will be eligible for the benefits of the mustering-out rules.

3. In individual cases where special hardships would be caused by adhering to the above dates, General Officers Commanding Divisions and Forces are given discretionary power to relax these conditions and give the men the benefit of the mustering-out rules.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 897 of 1920.

Sd/-,

16th November 1920.

897. Pay and allowances of acting serjeant majors and staff serjeant instructors appointed to the permanent staff of units of the Auxiliary Force, India.

It has been decided that the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 412 of 1920, read with Army Instruction (India) No. 647 of 1920, shall be applicable to acting serjeant majors of units of the Auxiliary Force, India.

2. Non-commissioned officers employed as staff serjeant instructors on the permanent staff of units of the Auxiliary Force, India, will receive the normal rate of pay for a staff serjeant as laid down in paragraph 22 of Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920; read with Army Instruction (India) No. 647 of 1920.

3. Allowances as admissible to corresponding ranks in regimental service will be admissible to warrant and non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff of units of the Auxiliary Force.

4. This decision has effect from the 1st October 1920.

[029016 (A. G.-3).
B-I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 898 of 1920.

Sd/-,

16th November 1920.

898. Retention of No. 1, Signal Park, Rawalpindi.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 253 of 1920, sanction is accorded to the retention of No. 1, Signal Park, Rawalpindi, up to the 28th February 1921 or until the Park is reduced to cadre form, whichever is earlier.

* Reproduced as an Appendix to this Instruction. The establishment will be that authorised in General Routine Order No. 290,* dated the 30th July 1919.

[4483 (G. S., S. D.-4),
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 898 of 1920.

General Routine Order No. 290, dated the 30th July 1919.

War Establishments—Signal Service.—The following Provisional War Establishments are published as Annexures to this order:—

(a) No. 1, Signal Park.

(b) A Signal Expense Store.

The War Establishment for No. 1, Signal Park, published under General Routine Order No. 50, dated May 30th, 1919, is hereby cancelled.

61

ANNEXURE TO GENERAL ROUTINE ORDER No. 290, DATED THE 30TH JULY 1919.

No. 1. Signal Park.

W. E. Ind. Sigs. 12.

War Establishment (Provisional).

ATTACHED
TRANSPORT.

Detail.	PERSONNEL.										FOLLOW- ERS.		REVENUE					
	FIGHTING SERV.										Public.		Private.		Motor Torry, 2-ton	Board Van.	M. L. & Sigs.	Horse (Sigs.)
	British					Indian					Total.	Rank and File	Havildars.	Total.				
	Officers.	W & E Ind.	Officers.	Sigs. Sergeants	Rank and File	Total.	Rank and File	Havildars.	Total.									
Captain	1		1			1				1								
Subaltern																		
Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant																		
Mechanist Quartermaster Sergeant																		
Staff Sergeants																		
Company Quartermaster Sergeants																		
Sergeants																		
Corporals																		
Lance-Corporals																		
Motor Cyclists—																		
Serjeant Artificer																		

No. 1 Signal Park—contd.

War Establishment (Provisional)—contd.

Detail.	PERSONNEL.						ATTACHED TRANSPORT.				REMARKS.
	Fighting M.F.S.			Indian.			Motor lorry, 3-ton.	Ford Van.	Motor cyclist.	Bicycle.	
	British.			Total.							
	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Staff Sergeants and Sergeants.	Rank and File.	Privates.	Total.					
Motor cyclists—contd.	2	2	9	17	30	3	23	20	8(a)	2	(a) Cooks for British ranks
Corporal Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	Cooks for Indian ranks
Sappers or Pioneers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Navalists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Followers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	3	2	9	17	30	3	23	20	8	2	...
Attached—											
Drivers, S. T. C. (M. T.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total (including attached)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Notes—1. To this Part will be attached Signal Expense Sheet (W. P. Ind. Sign. 13) as may be necessary.
2. At present two such expense sheets are attached, No. 1-A, attached to the Washington Post.

Notes—1. To this Park will be attached Signal Expense Stores (W. & Ind Sigs. 13) as may be necessary.

2. All present two each expense stores are attached, No. 1-A, allotted to the North-West Frontier Force and No. 1-B, allotted to the Waisatan Force.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 899 of 1920.

DEPT.,

23rd November 1920.

899. Extra clerical assistance for certain units and depôts for accounts work and retention of Head Clerks and Assistants for the supervision of accounts of Indian units and depôts.

With reference to Army Instructions (India) Nos. 213 and 214 of 1920, sanction is accorded to the continuance, until the 31st December 1920, of the allowances authorised in Army Instructions (India) Nos. 156 and 1174 of 1918, for Indian units and depôts for extra clerical assistance for accounts work, and also for the retention, where necessary, up to that date, of the Head Clerks and Assistants authorised in Army Instruction (India) No. 127 of 1918, for the supervision of the accounts of Indian units and depôts.

[012221 (A. G. I.)
2]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 900 of 1920.

DELHI,

23rd November 1920.

900. Amendments to the revised rules governing leave and leave allowances under Civil Service Regulations.

The following amendments, issued under Finance Department Resolutions Nos. 1735-C. S. R. and 1836-C. S. R., dated the 30th September and 14th October 1920, respectively, to the revised rules governing leave and leave allowances under the Civil Service Regulations issued with Finance Department No. 1367-C. S. R., dated the 29th July 1920 [published as Army Instruction (India) No. 750 of 1920], are hereby published :—

Finance Department Resolution No. 1735-C. S. R., dated the 30th September 1920.

The note below is substituted for the note under Articles 319 and 327 of the revised Leave Rules published with Resolution No. 1367-C. S. R., dated the 29th July 1920 :—

Note.—The benefit of this Article is not admissible unless the following conditions are fulfilled :—

- (i) The leave is taken out of India, elsewhere than in Ceylon or the Straits Settlements.
- (ii) Leave out of India has either been recommended by a medical certificate or, if not so recommended, has been extended on medical certificate or commuted into furlough on medical certificate.

*Finance Department Resolution No. 1836-C. S. R., dated the 14th
October 1920.*

The article below is substituted for Article 275 of the new Leave Rules published with Resolution No. 1367-C. S. R., dated the 29th July 1920 :—

"275. An officer transferred from a non-vacation to a vacation department can take the privilege leave which was at his credit at the time of such transfer : provided that the allowances during such privilege leave shall not exceed the allowances which would have been admissible if he had taken the leave immediately before being transferred."

[014460 (A. G. 5):
B. II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 901 of 1920.

DELHI,

23rd November 1920.

901. Pay of Indian Army officers placed on duty with troops on voyages to and from India.

It has been decided that Indian Army officers placed on duty with troops on voyages to and from India shall not thereby become entitled to full pay. If on leave officers so employed will receive no remuneration in respect of duty performed on board ship beyond the grant of free passage.

[014070 (A. G -6).
B-I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 902 of 1920.

DELHI,
23rd November 1920.

902. Inadmissibility of free rations to temporary officers of the Indian Medical Service who are in receipt of consolidated rates of pay, sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No. 556 of 1919.

It has been decided that free rations are not admissible to temporary officers of the Indian Medical Service who are in receipt of the consolidated rates of pay, sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No. 556 of 1919. This decision does not, however, apply to those now serving on agreements which specifically provide for the grant of free rations, or an allowance in lieu.

[19951 (D. M. S. I-A.).
D-I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 903 of 1920.

DELHI,

23rd November 1920.

903. Extra war leave.

It is notified that the extra war leave under the terms of Army Instruction (India) No. 589 of 1920, is admissible to those un-employed or retired officers who were recalled to duty during the war.

[042345 (A. G.-5).
— B.-II. —]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 904 of 1920.

DELHI,

23rd November 1920.

904. Application to Imperial Service Silladar Cavalry of the rules prescribed for the disposal of the saddlery, equipment and clothing of Indian ranks of silladar cavalry who have served with overseas expeditionary forces.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 277 of 1918, it has been decided that, with retrospective effect from the beginning of the war, the provisions of Army Department letter* No. 7, dated the 2nd January 1917, shall apply to Indian ranks of Imperial Service Silladar Cavalry, who returned to India with their regiment or who returned to India on leave, and did not again proceed on field service, as well as to those who returned to India independently from field service in consequence of their services being no longer required.

[042916 (A. G.-6).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 904 of 1920.

Army Department letter No. 7, dated the 2nd January 1917.

I am directed to inform you that, in accordance with the provisions of the Mobilisation Regulations, Army Department letter No. 100, dated the 1st August 1914, and to assist, with a view to facilitating the settlement of claims against Government for the replacement and renewal of deficient and unserviceable articles of saddlery, line gear, arms, equipment, clothing, etc., the property of hilladar cavalry regiments returned from field service overseas, the Government of India have decided to allow these regiments to draw compensation for all Indian ranks who return with their regiments, at the rates and in the manner laid down in Army Department letter No. H. S.-458, dated the 12th February 1916.

2. Officers commanding should draw compensation only for Indian ranks who actually belong to the regiments which they command.

3. In determining the amount of compensation admissible on behalf of each Indian officer, non-commissioned officer and man, the recommendations made by the commanding officer should be taken into consideration. See paragraph 247, Mobilisation Regulations.

4. Renewals and replacements of armourers' and farriers' tools, the property of regiments, will be made either by issue free from the Ordnance Department or under regimental arrangements at the expense of the State.

5. The extra expenditure involved will be adjusted as indicated in paragraph 3 of Army Department letter No. H. S.-458, dated the 12th February 1916.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 905 of 1920.

DELHI,

23rd November 1920.

905. Transfer of certain personnel now employed under the Director-General of Ordnance in India, to the control of the Quartermaster-General in India and change in the designation of the Director of Artillery.

It has been decided that the following staff and establishments shall be transferred to the control of the Quartermaster-General in India with effect from the 15th November 1920 :—

- (a) Civil Chief Master Armourers.
- (b) The Chief Inspector of General Stores, and his Section.
- (c) The Director of Artillery and his Section.

2. It has also been decided that the designation "Director of Artillery" shall be changed to "Deputy Director of Armaments."

[9103 (G. S. S. D. 1)
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 906 of 1920.

DELHI,

23rd November 1920.

906. Revision of the pay of fully-qualified temporary nurses engaged in India.

Pending the re-organisation of the Indian Nursing Service, it has been decided that the pay of fully-qualified temporary nurses (i.e., those holding a certificate of training in general nursing), engaged in India on the authority of the orders quoted in the margin, shall, with effect from the 1st August 1920, the date from which the Army of Occupation bonus ceased to be admissible, be revised as follows:—

Army Department letter No. 1070, dated 24th January 1917, Army Instruction, India, No 901 of 1918.

	Pay.	
	Per mensem.	
	Rs.	
On appointment	175	
After 6 months' service.	200	
After 18 months' service.	225	
Assistant Matron	250	
Matron	275	

These nurses will remain eligible for the concessions, including gratuity, which they now receive.

2. Fully-qualified temporary nurses shall be allowed to count all continuous service on their present engagements towards increased pay.

3. With effect from the 1st April 1920, the pay and allowances of these nurses, will be debited to the Army estimates, except in the case of those employed in War Hospitals, in whose case the expenditure will be debited to His Majesty's Government.

4. The above rates of pay will not, pending further orders, be applicable to temporary nurses serving in Egypt and Mesopotamia.

[$\frac{20560 \text{ (D. M. S. 11)}}{\text{D. I.}}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ARMY DEPARTMENT,

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 907 of 1920.

DELHI,

23rd November 1920.

907. Pay of syces, bhisties and sweepers in station veterinary hospitals.

It has been decided that, pending the formation of an Army Veterinary Corps in India, syces, bhisties and sweepers should, where necessary, continue to be employed in Station Veterinary hospitals in accordance with the scale authorised in Army Regulations, India, Volume VIII, paragraph 19, on *pernick* rates of pay instead of at the rates approved in Army Instructions (India) Nos. 318 and 406 of 1919.

33295 (Q. M.G.-11).]
D. II.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 908 of 1920.

DELHI,

23rd November 1920.

908. Grant of mess allowance extra to those specified in paragraph 284, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, to depôts of Indian cavalry, sappers and miners and Indian infantry battalions.

It has been decided that, with effect from the date of this Instruction and until such time as the Training battalion scheme is introduced or up to the 28th February 1921, whichever is earlier, a mess allowance, extra to those specified in paragraph 284, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, at the rate of Rs. 10 per mensem for each officer present in excess of two, shall be admissible to depôts of Indian cavalry, sappers and miners and Indian infantry battalions.

[043809 (A. G. 5).]
B. I.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT,

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 809 of 1920.

DELHI,
23rd November 1920.

809. Increased rates of pay for British officers of the Indian Army.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 914 of 1919 it has been decided that periods of service from the 1st September 1915 to the 31st August 1916 during which, under the orders

contained in Army Department letter*
*Republished as India Army Order No. 405 of 1917. No 4722, dated the 2nd April 1917, the

pay and allowances of substantive rank were not allowed to officers promoted retrospectively to the rank of major, may be counted as service towards the higher rate of pay authorised for a major after 5 years' service in that rank.

[013856 (A. G.-8).
B.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 911 of 1920.

DELHI,
23rd November 1920.

911. Relinquishment of acting rank granted to Special Service Officers employed with mobilised Imperial Service units.

It has been decided that acting rank granted under Army *Reproduced as an Department letter No. 11250,* dated the appendix to this Instruc- 19th August 1919, to Special Service tion. Officers employed with mobilised Imperial Service units, if not already relinquished under the terms of Army Instruction (India) No. 910 of 1919, shall be relinquished with effect from the 1st November 1919. No recoveries need, however, be made of any payments already made on account of the retention of the higher rank, subsequent to the 31st October 1919.

[C39072 (A. G. 6).
B. II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 311 of 1920.

**Army Department letter No. 11250, dated the
 19th August 1919.**

I am directed to convey the sanction of the Government of India to the following grading, rates of pay and staff pay for Special Service Officers employed, in consequence of the operations in progress on the North-West Frontier, with Imperial Service units in the following circumstances:—

With mobilised Sapper Units, Transport Corps and Batteries of Artillery, pay and staff pay in accordance with the terms of India Army Order No. 953 of 1917. The Senior Special Service Officer with each unit will be granted the acting rank of Major, with pay, if not already of that rank. The other officers will be granted the acting rank of Captain, with pay, if not already of that rank.

2 The expenditure involved is debitable to the head "War—India—North-West Frontier, 1919."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 912 of 1920.

DELHI,
23rd November 1920.

912. Sources of supply of equipment for kitchen and dining cars attached to troop trains.

The articles detailed in the annexure to Army Instruction (India) No. 691 of 1920 will be supplied by departments as shown below :—

Cresol	Medical Stores Department.
Matches	Supply and Transport Corps.
Remaining articles	Ordnance Department.

[22602 (Q. M. G. 16).
D. II.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 913 of 1920.

DELHI,

23rd November 1920.

913. Education of Soldiers' Children.

With reference to paragraph 573 (b), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, which lays down the conditions for the employment of acting schoolmistresses, it has been brought to notice that the education of soldiers' children, who are located with small detachments of British troops in stations where there is no Army School, has been neglected owing to the fact that the number of children of school-going age is not sufficient to fulfil the conditions of the above quoted paragraph.

2. As continuity of education is most important, it has been decided to modify the conditions of paragraph 573 (b), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, so that such cases as are referred to above may be provided for.

3. In order, then, to meet such cases the following monthly allowances are sanctioned for the purpose of paying a teacher, who may be employed for the education of the children :—

When the number of children of school-going age is :—

	Monthly allowance.
	Rs.
(a) 3 or less	45
(b) 4	60
(c) 5	75

It must be understood that these allowances will only be admissible so long as there is no Army School at which it is possible for the children to attend. The object of the allowances is to provide education for soldiers' children who are with batteries of

Artillery, companies of Infantry or other small units detached from headquarters.

4. In all other cases the conditions for the employment of acting schoolmistresses will remain as laid down in paragraph 573 (b), Army Regulations, India, Volume I, with rates of pay as laid down in Army Instruction (India) No. 741 of 1920.

[8956 (G. S. M. T-3).
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 914 of 1920.

DELHI,

23rd November 1920.

914. Queen Mary's Technical School for the training of disabled soldiers of the Indian Army (including Imperial Service Troops) [in trades, etc.

With reference to clause (a) of paragraph 5 of Army Instruction (India) No. 826 of 1918, it has been decided that a money allowance of Rs. 14 per mensem for each student should be allowed in lieu of free rations on the normal peace scale.

[024143 (A. G. -5).
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 915 of 1920.

DRAFT.

23rd November 1920.

915. Rates of payment for the purchase of discharges.

With reference to India Army Order No. 548 of 1920, it is notified for information that soldiers (including Army Reservists) who have not drawn the rates of pay provided in Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920 or Army Instruction (India) No. 647 of 1920, if allowed to purchase their discharge, will be required to pay only the rate applicable to their cases laid down in Article 1130, Pay Warrant, and not the amounts prescribed in Army Order No. 180 of 1920.

2. When discharges by purchase are carried out in India [see note to paragraph 591(a), Army Regulations, India, Volume I] the prescribed sterling rates will be converted into Indian currency at the Government rate of exchange prevailing at the time the purchase money is lodged.

[$\frac{038400 (A. G.-9)}{B-II}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 916 of 1920.

DELHI,

23rd November 1920.

916. Lodging allowance for officers of the Quartermaster class.

The Secretary of State for India has decided that the provisions of the Army Department letters quoted in the margin, regarding the grant of a lodging allowance of Rs. 35 per mensem, under certain conditions, to married subalterns holding permanent commissions in the regular army, shall be extended to quartermasters, riding masters, etc., who have not completed five years' commissioned service.

No. 4423, dated the 24th March 1917, No. 12767, dated the 27th August 1917.
(See India Army Orders Nos. 410 and 1005 of 1917.)

2. The allowance is not admissible in conjunction with the new rates of pay announced in Army Instruction (India), No. 224 of 1920.

[034932 (A. G.-6).
B-I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 918 of 1920.

DELHI,
23rd November 1920.

918. Revision of the pay of British soldiers serving in India other than those belonging to Departments of the India Unattached List.

With reference to paragraph 8 of Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920, it is notified for information that paragraph 564-V, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, is abolished in so far as it relates to Schoolmasters only.

[(M. A. G.'s Case).
B.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 919 of 1920.

DELHI,
23rd November 1920.

919. Pay for the personnel of the Army Educational Corps. .

The following amendment is made to Army Instruction (India) No. 807 of 1920 :—

For " [$\frac{7284 (G. S. M. T. 3)}{B. I.}$] "

read " [$\frac{A. 161 (A. G. 10)}{B. I.}$] "

[$\frac{A. 161 (A. G. 10)}{B. I.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 920 of 1920.

DELHI,
23rd November 1920.

10. Revised system of controlling the allotment, and of financing the provision, of telephone connections.

In supersession of all previous instructions on the subject, it has been decided that, with effect from the 1st April 1921, the charges for telephones, except those in Military Works offices *vide* paragraph 6 below) shall be debitable to the Army estimates and not to the Military Works estimates as at present.

2. The provision of telephones on the following scale is considered necessary and should be met, as far as may be possible, from the funds which can be made available each year :—

(a) At Army Headquarters, (Simla and Delhi).

(i) All office telephones considered necessary by the head of the Branch concerned, but in no case more than one telephone in any one room.

(ii) Telephones to the residences of officers holding first grade or higher staff appointments.

(iii) Telephones to the residences of other officers, when considered necessary for special reasons by the head of the Branch concerned.

(b) At Command Headquarters.

(i) All office telephones considered necessary by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, but in no case more than one telephone in any one room.

(ii) Telephones to the residences of the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief and of the senior staff and administrative officers.

telephone connections. A report will be submitted so as to reach the Quartermaster General in India by the 1st October of each year, showing any balances under this sub-head of the contingent grant which are likely to be expended during the year, in order that such balances may be re-appropriated for expenditure on telephone connections elsewhere.

5. Subject to the above instructions, and to the necessary funds being available, Heads of Branches at Army Headquarters, General Officers Commanding-in-Chief, and the General Officer Commanding, Burma Independent District, are empowered to sanction all telephone connections. Such powers may, if desired, be delegated to General Officers Commanding Districts, etc.

6. At all stations, other than Army Headquarters and Command Headquarters, financial provision for telephones for all Departments and for the Royal Indian Marine will be made in departmental budgets. So far as the funds available admit, telephones will be provided for the offices of all Deputy Assistant Directors and upwards in all Departments. Those for the offices of Departmental officers of lower grade than Deputy Assistant Director require the sanction of Army Headquarters.

7. The control and finances of the Aden telephone system will remain as at present.

8. General Officers Commanding-in-Chief of Commands and the District, will show in their annual accounts the amount expended on telephones for the year 1921-22.

9. After the receipt of this Army Instruction (India) any existing telephone connections which are not authorized under the above instructions will be discontinued as soon as the present period of rental expires. Additional telephone connections which are authorized under the above instructions shall not be installed during this financial year until sanction has been obtained from Army Headquarters.

[1920 (Q. M. G. M. W. 4).]
E.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 921 of 1920.

DELHI,

50th November 1920

21. Educational Training Grant to fighting units

Sanction is accorded to the expenditure, during the current financial year of Rs. 1 lakh as an Educational Training Grant to fighting units.

2. This sum will be expended by Officers Commanding units under the direction of General Officers Commanding Districts in the development of educational training, and will be distributed by the latter on a *per capita* basis.

3. The amounts allotted to each district are as follows:—

District.	British.	Indian.
	Rs.	Rs.
Peshawar	4,040	8,28
Kohat	670	2,64
Rawalpindi	4,050	5,76
Lahore	4,090	4,50
United Provinces	8,400	7,20
Presidency and Assam	1,350	98
Waziristan	740	9,58
Baluchistan	2,180	6,14
Sind-Rajputana	2,020	2,34
Central Provinces	4,150	2,88
Bombay	900	56
Poona	4,000	3,88
Madras	1,690	1,53
Burma	1,150	1,26
Allabad Brigade	1,670	47
Total	42,000	58,000

4. The amount allotted to each unit will be accounted for in the usual manner and vouchers in support of all expenditure submitted with the accounts to the audit authorities. No expenditure is authorised on account of books, stationery or equipment, which can be obtained from ordinary sources of issue or from the Controller of Printing, Stationery and Stamps.

5. The additional allowance sanctioned in Army Instructions (India) No. 717 of 1920 for units employed on the North-West Frontier will be discontinued from the 1st December 1920.

[9101 (G. S. M. T.-2).
E]

A. SHARP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 922 of 1920.

DELHI,

October 1920.

922. Issue of travelling warrants in lieu of the temporary duty scale of travelling allowance to all officers when arriving from or proceeding overseas.

Sanction is accorded, as a temporary measure, to the issue of travelling warrants with permanent duty scale of baggage, in lieu of the present temporary duty scale of travelling allowance authorised in Army Regulations, India, Volume X, paragraph 29, to all officers for journeys in India to and from the port of embarkation or disembarkation, when proceeding or returning from overseas on duty.

[24992 (Q. M. G. 1).
D. (ii).]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 923 of 1920.

DELHI,

30th November 1920.

923. Revision of the pay of British troops serving in India other than those belonging to departments of the India Unattached List.

With reference to paragraph 23 of Army Instruction (India) No. 828 of 1920 and Army Instruction (India) No. 647 of 1920 it is notified that warrant and non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Armourers Section of the Royal Army Ordnance Corps employed in arsenals, depôts and factories and in the Inspection Section of the Indian Ordnance Department and similar rank of the Armament Artificer Section, employed in India will draw the pay and allowances prescribed in the latter Army Instruction at the rates authorised for tradesmen.

*Paragraph 535, Army Regulations, India, Volume I.

Paragraph 531, Army Regulations, India, Volume I.

In addition staff pay as under* will be admissible:—

British armourers permanently attached to the Ordnance department—

Rifle Factory, Ishapore (Factory Section)—

1 at Rs. 100 per mensem.

2 at „ 75

2 at „ 50

Rifle Factory, Ishapore (Inspection Section)—

1 at Rs. 75 per mensem.

1 at „ 50

Arsenals—

1 at Rs. 75 per mensem each at Ferozepore, Kirkee and Rawalpindi.

1 at Rs. 50 per mensem each at Allahabad, Ferozepore, Kirkee, Madras, Quetta, Rangoon and Rawalpindi.

1 at Rs. 30 per mensem each at Allahabad, Madras, Quetta and Rangoon.

Ordnance Depôts—

Fort William and Karachi 1 each on Rs. 30 per mensem as a temporary measure—Item No. 22 Army Department letter 16768-1 (Q.M.G.-15-B.), dated 25th August 1919.

Armament Artificers—

Rs. 40 per mensem wherever employed.

[23369 (Q.M.G.-15)
H.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 924 of 1920.

DELHI.

30th November 1920.

924. Retention of unserviceable articles of kit by Indian ranks of Silladar Cavalry.

The provisions of letter* No. 37125-2 (A. G.-5), dated the 23rd January 1917, from the Adjutant General in India, to the effect that the value of unserviceable articles of kit brought back to India by Indian ranks of Silladar Cavalry should not be assessed in determining the amount of compensation admissible to individuals under the terms of Army Department letter No. H. S. 468, dated 12th February 1916, but should be viewed as the personal property of the Indian ranks concerned, are hereby confirmed.

[013134 (A. G.-1).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 924 of 1920.

Letter No. 37125-2 (A. G.-5), dated the 23rd January 1917, from the Adjutant-General in India to General Officers Commanding Divisions and Independent Brigades.

With reference to paragraph 2 (iv) of Army Department letter No. H. S.-488,* dated 12th February 1916, I am directed to inform you that the value of articles of kit brought back from field service overseas by Indian ranks of Silladar Cavalry, which though serviceable are, from their pattern or texture, unsuitable for service in India, should not be assessed in determining the amount of compensation admissible to individuals under the authority of the above quoted Army Department letter.

2. Such articles should be looked upon as the personal property of the Indian ranks concerned.

*Copies distributed to Divisions, etc., with Adjutant General's No. 25795-2 (A. G.-5), dated 23rd February 1916.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 925 of 1920.

DELHI,
30th November 1920.

925. Change in rank nomenclature in Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and Royal Army Ordnance Corps.

The provisions of Army Instructions (India) No. 539, dated the 27th July 1920, and No. 815, dated the 26th October 1920, concerning changes in certain ranks to Sappers and Miner ranks for eligible, under Army Regulation, 1008.

[039495 (A. G.-11).
B-II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 926 of 1920.

DELHI,

30th November 1920.

926. Grant of free passages by rail, river and sea to the families of Indian ranks of the Mule Corps, localised in Burma.

It has been decided to grant free passages by rail, river and sea to the families of Indian ranks of the Mule Corps, localised in Burma, when proceeding to join them in Burma for the first time, on the following scale:—

	Number entitled to free passages for their families.	Other conditions.
Indian officers	1	On payment of one-third of cost of journey.
Quartermaster-Daffadars, Kot-Daffadars and Naicks.	10	Nil.
Lance-Naicks and drivers	35	Nil.
Artificers	3	Nil.

Army Instruction (India) No. 131 of 1919, is hereby cancelled.

[1432-Part II, Q. M. G.-1.
D-II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 927 of 1920.

DELHI,
30th November 1920.

927. Continuation of the allowance attached to the Victoria Cross to Indian officers granted honorary King's commissions who are in possession of that decoration.

With reference to paragraph 7 of Army Department letter No. 10146, dated the 4th August 1920, published as an appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 690 of 1920, it has been decided that Indian officers granted honorary King's commissions who are in possession of the Victoria Cross may continue to draw the allowance attached to that decoration.

[A. 143 (A. G. 10).
B. II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 928 of 1920.

DELHI,

50th November 1920.

928. Grant of the honorary rank of Jemadar, with a special pension, to deserving dafadars and havildars of the Indian Army on retirement.

The provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 403 of 1918, apply to Farrier Majors of Indian Cavalry Regiments.

[044440 (A. G.-10).
B-II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA):

No. 929 of 1920.

DELHI,
30th November 1920.

929. Scale of accommodation authorised for British and Indian troops when travelling by rail in third class carriages on metre or narrow gauge lines.

In continuation of Army Instruction (India) No. 595 of 1920, it is notified for the information and guidance of all concerned that the following scale of accommodation is admissible for British and Indian troops when travelling by rail in third class carriages on metre or narrow gauge lines.

British and Indian troops.

For all journeys throughout the year—half of the public carrying capacity, i.e., 50 soldiers to every 100 seats for the public.

[$\frac{13031(Q. M. G.-1)}{D-11}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA):

No. 930 of 1920.

DELHI,

30th November 1920.

930. Detention allowance for officers provided with special or reserved railway accommodation when travelling on duty by rail.

It is notified for information that the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 370 of 1920 ceased to be operative with effect from the 1st July 1920. In cases where payments have been made for journeys performed on or after that date it has been decided that recovery of amounts so paid should be waived.

[013301 (A. G.-8).
B.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT,

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 931 of 1920.

DELHI,

30th November 1920.

931. Grant of a bonus to lance-naiks and drivers of Mule Transport who are willing to extend their service.

Sanction is accorded to the grant of a bonus to lance-naiks and drivers of Mule Transport who are willing to extend their service up to the following limits :—

For one year 3,000 men.

For two years 3,000 men.

For an extension of one year's service the bonus will be Rs. 30 and for an extension of two years' service the bonus will be Rs. 60.

2. The extension of service will count from the date the men sign their agreements. All further instructions on the subject will be issued by the Quartermaster General in India.

3. The expenditure involved, viz., Rs. 2,70,000 will be debited to His Majesty's Government.

[041453 (A. G. 2).]
E.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA;
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA):

No. 932 of 1920.

DELHI,

30th November 1920

932. Temporary retention of Supervising Officers.
Physical Training, Northern and Southern
Commands.

In Army Instruction (India) No. 857 of 1920, *delete* the words
"Schools" in the heading and the third line of the Instruction.

[P002 (G. S. M. T.-1).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 933 of 1920.

DELHI,
30th November 1920.

933. Supply of certain stores by the Medical Store Department to military hospitals in connection with the scheme for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases.

In connection with the scheme for the diagnosis and treatment

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Acidum Aceticum
Glaciale. | |
| (2) Creo-Camphor. | of venereal diseases sanction is accorded |
| (3) Guaiacol absoluto. | |
| (4) Hydrarg oxy-
anide. | |
| (5) Silver Vitellioe
(Argyrol) | to the issue to military hospitals by the |
| (6) Acid Tannic, white,
pure. | |
| (7) Congo red. | Medical Store Department on an "as |
| (8) Glucose. | |
| (9) Methyl violet, G.B. | required" scale, of the articles noted on |
| (10) Neutral red. | |
| (11) Sodium Chloride,
chemically pure | the margin. |

2. The expenditure involved which is estimated at £150 should be met from the provision in the current year's budget.

3. Army Tables, Medical, will be amended accordingly.

[12802 (D. M. S.-2).
D-II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.
(933)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 935 of 1920.

DELHI,
30th November 1920.

935. Vickers guns for training purposes.

Sanction is accorded to the issue of Vickers guns for training purposes, each complete with a set of spare parts, eight belts, eight belt boxes and a tripod mounting, to Indian Cavalry and Infantry units in India not earmarked for disbandment or for service overseas, on the scale of two guns per unit, up to a limit of 48 units.

2. The expenditure which is estimated at Rs. 5,22,780 initial and Rs. 48,565 annual recurring is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates.

[12022 (D. G. O. 4).
D-II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 936 of 1920.

DELHI,

30th November 1920.

936. Allowances for British officers of the Indian Army attending voluntary courses of instruction in England, while on leave.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India have decided that officers of the Indian Army, who are permitted by the India Office to attend voluntary courses of instruction while on leave in England, will be granted the following allowances at the rates and subject to the conditions in force at Home at the time :—

If married—ration, servant, lodging, fuel and light and furniture allowances.

If unmarried—ration, servant, lodging, fuel and light allowances.

In addition, such travelling expenses as are admissible under the Allowance Regulations or travelling warrants may be claimed.

2. In order to obtain the above allowances, an officer must send to the India Office, on completing his course of instruction, a certificate of qualification (which will be returned) ; also a certificate signed by competent authority, stating the dates from and to which he was under instruction, and showing that he was not provided with quarters, or with a servant, or that he was required to pay for fuel, light and furniture.

3. Necessary corrections to Army Regulations, India, Volume I, will be issued in due course.

[037036 (A. G. 6).
B.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

(936)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 937 of 1920.

DELHI,
30th November 1920.

937. Field allowance for military clerks employed on field service.

The Government of India have decided that the field allowance admissible, under paragraph 576, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, to military clerks deputed from Army Headquarters, Headquarters of Commands, Districts and Brigade Staff offices, whose permanent pay exceeds Rs. 200 per mensem, will be subject to the condition that such pay *plus* field allowance shall not be less than Rs. 300 per mensem.

2. Necessary corrections to Army Regulations, India, Volume I, will be issued in due course.

[$\frac{D43858 (A. G.-6).}{B-I.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 937 of 1920.

DELHI,

30th November 1920.

937. Field allowance for military clerks employed on field service.

The Government of India have decided that the field allowance admissible, under paragraph 570, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, to military clerks deputed from Army Headquarters, Headquarters of Commands, Districts and Brigade Staff offices, whose permanent pay exceeds Rs. 200 per mensem, will be subject to the condition that such pay *plus* field allowance shall not be less than Rs. 300 per mensem.

2. Necessary corrections to Army Regulations, India, Volume I, will be issued in due course.

[043858 (A. G.-6).
B-I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 938 of 1920.

DELHI,
30th November 1920.

**938. Revised rates of pensions for officers of the
Cantonment Magistrates' Department.**

It is notified for information that military officers holding permanent commissions serving in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department are eligible for the revised rates of pensions promulgated with Army Instruction (India) No. 448 of 1920, under the conditions prescribed therein.

[C41254 (A. G. S.)
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 539 of 1920.

DELHI.

30th November 1920.

939. Preparation of accounts of Indian units in regimental offices.

With effect from the 1st January 1921, the accounts of all British officers, British warrant and non-commissioned officers serving with Indian Regimental and Transport Units, Indian officers and Indian other ranks of those units, whose accounts are at present prepared by Divisional Disbursing Officers, will be prepared in regimental offices under the control of the Controller of Military Accounts.

2. The accounts will be prepared by accountants and clerks of the Military Accounts Department, who will be attached to Indian units.

3. The accountants and clerks of the Military Accounts Department attached to units for the preparation of accounts will form a Section of the regimental office. This section will work directly under the orders of the Officer Commanding. A pamphlet defining the duties of the Officer Commanding will be compiled and will be issued to all units.

4. A revised edition of the "Instructions for payment of Indian troops" has been compiled and will be issued to all units by the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona.

5. The Divisional Disbursing Officers will prepare skeleton pay lists showing the names of individuals, the rates of pay and allowances

admissible and all authorised deductions. The skeleton pay list after signature by the Divisional Disbursing Officer will be forwarded to the Officer Commanding the unit on the 5th January 1921. This pay list will be used by the accountant attached to the unit as the office copy of the pay list.

[F. A.'s Case.]

A. SHAIRP, C

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 940 of 1920.

DELHI,

30th November 1920.

940. Payment of balance of outfit allowance to officers granted permanent combatant commissions.

It has been decided that the balance of outfit allowance under Army Instruction (India) No. 7 of 1919, due to officers granted commissions on ordinary peace or war service, shall be paid on the date of the termination of their service, whichever is earlier. This balance will, however, only be issued on application supported by an undertaking to serve for at least two years from either of the abovementioned dates whichever is earlier.

2. Officers applying for the allowance should forward to the officer in whose payment they are, an application in the following terms:—

"I hereby claim the balance of outfit allowance due to me under Army Instruction (India) No. 7 of 1919, and I certify that I have only received previously the following sums on account of outfit allowance:—

Divisional Disbursing
Officer from whom
received.

- (1) £ Outfit allowance on being commissioned.
- (2) £ Tropical kit or allowance for warm clothing on account of proceeding to on
- (3) £ Any other grant in respect of outfit or kit allowance.

I undertake to serve for at least two years after the termination of the war or 1st January 1921 whichever is earlier and in the event of my ceasing to serve within that period, I agree that recovery of the balance now claimed shall be made from the gratuity or retired pay issuable under Article 572-A. of the Pay Warrant."

3. It must be clearly understood that the outfit allowance is in respect of the officer's full outfit, and that in the event of full dress being re-introduced the officer will have no claim to any further allowance.

4. It must also be understood that any amount received in respect of tropical outfit allowance will be deducted from the balance to be issued.

[029910 (A.G.S.)
B.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 941 of 1920.

DELHI,
30th November 1920.

941. Revision of the pay of British troops serving in India, other than those belonging to departments of the India Unattached List.

With reference to paragraph 20 of Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920 and Army Instruction (India) No. 647 of 1920 it is notified for information that the revised rate of pay for Garrison and Hill Depot Quartermaster Serjeants is the *normal* rate prescribed for a Regimental Quartermaster Serjeant.

[044269 (A. G. S).
B. I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 942 of 1920.

DELHI,

30th November 1920.

942. Preparation of accounts of British units in regimental offices.

With effect from the 1st January 1921, the accounts of all British warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men serving with British units in India, Burma and Aden whose accounts are at present prepared in the Fixed Centre Disbursing Offices, Poona, and Account Office, Aden, will be prepared in regimental offices under the control of the District Controllers of Military Accounts. The accounts of all British officers, educational establishments and Indian establishments serving with British units will also be prepared in regimental offices from the 1st January 1921.

NOTE 1—Miscellaneous British personnel, *e.g.*, Royal Army Medical Corps, etc., now in the payment of Fixed Centre Disbursing Officers, Poona, will for the present remain in their payment.

NOTE 2—British warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of British units attached to Indian units (other than regimental or animal transport units) departments or extra regimentally employed, in receipt either of consolidated pay or regimental pay and allowance and extra duty pay, who are at present paid by Divisional Disbursing Officers, will continue to be so paid.

2. The accounts will be prepared by accountants and clerks of the Military Accounts Department who will be attached to British units for this purpose.

3. The system of accounts will not involve any change in the duties of the Captain or of his personal relation with his men in the matter of pay, nor will it affect the general system of interior economy of the unit. Under the system the accountants and clerks of the Military Accounts Department attached to the unit will compile the soldier's ledger account in the Company pay list, the

pay bills of officers, educational establishment and Indian establishment, and undertake all other financial transactions for the unit. The Divisional Disbursing Officers and Fixed Centre Disbursing Officers will be relieved of their duties so far as this portion of the work is concerned, while the Fixed Centre Disbursing Offices will eventually be abolished. The Company pay list before despatch to the Controller of Military Accounts will be submitted to the Captain for examination and signature; similarly the pay bills of officers, educational establishment and Indian establishment will be submitted to the Officer Commanding the unit for examination and signature. In cases where, as a result of the scrutiny of the Captain or Officer Commanding, the accountant agrees that no amendment is required in the pay list or pay bill he will make the necessary amendment; when, however, he does not consider any correction to the pay list or pay bill to be required no correction will be made, and it will be necessary for the Captain or Officer Commanding to refer the point at issue to the Controller of Military Accounts and ask for an audit decision.

4. The method under which the system of accounts is to be worked is laid down in detail in "Instructions for the payment of British Troops serving in India" (revised edition) which will be issued to units by the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona. These instructions must be strictly followed.

5. Hospital stoppage rolls (India Army Form A-55), will in future be rendered by the Officer Commanding station or section hospital to the Officer Commanding unit instead of to the Divisional Disbursing Officer of the Division.

6. The accountants and clerks of the Military Accounts Department attached to units for the preparation of the pay list, will form a section of the regimental office. This section will be directly under the orders of the Officer Commanding Unit. A pamphlet defining the duties of this section and its relation with the Officer Commanding Unit as regards duties, discipline, etc., has been compiled and will be issued to all units.

7. The Fixed Centre Disbursing Officers will prepare skeleton pay lists showing the rates of pay and allowances admissible and all authorized deductions; the names will be entered alphabetically by ranks. The Officer-in-charge Pay and Mess Book Section will prepare a statement showing the correct closing balance of each Pay and Mess Book at the end of the December pay period. The skeleton pay list, after signature by the Fixed Centre Disbursing Officer and the statement of Pay and Mess Book closing balances, after signature by the Officer-in-charge Pay and Mess Book Section, will be forwarded to the Officer Commanding Unit as early as practicable; a statement showing the balance of each

soldier's account on the 31st December 1920, after signature by the Fixed Centre Disbursing Officer, will be forwarded to the Officer Commanding Unit, as soon as the accounts for the December pay period have been compiled. The regimental accountant will immediately post the balances in the pay list. The skeleton pay list received from the Fixed Centre Disbursing Officer will be the copy of the pay list to be sent to the Assistant Audit Officer for the January pay period; it will be supported by the signed statement of balances received from the Fixed Centre Disbursing Officer.

8. The Divisional Disbursing Officers will prepare skeleton pay bills of British officers and educational establishments, and Indian establishments as they stand on the 1st January 1921, and forward them through the Assistant Audit Officer, by whom they will be countersigned, so as to reach the Officer Commanding Unit not later than the 15th January 1921.

9. A complete set of Army Regulations, India, Army Tables, affecting the particular unit, and corrections thereto, also Army Instructions (India) and India Army Orders will be supplied to the accounts section of each regimental office.

[F. A.'s Case.
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 943 of 1920.

DELHI,

30th November 1920.

943. Canadian War Service Gratuity.

Army Council Instructions Nos. 233 and 559 of 1920 are republished as Appendices to this Instruction.

[$\frac{044419 (A. G. S.)}{B. I.}$]

A. SHAIRP; Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY COUNCIL INSTRUCTION.

No. 233 of 1920.

WAR OFFICE,

15th April, 1920.

233. Canadian War Service Gratuity.

1. The Government of the Dominion of Canada have decided to grant the Canadian rate of War Service Gratuity to all ex-members of His Majesty's Forces who were *bona fide* domiciled in Canada at the outbreak of the war and who, after their retirement or discharge from His Majesty's Forces, return to Canada for the purpose of taking up a *bona fide* domicile in the Dominion of Canada.

2. The expression "the Canadian rate of War Service Gratuity" means the amount which the officer or man would have received if, at the time of his retirement or discharge, he had been serving in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, the Canadian Naval Service, the Royal Naval Canadian Volunteer Reserve, Overseas Division, or the Canadian Air Force, in the rank the pay and allowance of which he was in fact receiving in the force in which he was serving, but without reference to the special pay or allowances of any appointment.

3. For the purpose of this gratuity, an officer or soldier will be allowed to count service in both the Canadian and the Imperial Forces.

4. After an application for the gratuity has been approved, the applicant will be entitled to receive the amount which would have been due to him at the date of his discharge had he been a member of the Canadian Forces, provided that there is deducted from the Canadian gratuity the amount of any War Service gratuity paid or to be paid either by the British or by the Canadian Government, including every gratuity or bonus, except a gratuity or bonus for wounds, disability or distinguished service.

5. The payment of this gratuity is subject to the terms and conditions of Canadian Order in Council No. P. C.-2389, approved by His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada on 1st December 1919.

6. The purport of this Army Council Instruction will be brought to the notice of all officers and soldiers still serving whom it may concern.

7. All claims for the payment of the Canadian rate of gratuity, made by officers or soldiers still serving will be forwarded through their Commanding Officers to the Paymaster-General, Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, Canada, *so as to reach Canada prior to 1st July, 1920*, on and after which date no further applications will be entertained.

8. Claims will be prepared and forwarded to Canada in the form given in the Appendix to this Army Council Instruction.
30-Gen. No.-6974 (A. G.-1R).

By Command of the Army Council.

H. J. CREEDY.

APPENDIX.

Claims for the Canadian rate of Gratuity.

Regimental Number _____

Rank _____

Christian Names _____

Surname _____

Unit and Corps _____

Station _____

Date _____

1. I desire to claim the Canadian Rate of War Service Gratuity, to be paid to me after my return to Canada on leaving the Army.

2. At the outbreak of the war I had a *bona fide* domicile in the Dominion of Canada at—

3. My services during the war have been as follows:—

	Date of commission, enlistment or transfer.	Regtl. No.	Rank on re-enlist- ment or transfer.	Corps for which enlisted, re-enlisted or to which transferred.	Remarks.
1st commis- sion, enlist- ment or transfer					
2nd commis- sion, enlist- ment or transfer					
Side enlistment or transfer.					
4th enlist- ment or transfer.					

4. An allowance has been paid to my dependant, as specified below :—

Name _____

Relationship _____

Address _____

Signature of the officer or soldier making the claim.

Rank _____

Unit and Corps _____

To the Paymaster-General,
 Department of Militia and Defence,
 Ottawa,
 Canada.

Forwarded _____

Commanding _____

Station _____

Date _____

APPENDIX.

Claims for the Canadian rate of Gratuity.

Regimental Number _____

Rank _____

Christian Names _____

Surname _____

Unit and Corps _____

Station _____

Date _____

1. I desire to claim the Canadian Rate of War Service Gratuity, to be paid to me after my return to Canada on leaving the Army.

2. At the outbreak of the war I had a *bona fide* domicile in the Dominion of Canada at—

3. My services during the war have been as follows:—

	Date of commission, enlistment or transfer.	Regtl. No.	Rank on re-enlistment or transfer.	Corps for which enlisted, re-enlisted or to which transferred.	Remarks.
1st commission, enlistment or transfer					
2nd commission, enlistment or transfer.					
3rd enlistment or transfer.					
4th enlistment or transfer.					

4 An allowance has been paid to my dependent, as follows:

Name _____

Relationship _____

Address _____

Signature of the officer or soldier making the claim.

Rank _____

Unit and Corps _____

To the Paymaster-General,
 Department of Militia and Defence,
 Ottawa,
 Canada.

Forwarded _____

Commanding _____

Station _____

Date _____

APPENDIX "B" TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 243 of 1920.

ARMY COUNCIL INSTRUCTION.

No. 559 of 1920.

WAR OFFICE,

19th August, 1920.

559. Canadian War Service Gratuity.

The following amendment will be made to Army Council Instruction 233 of 1920:—

For paragraph 7 substitute:—

"7. Only those ex-members of His Majesty's Forces who were *bona fide* domiciled in Canada at the outbreak of the war, who returned to Canada after discharge, and who are *bona fide* domiciled and *resident in Canada* at the date of application, are eligible for this gratuity, with the exception of those who have not returned to Canada before 31st March, 1921, owing to their being detained out of Canada on account of wounds or sickness, but who however make application before 31st March, 1921, return to Canada within one month after being physically fit to travel as certified by proper authority and become forthwith *bona fide* domiciled therein. All applications should be made to the Paymaster General, Department of Militia and Defence, Ottawa, Canada, before 31st March, 1921. After that date, no further claims will be entertained."

30-Gen. No. 6974 (A. G.-1E).

By Command of the Army Council.

H. J. CREEDY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA):

No. 944 of 1920.

DELHI,

30th November 1920.

944. Revision of the conditions of service of the Assistant Engineer and Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Military Works Services.

With a view to improving the conditions of service of this establishment, to be henceforth designated "The Military Works Engineering Establishment", the Government of India are pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st November 1920, the various measures detailed below.

DEPARTMENTAL OFFICERS AND OTHER RANKS.

2. The designations "Assistant Engineer" and "Upper Subordinate" and the departmental grades of Sub-Engineer, Supervisor and Overseer are abolished. Departmental officers will be designated "Garrison Engineers", and other ranks "Sub-Divisional Officers".

3. A separate cadre of military Sub-Divisional Officers, designated "The Military Works Engineering Establishment (military)" is now introduced permanently, and will comprise both departmental officers and other ranks, but the former will be borne on this cadre only for the purpose of their military promotion. The total strength of the cadre will be 210 and promotion will be regulated on the two-fifths scale as shown in Army Regulations, India, Volume XII, paragraph 21. Departmental officers and other ranks of the Public Works Department (except those borne on the Bombay and Madras special military lists) and other supernumeraries now included in the Military Works Services—Public Works Department List, will be shown as seconded from this cadre and will be promoted *pari passu* with the officers or other ranks of the Military Works Services immediately below them on the cadre list.

With effect from the 1st November 1920 military promotion will be calculated on a fixed cadre of 150; when the cadre reaches the actual strength of 162 promotion will be based on a cadre of 175; and when the actual strength reaches 192 the full cadre of 210 will be accepted as the basis for promotion.

4. Departmental officers will be employed only as Garrison Engineers unless appointed temporarily to officiate as Deputy Assistant Directors of Military Works. They will receive the rates of pay laid down in Army Instruction (India) No. 499 of 1920.

5. Military Sub-Divisional Officers (warrant and non-commissioned officers) will be paid as follows:—

Pay of rank.—As laid down in paragraph 1 of Army Instruction (India) No. 371 of 1920. Non-commissioned officers will receive the concessions in kind detailed therein.

Grade pay.—Rs. 85 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 125 per mensem; then by biennial increments of Rs. 15 to Rs. 230 per mensem; grade pay for the 19th and 20th years to be Rs. 250 per mensem; for the 21st and 22nd years Rs. 275 per mensem; and for the 23rd and following years Rs. 300 per mensem.

An efficiency bar is imposed between the Rs. 125 and Rs. 140 and no one in the opinion of the Director of Military Works in the case of Sub-Divisional Officers not serving under a Deputy Director of Military Works, he is in every way fit for advancement. With this exception a Sub-Divisional officer will be allowed his increments with the sanction of his immediate superior, provided that no one junior to a Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works shall record such sanction.

Details of these increments are shown in the Appendix to this Army Instruction.

CIVILIANS.

6. The designation "Upper Subordinate" and the departmental grades of Sub-Engineer, Supervisor, and Overseer are abolished, and the designation "Sub-Divisional Officer" substituted.

7. The civilian Sub-Divisional Officers will be borne on a separate cadre numbering 38 men, designated "The Military Works Engineering Establishment (civil)" and paid as follows:—

Pay to be Rs. 150 per mensem rising by annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 250 per mensem; Rs. 250 per mensem to be drawn in

the 12th year of service; thence by biennial increments of Rs. 20 to Rs. 320 per mensem; the pay for the 18th year to be Rs. 350 per mensem rising thereafter by biennial increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 450 per mensem.

Three appointments of Honorary Assistant Engineers on Rs. 500 per mensem each will be made by the Director of Military Works. Officers An Honorary Assistant Engineer's service as such will be eligible for the Director of Military Works' sanction for an increment of Rs. 50 with a further increment of Rs. 50 after a total of ten years' such service; service rendered in the rank of Honorary Assistant Engineer prior to the date of this Instruction will reckon towards these increments.

An efficiency bar is imposed between the Rs. 250 and Rs. 280 stages, and another between the Rs. 350 and Rs. 375 stages, and no one will be allowed to pass these efficiency bars unless, in the opinion of the Deputy Director of Military Works of the Command (Director of Military Works in the case of Sub-Divisional Officers not serving under a Deputy Director of Military Works), he is in every way fit for advancement. With this exception a Sub-Divisional Officer will be allowed his increments with the sanction of his immediate superior, provided that no one junior to a Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works shall accord such sanction.

Details of these increments will be found in the Appendix to this Army Instruction.

GENERAL.

8. Military and Civilian Sub-Divisional Officers will be transferred to the new scale as follows:—

Military Sub-Divisional Officers—According to their length of Unattached List service in the Military Works Services (excluding the Barrack Department) or Public Works Department.

Civilian Sub-Divisional Officers.—According to their length of permanent Upper Subordinate service in the Military Works Services or Public Works Department.

To obviate loss of emoluments in

A Deputy Assistant Director of Military Works will be paid a salary not less than that of a Sub-Divisional Officer. The aggregate of the sub-Divisional Officer's salary and the temporary "staff salary" (Army Regulations, India, Volume XII, Appendix I) and sub-divisional allowance, to which

he was entitled on the 31st October 1920 under existing rules. Any deficiency shall be made good to him as a personal (duty) allowance until absorbed under the incremental scale, or, in the case of a departmental officer, by promotion. Where, however, the local Military Works officers consider that a Sub-Divisional Officer's service has not been satisfactory in all respects the case should be reported to the Director of Military Works with a view to his being placed initially on a lower rate of pay than that to which he would ordinarily be entitled.

9. Sub-divisional allowances and temporary grade promotions are abolished.

10. The following allowances will be continued:—

- (a) Special charge allowance for Electrical and Mechanical Sub-Divisional Officers (permanent or temporary) who were in receipt of them on the 1st June 1920, and who have not since relinquished them, *vide* paragraph 6 of Army Instruction (India) No. 371 of 1920.
- (b) Permanent local allowances at the rates laid down for Supervisors, but existing Sub-Engineers, other than departmental officers, adversely affected will continue to draw the rates laid down for that grade.
- (c) Conveyance allowance.
- (d) The meritorious allowances now drawn by two civilian Sub-Divisional Officers will be continued to them as personal allowances.

11. The following will be admissible to all Sub-Divisional Officers in substitution for the existing rates:—

Mileage at 6 annas per mile.

Daily allowance at Rs. 3-8-0.

Departmental officers and daily allowances
the Military Works Section
conveyance allowances
Engineers. They will not be eligible for any travelling allowances under Civil Service Regulations.

travelling
officers of
monthly
Garrison

[15057 (M. W. II) C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 944 of 1920.

—

Increments of grade pay for Military Sub-Divisional Officers.

Year.	Pay. Rs.
1st	85
2nd	95
3rd	105
4th	115
5th	125

Efficiency Bar.

6th	140
7th	140
8th	155
9th	155
10th	170
11th	170
12th	185
13th	185
14th	200
15th	200
16th	215
17th	215
18th	230

Efficiency Bar.

19th	250
20th	250
21st	275
22nd	275
23rd	300

Increments of pay for Civilian Sub-Divisional Officers.

Year.	Pay. Rs.
1st	150
2nd	160
3rd	170
4th	180
5th	190
6th	200
7th	210
8th	220
9th	230
10th	240
11th	250

Efficiency Bar.

12th	260
13th	280
14th	300
15th	300
16th	320
17th	
18th	350

Efficiency Bar.

19th	375
20th	375
21st	400
22nd	400
23rd	425
24th	425
25th	450

26th } 3 appointments of Honorary Assistant Engineers on Rs. 600
 27th } each per mensem after 5 and 10 years' excellent service as
 28th } Honorary Assistant Engineers to be eligible for further
 29th } increments of Rs. 50.
 30th }

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 945 of 1920.

DELHI,

7th December 1920.

945. Re-organisation of the temporary Royal Artillery Equitation School.

The following amendment is made to Army Instruction (India) No. 825 of 1920:—

For the words "Training Grant for the current year" at the end of paragraph 3 substitute "Grant for the Training of the Army in India, 1920-21."

[7837 (G. S.-M. T.-1).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 946 of 1920.

DELHI,

7th December 1920.

946. Refund to Indian officers, prisoners of war in Turkey, of all sums expended by them on house rent and remission of all deductions made from their pay in respect of pay received from the Turkish Government and Embassy allowance.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 411 of 1919, it has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to refund to the Indian officers, prisoners of war in Turkey, all sums expended by them on house rent and to remit all deductions made from their pay in respect of pay received from the Turkish Government and Embassy allowance.

2. The expenditure is debitable to His Majesty's Government and the amount involved should be reported by the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, to the Government of India with the least possible delay.

[030023 (A. G. A.)
B.J.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 947 of 1920.

DELHI,
7th December 1920.

947. Supply of spare handles for the maintenance of whips, drivers, authorised for batteries and ammunition columns of mobile artillery.

Sanction is accorded to the annual issue to batteries and ammunition columns of mobile artillery of spare handles for drivers' whips at 10 per cent. of the number of whips authorised.

2. Indents for the number of spare handles required will be called for by chief ordnance officers when they become available.

3. The expenditure involved which is estimated at Rs. 845 will be met from the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army Estimates.

4. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[33699 (Q. M. G.-16).
D-II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 948 of 1920.

DELHI,
7th December 1920.

948. R 21 of the
for the
d of the
Karachi

Sanction is accorded to the retention, up to the 28th February 1921 or such less period as may be necessary, of the Railway Transport Establishment for the Northern and Southern Circles and of the Embarkation Staff at the ports of Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, up to the limits authorised in Army Instruction (India) No. 502 of 1920.

[27931 (Q. M. G. 13).
R.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 849 of 1920.

DELHI,

7th December 1920.

849. Pay of British Army Reservists on mobilisation pending re-classification in their trade.

It has been decided that the following procedure shall be adopted in assessing pay for British Army Reservists who are recalled to the colours on mobilisation :—

1. Reservists who were serving with the colours on the 13th September 1919, and were assessed for pay under Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920, will, on being again mobilised, resume the rates of pay (normal or tradesmen's rates as the case may be) laid down in that Instruction as amended by Army Instruction (India) No. 647 of 1920, pending reclassification in accordance with the conditions in force when recalled to the colours.

2. Reservists who were demobilised prior to the 13th September 1919, and were not re-assessed under Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920, will, if they were previously in receipt of corps or engineer pay in respect of a trade recognised for tradesmen's rates, be temporarily classified in accordance with paragraph 4 (b) of Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920, according to their previous rating for corps or engineer pay, pending re-classification. Reservists demobilised prior to the 13th September 1919, who were not in receipt of corps or engineer pay at the date of their demobilisation will receive normal rates of pay, pending re-classification under the conditions then in force.

3. Any re-classification or alterations in pay consequent on tests held after mobilisation will take effect from the date on which the test is passed.

[A. 203 (A. G.-10).
B.-I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 950 of 1920.

DELHI,
7th December 1920.

950. Formation of 1½ Pack and 1 Draught Mule Corps (Nos. 74, 75 and 76).

Sanction is accorded to the formation of 1½ Pack and 1 Draught Mule Corps, viz., 74th Pack, 75th Draught and 76th (½) Pack Corps, on the same lines and with the same organization as the mule corps hitherto raised in connection with the war.

2. These units were ordered to be formed in April 1920 and have since been despatched to Mesopotamia.

[17371-(G. M. G.-7).
D.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 951 of 1920.

DELHI.

7th December 1920.

951. Presentation of insignia of orders, decorations or medals to officers and soldiers and their next-of-kin.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 253 of 1920, it has been decided that the concessions notified in Appendix G2 to Army Instruction (India) of 1919, shall be continued for so long as officers and soldiers or their next-of-kin may be called upon to receive insignia of orders, decorations, or medals earned during the great war.

[038350 (A. G.-8).
B-II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 952 of 1920.

DELHI,

7th December 1920.

952. Publication of a Priced Vocabulary of clothing and necessities (India).

With reference to India Army Order 832 of 1918 and 393 of 1919, the Government of India have sanctioned the issue of a Priced Vocabulary of clothing and necessities (India). The rates will come into force with effect from 1st January 1921. The rules regarding the application of the rates are contained in the preface to the Vocabulary.

2. The following revised rules for the assessment of recoveries on account of payment issues to troops and others are published for general information.

(1) The amounts to be recovered will be the value of the articles issued at Vocabulary rates *plus* the following additional charges:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the regular forces. | No additions except in the case of materials. For materials five per cent. of their value. |
| (b) Others | Actual cost of packing and freight and also in the case of materials, five per cent. of their value. |

(2) Materials issued under paragraph 64, Army Regulations, India, Volume XI, for making up garments will be charged for at the rates laid down in Statement B of the Memoranda regarding the clothing accounts of British troops, and Indian troops and followers, respectively in India, without any additions.

3. Note 2 to paragraph 61, Army Regulations, India, Volume III, and the portions of Appendix II, Army Regulations, India, Volume III, relating to clothing and necessities are hereby cancelled.

4. Copies of the new Vocabulary will be distributed by the Superintendent, Government Printing, India; Calcutta.

[3677 (Q. M. G.-S.A.).
D (ii).]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 953 of 1920.

DELHI,

7th December 1920.

953. Allowance for junior married officers of the British Service commissioned from the ranks.

It is notified for information that the allowance sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No. 656 of 1920 is admissible only to junior married officers of the British Service (excluding officers of the Quartermaster class) who are *regimentally employed*.

[036933 (A. G.-6).
B.-I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 954 of 1920.

DELHI,

7th December 1920.

954. Temporary increase of pay for clerical establishments of the Military Farms Department.

Sanction is accorded, with effect from 1st April 1920 and until the reorganization of the clerical services of the Military Farms Department, to an increase of 20 per cent. on the salary of those clerks whose salary is over Rs. 100 per mensem and 30 per cent in the case of those whose salary is Rs. 100 per mensem or less.

2. The provincial allowances authorized in Army Instruction (India) No 762 of 1919 will be discontinued. Where, however, the salary with the addition now sanctioned is less than the salary now drawn, the provincial allowances may be continued, for so long as they are in force, with the old rates of pay.

[$\frac{24497-(Q.M.G.-9)}{D-1}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 955 of 1920.

DELHI,

7th December 1920.

955. Revised rates of pay for men employed with the Supply and Transport Corps under the provisions of Army Instructions (India) Nos. 223 of 1920 and 93 of 1918 and of Army Department letter No. H-2205, dated the 27th November 1914.

It has been decided that the pay of men employed with the Supply and Transport Corps under the provisions of Army Instructions (India) Nos. 223 of 1920 and 93 of 1918 and of Army Department letter No. H-2205, dated the 27th November 1914, shall be revised as follows:—

(a) *Soldiers enlisting or re-enlisting under Army Instructions (India) No. 223 of 1920.*

Acting Serjeant—

(1) Rs. 150 per mensem plus staff pay at Rs. 20 per mensem.

(2) Charge allowance (or Corps pay) under the same conditions as for permanent British other ranks of the Supply and Transport Corps (liable to forfeiture as provided for in the Appendices to Army Instruction (India) No. 223 of 1920).

(3) Command allowance under the same conditions as permanent British other ranks of the Supply and Transport Corps.

(4) Separation allowance, parents' and dependents' allowance, when admissible, on the scale authorized for the rank of serjeant.

(5) Messing allowance

(6) Free rations or compensation in lieu.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 957 of 1920.

DELHI,

7th December 1920.

957. Power of General Officer Commanding a force in the field to reduce or promote temporary clerical establishments serving in the field under his command.

It has been decided that the General Officer Commanding a force in the field shall be empowered, in the case of temporary clerical establishments serving with the force under his command, to reduce or to promote such establishments, subject to the recognised rules affecting Government servants, and subject also to the condition that, where a fixed number of grades or ranks is prescribed for any particular organization, the grades or ranks are not exceeded.

[039400 (A. G. C.)
B-II.]

A SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 958 of 1920.

DELHI,
7th December 1920.

958. Change in the designations of Medical and
Deputy Medical Storekeepers to Govern-
ment.

It has been decided that in future the designation of the
Medical Storekeeper to Government shall be Officer in charge Medi-
Deputy Medical Storekeeper to Government Assistant to Officer in
cal Store Depot
charge, Medical Store Depot.

2. The regulations will be amended accordingly.

{ 18138-(A. D.)
D.I. }

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 959 of 1920.

DELHI,

7th December 1920.

959. Working pay in addition to extra duty pay to Naik Clerks of Indian Signal Depôts.

It has been decided that Naik Clerks of Indian Signal Depôts shall draw, in addition to any extra duty pay that may be admissible, working pay at the full rates of their ratings for every day they are present and fit for duty.

[012441 (A. G.-S.)
B-I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 959 of 1920.

DELHI,
7th December 1920.

959. Working pay in addition to extra duty pay to
Naik Clerks of Indian Signal Depôts.

It has been decided that Naik Clerks of Indian Signal Depôts shall draw, in addition to any extra duty pay that may be admissible, working pay at the full rates of their ratings for every day they are present and fit for duty.

[042444 (A. G.-S.)
B.J.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 960 of 1920.

DELHI,

7th December 1920.

960. Retention of the Segregation Camp at Arangaon in connection with the demobilisation of Indian Troops.

Sanction is accorded to the retention as a temporary measure until further orders, of the Segregation Camp, Arangaon, as detailed in Army Instruction (India) No. 680 of 1920.

2. The expenditure involved is debitable to His Majesty's Government and should be passed to the Controller of War Accounts for adjustment.

[035300 (A. G.-2).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 961 of 1920.

DELHI,
7th December 1920.

961. Revised rates of pay and staff pay for departmental officers and warrant officers holding appointments usually held by commissioned officers with substantive rank, under the terms of Army Department letter No. 23254-1 (A. G.-7), dated the 23rd December 1914.

The following should be added to Army Instruction (India) No. 498 of 1920:—

- "4. In any case in which the rate of pay laid down in paragraph 1 of this Instruction does not exceed by Rs. 50 a month the pay and allowances of the individual at the time he is given such an appointment, a personal allowance up to that extent may be granted at the discretion of Government."

[A-570 (A. G.-10).
B-I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 962 of 1920.

DELHI,

7th December 1920.

962. Pay of pioneers of British Infantry battalions on promotion to non-commissioned rank.

Pioneers on the authorised establishment of Infantry battalions should, on promotion to fill vacancies as duty non-commissioned officers, return to regimental duty and cease to draw pay at tradesmen's rates.

2. The establishment of pioneers should then be completed by the appointment of other tradesman privates

$$\left[\frac{A.-2 (A.G.-10).}{B.1} \right]$$

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 963 of 1920.

DELHI,
7th December 1920.

963. Exchange on the Mexican dollar.

Intimation has been received from the Treasury Chest Officer, Hong Kong, that the official rate of the dollar, as assessed by him for all payments fixed in sterling, which had to be made in Hong Kong and on the China Station during the month of September 1920 was four shillings and half-penny (4s. 0½d.) and during the month of November 1920 four shillings and one penny farthing (4s. 1¼d.).

[016239 (A. G.-10).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

- (iv) Any balance of after-war leave surrendered may be taken before 31st December 1922 in accordance with Army Instruction (India) No. 106 of 1920.

[A. 103 (A. G. 10).
B. II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 965 of 1920.

DELHI,

7th December 1920.

965. Grant of the 1914-15 Star.

The Appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 141 of 1919 is amended as follows :—

After paragraph 3 add—

*" Note.—*Personnel of the Egyptian Army, including British personnel thereof, and personnel of the British Army stationed in Egypt before 5th August 1914, are only eligible for the award of the Star if they were employed in Egypt (exclusive of the Sudan) between 5th November 1914, and 31st December 1915, both dates inclusive, on duties which were outside the normal peacetime work of the Egyptian Army, or of the British Army in Egypt, respectively, and for which the need arose from the fact of the above operations being in progress.

- (i) Troops which arrived in Egypt subsequent to 5th August 1914, and previous to midnight 4th-5th November 1914, are eligible for the Star if they served on the establishment of a unit (exclusive of a unit referred to in (c) of this Note) in Egypt (exclusive of the Sudan) between 5th November 1914, and 31st December 1915 (both dates inclusive).
- (ii) Troops which arrived in Egypt between 5th November 1914, and 31st December 1915, (both dates inclusive), are eligible for the Star if they served on the establishment of a unit (exclusive of a unit referred to in (i) of this Note) in Egypt (exclusive of the Sudan) between those dates.

(iv) The term Egypt (exclusive of the Sudan) is held to mean Egypt north of a line east and west through, but including Assuan."

For paragraph 4 substitute—

"4. African Theatre.—To include all operations set forth below but excluding local military operations against native tribes or rebels :—

(a) In British East Africa, German East Africa, Rhoderia, Nyasaland and Uganda, from the 20th August 1914, within an area bounded as follows :—

On the north by the Uganda Railway from the sea to Port Florence and Kisumu (including the whole of all towns actually on the railway), thence along the northern shore of Lake Victoria to the mouth of the Katonga River, thence along the line of that river to Lake George.

On the west by the western shores of Lake George, Lake Edward, Lake Kivu and Lake Tanganyika to Meliro; thence by the Northern Rhodesian-Congo border to Lake Mweru and along the Luapula River to the 12th parallel.

On the south by the 12th parallel to Lake Nyanza, thence along the western, southern, and eastern shore of Lake Nyanza to the boundary between Portuguese and German East Africa, thence along that boundary to the sea.

(b) In German South-West Africa and the 12th and 13th Military Districts of the Union of South Africa, provided that service was performed on the establishment of a unit in any one of the following forces between 20th August 1914, and the 9th July, 1915 :—

Northern Force—Commanded by General the Right Honourable Louis Botha.

"A" Force—Commanded by Brigadier-General H.T. Lakin, C.M.G., D.S.O.

"B" Force, Southern Force and Southern Army—Commanded on different dates by Major-General the Honourable J. C. Smuts and Brigadier-General J. L. van Deventer.

Central Force—Commanded by Brigadier-General Sir H. McKenzie, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Eastern Force—Commanded by Colonel S. A. L. Berrange, C.M.G.

(c) In Kamerun and that part of Nigeria east of a line from the southern extremity of Lake Chad through Maiduguri, Yola, Bakundi, Takum and Ikom (these five places inclusive), thence eastwards along the Cross River to the Nigeria-Cameroons frontier from the 24th August 1914.

(d) Within the boundaries of Togoland from the 7th August 1914 to 26th August 1914.

(e) In the Caprivi Zipfel, Rhodesia, by the troops assembled at Sesheke in 1914, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Capell, D.S.O., and by the scouts on duty above the Okovange River, under the command of Major R. Gordon, D.S.O., in July 1915.

Paragraph 5, delete sub-paragraphs (a), (g), and (h), and substitute:—

(f) In Mesopotamia from 6th November 1914, and at Bushire from 28th June 1915.

(g) Near Hafiz Kor, within the area bounded on the south by the left bank of the Kabul River, and on the east by a line from Adozai to Tangi, both places included, under the command of Major-General C. F. G. Young from 14th to 19th April 1915, and under the command of Major-General F. Campbell, C.B., D.S.O., between 29th August 1915, and 10th October 1915, all dates inclusive.

(h) Carried out by the troops at Katlang, Rastam, and Swabi, under the command of Brigadier-General N. G. Woodyatt, between 17th and 31st August 1915, both dates inclusive.

(i) On the Landakai Ridge, north of a line east and west from but exclusive of Malakand, under the command of Brigadier-General W. G. L. Beynon, C.B., D.S.O., between 21st and 31st August 1915, both dates inclusive, and on 27th October 1915, by the Malakand Movable Column, which advanced from Chakdara Camp.

(j) At Perim, on 14th and 15th June 1915, under the command of Captain A. G. C. Hutchinson, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.

(k) At and south of Mastung, in the Kalat State, between 1st June 1915, and 10th July 1915, both dates inclusive.

(l) In the Kachin Hills, within an area bounded on the north by latitude $26^{\circ}30'$; on the east by the River Mali Kba, from where it cuts $26^{\circ}30'$ to the confluence, and thence by the Irrawaddy until it cuts $25^{\circ}15'$ on the west by longitude 93° ; on the south by

latitude 25°; between 31st December 1914, and 28th February, 1915, both dates inclusive.

(m) At Tsing-Tau, between 23rd September 1914, and 7th November 1914, both dates inclusive.

[Medals.
No. 7187 of 1919 "1914-15 Star".]

A. SHARP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 966 of 1920.

DELHI,

7th December 1920.

966. Indian Army Officers—Conditions of transfer or attachment to the Royal Air Force—Family Pensions.

Air Ministry Weekly Order No. 246 of 1920 is republished as an Appendix to this Instruction. The question of revising these conditions is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State for India.

[19345 (D. M. S. 1-A.).
B-II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

latitude 25° ; between 31st December 1914, and 28th February, 1915, both dates inclusive.

(m) At Tsing-Tau, between 23rd September 1914, and 7th November 1914, both dates inclusive.

[Medals.
No. 7187 of 1919 "1914-15 Star".]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 986 of 1920.

DELHI,
7th December 1920.

**986. Indian Army Officers—Conditions of transfer
or attachment to the Royal Air Force—
Family Pensions.**

Air Ministry Weekly Order No. 246 of 1920 is republished as an Appendix to this Instruction. The question of revising these conditions is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State for India.

[19345 (D. M. S.-1-A.).
B.II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 966 of 1920.

246. Amendment to F. S. Publication No. 966.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS—CONDITIONS OF TRANSFER OR ATTACH-
MENT TO THE ROYAL AIR FORCE.

(A. 1019.)

Paragraph 13 of F. S. Publication No. 96 is cancelled and the following paragraph substituted:—

Family Pensions.

13. "Attached officers will continue subscribers under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations or to the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund, as the case may be. Officers transferred to permanent commissions in the Air Force before 1st April 1923 will continue subscribers under the Indian Military Service Family Pension Regulations or to the Indian Military Widows' and Orphans' Fund, as the case may be. Shortly before the date mentioned an announcement will be made as to whether officers subsequently transferred will be allowed to continue subscribers."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 967 of 1920.

DELHI,

7th December 1920.

967. Supernumerary subalterns, Royal Artillery—
Terms of retirement.

Terms of retirement of supernumerary subalterns of Royal
Artillery—pay at or after the age of

20 republished as an Appendix

to Army Instruction (India) No. 735 of
1920, shall be those laid down in Army
Order* No. 848 of 1920.

* Reproduced as an Ap-
pendix to this Instruction.

[044160 (A. G.-8)
B-II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY ORDER No. 248 of 1920.

Supernumerary Subalterns, Royal Artillery—
Terms of retirement.—The terms of retirement of supernumerary subalterns of Royal Artillery, compulsorily placed on half-pay at or after the age of 35 under Army Order 291 of 1920, shall be as follows:—

1. If the officer is eligible for retired pay, an addition of 50% a year may be made to that retired pay. The full 50% will be limited to officers who still had 2 years to serve, on being placed on half-pay, before compulsory retirement at the age of 45. Those with less than two years will have a proportionate reduced addition in lieu of 50%.

The 50% or the reduced addition may be commuted independently of any commutation of ordinary retired pay, if the officer desires.

2. If he is not eligible for retired pay, or if he is eligible but elects to receive gratuity instead under Article 572 (A) of the Warrant for the Pay, Appointment, Promotion and Non-Effective Pay of the Army, dated 1st December 1914, as amended by subsequent Warrants, he may retire with temporary retired pay equal to the half-pay of his rank for five years from the date of being placed on half-pay, the gratuity being paid on retirement. If the officer reaches the age of 45 before the expiration of the five years, the temporary retired pay will then cease.

3. If a subaltern of Royal Artillery has already reached the age of 35, he may, if he so desires, be allowed to retire at once under the above terms as though he had been compulsorily placed on half-pay on the date of his retirement.

If he is not now 35, but reaches that age before the 16th October 1920, he may similarly retire on reaching the age of 35.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 968 of 1920.

DELHI,

7th December 1920.

968. Employment of syces and pay of Indian officers and men of Indian silladar cavalry regiments until such time as these units are finally converted and brought on to the post-war non-silladar peace establishment.

It has been decided that the following principles shall govern the employment of syces, and the pay of Indian officers and men of Indian silladar cavalry regiments, until the Indian silladar cavalry is finally converted and brought on to a non-silladar basis :—

(a) Employment of syces—

- (i) With effect from the date of receipt of this Instruction and until such time as silladar cavalry regiments are finally converted and brought on to the post-war non-silladar cavalry peace establishment, each regiment will maintain 160 syces who will be enrolled public followers and be paid, rationed and equipped by Government.
- (ii) Enrolments will be made on I. A. F. K.-1160-A, (No. III F.) in accordance with Army Instructions (India) Nos 318 and 406 of 1919.
- (iii) The syces will be engaged under regimental arrangements or through divisional recruiting officers and in cases where the number of syces required cannot be so engaged the matter should be referred, through the General Officer Commanding, District, for the orders of the Adjutant General in India.

- (iv) The grass mules and grass cutters withdrawn from silladar cavalry regiments during the war will remain detached and will no longer be borne on the strength of regiments.

(b) *Pay of Indian officers and men—*

The orders regarding the rates of pay prescribed in paragraph

* Republished as an 2 (iii) of Army Department letter Appendix to this Instruction. No. 11-2239,* dated the 25th March 1916, will continue to be in force.

[043358 (A.G.-6).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 968 or 1920.

**Army Department letter No. H.-2239, dated Delhi,
 the 25th March 1916.**

I am directed to say that, in connection with the withdrawal from silladar cavalry regiments of grass mules and grass cutters required for the expansion of mule cadres during the present war the Government of India have had under consideration the question of—

- (i) The provision of fodder for silladar cavalry regiments from which grass mules are withdrawn.
- (ii) The employment of syces in silladar cavalry regiments in lieu of grass cutters.
- (iii) The pay to be allowed to Indian officers, non-commissioned officers and men of silladar cavalry regiments on the withdrawal of grass mules and grass cutters.

2. I am to convey the following orders of the Government of India on the subject:—

- (i) *Provision of fodder.*—Silladar cavalry regiments, or depôts of such regiments, from which grass mules are withdrawn, will relinquish the grass farm lands in their possession, together with the unexpended portions of working grants and, unless famines conditions are declared to prevail, fodder sufficient to complete the liability of the farm. The supply of fodder to such regiments will then be arranged under the orders of General Officers Commanding Divisions. If considered desirable, however, a regiment may be allowed to retain control of its farm up to the close of the current financial year.

Where suitable, cavalry grass farm lands relinquished will be taken over and worked by the Military Farms Department. In cases where this is considered undesirable, arrangements should be made by General Officers Commanding Divisions for the temporary disposal of the lands pending the return of normal conditions.

- (ii) *Employment of syces.*—Silladar cavalry regiments will be allowed to employ syces, in lieu of regimental grass cutters, on the non-silladar scale. The syces will be enrolled public followers and paid by Government the

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 900 of 1920.

DELHI,
7th December 1920.

969. Revised field service scales of rations for
British and Indian troops and followers.

Sanction is accorded to the revision of the field service scales of rations for British troops and Indian troops and followers, as shown in the Appendix to this Instruction

2. The regulations will be amended in due course.

[$\frac{36748.(Q. M. G. O.)}{D. I.}$]

A. SHARP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 969 of 1920.

**Revised field service scales of rations for British-
and Indian troops and followers.**

A.—BRITISH TROOPS.

DAILY ISSUES.

Group—B. T.

Bacon	3 ozs.
Cheese (winter only)	3 "
Jam	3 "
Soup (winter only)	2 "

Group—B. I. T.

Bread	1 lb
Fruit, dried	3 ozs
Meat, fresh	1 lb.
Milk, condensed	2 ozs
Oil, cooking	1 oz.
Onions	6 ozs
Potatoes	10 "
Salt, ration	1 oz.
Sugar	3 ozs.
Tea, ration	1 oz
Vegetables, fresh (other than potatoes and onions)	5 ozs

Group—Fuel.

Firewood, ration split	3 lbs
------------------------	-------

WEEKLY ISSUES (SUNDAYS.)

Group—B. T.

Cigarettes, B. T. or	40
Sweets, B. T. or	4 ozs
Tobacco, B. T.	2 "
Mustard	1 oz.

Group—B. I. T.

Pepper	1 oz.
--------	-------

Group—Misc.

Matches, safety	24 doz.
-----------------	---------

THIRICK WEEKLY.

Group—E. T.

Butter (winter only) (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays)	2 ozs.
Oatmeal (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays)	8 "
Powder, curry (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays)	1 oz.

Group—B. I. T.

Limejuice, ration (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays)	1 fl. oz.
Milk, condensed (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays)	1 oz.
Rice (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays)	2 ozs.

Note.—Supply officers will always keep a supply of rum (20 U. P.) during the winter season. Scale of issue 4 fluid ozs. per man. Issues will be limited to the winter season, and then only when specially sanctioned by divisional or higher commanders. The winter season is from the 1st November to the 31st March.

B.—INDIAN TROOPS AND FOLLOWERS.

DAILY ISSUE.

Group—B. I. T.

Limejuice, ration	1 fl. oz.
Meat, fresh (including bone)	8 ozs.
Milk, condensed	2 "
Onions	2 "
Potatoes	2 "
Salt, ration	1 oz.
Sugar	2½ ozs.
Tea, ration	1 oz.
Vegetables, fresh (other than potatoes and onions) up to a maximum quantity of	1 lb.

Group—I. T.

Atta (or 12 ozs. rice and 12 ozs. atta)	1½ lbs.
Chillies	1 oz.
Dal*	3 ozs.
Garlic	1 oz.

* The following descriptions of dals will be issued:—

- (i) Arhar.
- (ii) Chenna.
- (iii) Masur (only issued to Indians employed at altitudes over 3,000 feet.)
- (iv) Moong.
- (v) Oord.
- (vi) Toor.

E.—SCALE OF EQUIVALENTS—*contd.*

Item No.	Articles short issued.	Article substituted.
7.	Fruit, dried 1 lb.	{ Fruit, fresh 2 lbs. or Fruit, tinned (other than crystallised) 1 lb.
8.	GHI 1 lb.	Oil, cooking 1 lb.
9.	Jam 1 lb.	Syrup golden 1 lb.
10.	Limejuice, ration $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	{ Fruit, fresh 4 ozs. or Limes, fresh 2.
11.	Meat, fresh 1 lb.	{ Atta 8 ozs. plus ghi 2 ozs. or Meat, tinned $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. plus chutney, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (or plus pickles 1 oz.)
12.	Onions $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.	{ Fruit, dried 1 lb. or Fruit, fresh 1 lb. or Vegetables, fresh (other than potatoes or onions) 2 lbs. or Vegetables, preserved $\frac{1}{2}$ tin.
13.	Potatoes 1 lb.	{ Fruit, dried 1 lb. or Fruit, fresh 1 lb. or Onions $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or Vegetables, fresh (other than potatoes or onions) 2 lbs. or Vegetables, preserved $\frac{1}{2}$ tin.
14.	Ram (25 U. P.) 16 fl. ozs.	Tea, ration 2 ozs. plus sugar (or gur) 4 ozs.
15.	Soap 2 ozs.	{ Cocoa $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or Oxo 2 ozs.
16.	Sugar 1 lb.	Gur 1 lb.
17.	Tea, ration 1 oz.	Chocolate, ration 2 ozs.
18.	Tobacco 2 ozs.	{ Cigarettes 40 or Sweetie 4 ozs.

Note.—Tamarind may be issued to Moirasi units at equivalent scale in lieu of chillies, garlic, ginger or turmeric.

* The following descriptions of Jall will be issued:—

(i) Athar.

(ii) Chenna.

(iii) Masur (only issued to Indians employed at altitudes over 2,000 feet).

(iv) Moong.

(v) Gurd.

(vi) Toor.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 970 of 1920.

DELHI,
7th December 1920.

970. Rates of conversion of credit balances of British soldiers transferred to India.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that the credit balances of British soldiers who left the United Kingdom for India before the promulgation of Aldershot Command Order dated the 8th October 1919, shall be converted at the rate of 1s. 4d. to the rupee. In all other cases the credit balances should be converted at the current rate of exchange.

[$\frac{030452 (A. G. 10)}{B. I}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 971 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

971. Pay and allowances of officer and non-commissioned officer instructors appointed under the Army Training Scheme.

With reference to paragraph 2 of Army Instruction (India) No. 807 of 1920, it has been decided that the *interim* educational personnel appointed under the Army Training Scheme for the British Army shall be granted pay and allowances in accordance with the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No 530 of 1920, from the date the officers and non-commissioned officers were taken on the Indian establishment up to the date on which they are appointed to the Army Educational Corps.

[044385 (A. G.-10).
B-I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 972 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

972. Command allowance of Lieutenant-Colonels commanding and staff pay of Adjutants of Divisional Ammunition Columns, Royal Field Artillery.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 637 of 1920, it has been decided as a temporary measure from the 1st August 1920 to the 31st March 1921, that Lieutenant-Colonels commanding Divisional Ammunition Columns, Royal Field Artillery, shall receive command allowance at the rate of Rs. 350 per mensem.

2. Adjutants of such formations will receive staff pay at the rates in force for Adjutants of Royal Field Artillery Brigades.

[$\frac{037412 (A \ G-6)}{B.I.}$]

A. SHARP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ARMY DEPARTMENT,

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 973 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1929.

973. Pay and allowances of officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps and temporary officers of the Indian Medical Service, when appointed to command, or act as second-in-command of, station hospitals for Indian troops and followers.

The first clause of paragraph 1 of Army Instruction (India) No. 728 of 1919 is reconstructed as follows:—

Permanent officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps—Pay and charge or second-in-command allowance as authorised for permanent officers of the Indian Medical Service.

[$\frac{20073-(D. M. S. 1-A.)}{D.-I.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 975 of 1920.

DELHI.

14th December 1920.

975. Provision of hostels for the accommodation of departmental and regimental officers and their families at certain stations.

With the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India sanction the gradual provision, as funds become available, of hostels for the accommodation of departmental and regimental officers and their families at certain stations where the existing house accommodation is most inadequate.

2. Detailed orders giving effect to the above scheme will be issued in due course.

3. The expenditure involved is debitable to the Military Works grant for special demands.

[25618 (Q. M. G. 3-A).
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 975 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

975. Provision of hostels for the accommodation of departmental and regimental officers and their families at certain stations.

With the approval of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India sanction the gradual provision, as funds become available, of hostels for the accommodation of departmental and regimental officers and their families at certain stations where the existing house accommodation is most inadequate.

2. Detailed orders giving effect to the above scheme will be issued in due course.

3. The expenditure involved is debitable to the Military Works grant for special demands.

[25648 (Q. M. G. S-A).
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 976 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

976. Revised rates of pay of officers of the Royal Engineers employed with the Inland Water Transport in Mesopotamia.

It has been decided that Royal Engineer officers employed with the Inland Water Transport in Mesopotamia, who are entitled to Military Works rates of pay under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No 11 of 1918, are eligible for the revised rates of pay sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No 425 of 1920, with effect from the 1st July 1919 and subject to the conditions stated therein.

[$\frac{A-296 (A \ G-10)}{B.1}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 977 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

977. Grant of honorary King's commissions to Risaldar-Majors, Subadar-Majors, Risaldars and Subadars who have rendered distinguished service and who are ineligible for permanent King's commissions.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 690 of 1920, it is notified that the intention of paragraph 6 of the Army Department letter published as an appendix to that Instruction, is that all Indian officers who are granted honorary King's commissions with effect from the 1st July 1920 will, on transfer to the pension establishment, be eligible for double the rates of pension admissible under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 1044-A, according to length of service, including honorary King's commissioned service, and that officers on the pension establishment who are granted honorary King's commissions with effect from the 1st July 1920 will draw the double rates of pension with effect from that date or the date of transfer to the pension establishment, whichever is later.

Indian officers who are granted honorary King's commissions with effect from a date later than the 1st July 1920 must serve in the honorary rank on the active list for at least 3 years before they become eligible for the double rates of pension. The cases of officers who are invalided or otherwise discharged before completing 3 years' honorary commissioned service will be referred to the Government of India for consideration on their merits.

[A. 685 (A. G. 10).
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 978 of 1920.

DELHI,
14th December 1920.

978. Pay of re-employed departmental officers and warrant and non-commissioned officers of Indian Services.

It is notified for information that departmental officers and warrant and non-commissioned officers of Indian Services who have been re-employed under the terms of Army Department letter * No. H.-2760, dated 6th January 1915, may be granted the revised rates of pay authorised for the branches of the service concerned in respect of duties performed subsequent to the 1st July 1919.

* Reproduced as appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 73 of 1920.

2. For the purpose of calculating any prescribed increments, all *active* service in their present rank or in the grades to which they belong may be counted.

[$\frac{A-694 (A G-10)}{B-1}$]

A SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 979 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

979. Revision of the pay of British troops serving in India other than those belonging to departments of the India Unattached List.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 605 of 1920, it has been decided that, with effect from the 1st July 1919 and pending their inclusion in the authorised establishments of the units to which they belong, Orderly Room clerks of British Cavalry and British Infantry Regiments shall, subject to the provisions of the note to Group C of Appendix II to Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920, be eligible to receive pay at the tradesmen's rates prescribed for their class

[$\frac{014310 (A. G. -6)}{B-1}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 980 of 1920.

DELHI,

11th December 1920.

980. Re-introduction of Gurkha felt hats for Gurkhas, etc.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 1182 of 1918, it has been decided to introduce as soon as possible the Gurkha felt hat for wear in peace by Gurkhas, Garhwalis, Kumaonis, men of the 2-73rd Malabar Infantry and units recruited in Burma, with the exception of Kachins. The puggies or pith hats in possession of these men will then be withdrawn and returned to store in the usual manner.

2. The expenditure which is estimated at Rs. 1,56,894 initial and Rs. 52,298 recurring is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected.

3. A further notification will be made when stocks are available and until then, demands for the hats should not be submitted.

[$\frac{15455 \text{ (Q. M. G. S.)}}{D. \text{ (ii.)}}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 981 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

981. Re-allotment of "lamps, siege" and "boxes, lamp, siege".

Sanction is accorded to the re-allotment of "lamps, siege" at 4 per battery and "boxes, lamp, siege" at 2 per battery of Royal Field Artillery. The necessary re-allotment will be made within brigades by the transfer of excess lamps and boxes from howitzer batteries to 18-pr. batteries, and indents submitted for the remainder.

Candles, wax, $\frac{5}{8}$ ", will be allowed at 1 lb. per siege lamp annually to all Royal Field Artillery batteries.

The extra expenditure which is estimated at Rs. 80 initial and Rs. 40 annual recurring is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the army estimates.

[$\frac{6927 \text{ (D. G. O.-1) }^{\circ}}{\text{D. (ii).}}]$

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 982 of 1920.

DELHI,
14th December 1920.

982. Grant of sub-charge allowances to Assistant Surgeons appointed to the sub-medical charge of Indian General Hospitals of over 500 beds.

I hereby sanction sub-charge allowances at the following rates to Assistant Surgeons appointed to the sub-medical charge of Indian General Hospitals of over 500 beds :—

	Per mensem.
	Rs.
501 to 600 beds	115
601 to 700 "	130
701 to 800 "	145
801 to 900 "	160
901 and over	180

[20408-(D. M. S.-1-A.)
D. I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 983 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

883. Charge pay for lady nurses of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, including temporary nurses.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that the charge pay, authorised in Army Instruction (India) No 1144 of 1918, for lady nurses of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India (including temporary nurses engaged under Army Department letter No. H 5201, dated 17th June 1916), shall continue to be paid for a period of one year with effect from the 1st July 1920, or until the future organisation of the Nursing Service in India is settled, whichever is earlier.

[19313.(D. M. S.-1)
D. I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 984 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

984. Supply of horse and mule shoes for units not provided with forges and farriers tools.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 616 of 1920, clause 2, it has been decided that units which are not provided with farriers and forges and which consequently cannot re-make 25 per cent. of shoes for animals from old shoes may, if so desired, obtain from the Ordnance Department the full proportion of 100 per cent. of shoes for the number of animals the General Officer Commanding decides should be shod.

2. Any units without facilities for shoeing their animals by the cold process will be attached by district and brigade commanders to other units for shoeing purposes.

[6959 (Q. M. G.-16).
D. (ii).]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 985 of 1920.

DELHI,
14th December 1920.

985. Closing down, with effect from 1st January 1921, of the Orthopædic Institute, Dehra Dun.

The orders contained in Army Instructions (India) Nos. 658 and 807 of 1919, regarding the admission to the Orthopædic Institute, Dehra Dun, of Indian ex-soldiers and followers for treatment there, shall cease to be operative with effect from the 1st January 1921.

[1249.(D. M. S. 4).
D-1.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 986 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

986. Issue of certain medicines on an "as required" scale to British and Indian station hospitals.

Sanction is accorded to the issue to British and Indian station hospitals of the medicines named in the margin on an "as required" scale.

Sodii phosphas, B. P.
Sodii hypophosphis.

2. The expenditure involved is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account in the Army estimates.

3. Army Table*, Medical, will be amended accordingly in due course.

[13682-(D. M. S.-2).
D-1.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 987 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

987. Officers' shops for issue of stores and clothing, on payment, to officers on field service on the North-West Frontier.

Sanction is accorded, as a temporary measure, up to the 31st March 1921, to the continuance of the system of officers' shops for the issue, on payment, of stores and clothing, to officers on field service on the North-West Frontier. There are at present four shops which consist of retail sections of the ordnance depôts in the force and which may be moved about as necessity arises.

The charge for articles will be the cost price plus $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. thereon.

2. Sanction is also accorded to an immediate expenditure not exceeding four lakhs of rupees for the purchase of stores to complete the equipment of the shops, and thereafter, to an expenditure quarterly not exceeding the receipts during the previous quarter.

The expenditure involved will be met from the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates.

[6776 (Q. M. G. -8).]
D-1117

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 988 of 1920.

DELHI,
14th December 1920.

988. Grant of officiating promotions to Supply and Transport Corps clerks in leave vacancies.

In supersession of the orders contained in Army Instruction (India) No. 408 of 1919, it has been decided that in future officiating promotions will be admissible to clerks of the Supply and Transport Corps in leave vacancies in all grades in accordance with the principle contained in Civil Service Regulations, Article 155.

[15664-II (Q. M. G.-5).
D-1.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 989 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

989. Delegation of financial powers to the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern and Western Commands, with reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 826 of 1920.

It has been decided that the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief, the Eastern and Western Commands, shall exercise the same financial powers, and be subject to the same conditions, as prescribed for an Army Commander in Army Regulations, India, Volume III (Revise).

2. The special powers vested in the General Officers Commanding, the Oudh and Lucknow Divisions, in Army Department letter No. 14841-2 (A. D.), dated the 8th February 1918, have been withdrawn with effect from the 1st November 1920, the date on which these two Divisions were converted into Districts and were absorbed into a Command.

[$\frac{18652 \text{ (A. D.)}}{E.}$]

A SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 991 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

991. Maintenance by the Supply and Transport Corps of a reserve of 60 clerks to meet demands for reinforcements.

With reference to Army Instructions (India) Nos. 253 and 455 of 1920, it has been decided that the reserve of supply clerks, sanctioned in Army Department letter No. 11300, dated 31st July 1917, and the Supply reserve to be maintained from the 5th August 1920.

[28218 (Q. M. G.-5).
D-1.]

- A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 992 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

992. War gratuity to officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers who had elected for continuous service in India, and to other Royal Engineer officers who had completed 20 years' service for Indian pension, prior to the outbreak of the war.

It has been decided that the following amendments shall be made to Army Instruction (India) No. 566 of 1920:—

- (i) For the present title *substitute* that given above.
- (ii) After the words "service in India," in line 4 insert "as well as other Royal Engineer officers who had completed 20 years' service for Indian pension".

[19117 (M W-1).
B-I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 993 of 1920.

DELHI,
14th December 1920.

393. Change of designation of the Supply and
Transport Officer in Kashmir.

It has been decided to change the designation of the Supply and Transport Officer on special duty in Kashmir, to Supply and Transport Officer, Kashmir.

[33510 (Q. M. G.-6).
D-1.]

A. SHARP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 994 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

994. Travelling allowance of Adjutants of Railway Battalions, Indian Defence Force.

—With reference to Army Department letters Nos. 225-B. and 886-B., dated the 27th January and 13th April 1919, respectively, which are republished as an appendix to this Instruction, it is notified, for the information and guidance of all concerned, that if the deduction made on any bill in respect of servants is less than two third class fares as required under the former letter, the officer drawing the bill must attach a certificate to the effect that he did not use the pass but paid the fare or fares in respect of the servant or servants for whom no deduction is made.

[M. A. G.'s Case.
D-II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 894 of 1920.

**Army Department letter No. 225-B., dated the 27th
 January 1910.**

With reference to paragraph 2 of Army Department letter No. 1624-B., dated the 7th August 1909, I am directed to say that the Government of India have decided that an Adjutant of a Railway Volunteer Corps, in possession of a free railway pass, may draw, when travelling on inspection duty, the travelling or detention allowances ordinarily admissible under rule, but subject to a deduction of the amount which, but for such free transit, he would have paid for one first class and two third class fares.

**Army Department letter No. 888-B., dated the 18th
 April 1910.**

In reply to your letter No. 1861, dated the 18th March 1910, I am directed to say that the amount of the first class fare to be deducted, under the orders in Army Department letter No. 225-B., dated the 27th January 1910, from the travelling or detention allowances of an Adjutant of a Railway Volunteer Corps is the contract rate which such an officer would have paid had he used an "E" form.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 995 of 1920.

DELHI,
14th December 1920.

995. Gratuities of temporary commissioned British Service officers holding appointments of Station Staff officers.

It has been decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, that temporary commissioned British Service officers holding the appointments of Station Staff Officers, Classes 1, 2 and 3, shall have their gratuities assessed on the Royal Warrant rates of pay of Staff Lieutenants 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes, respectively.

2. The necessary adjustment should be made in respect of gratuities already paid which, under existing orders have been assessed on British pay of rank only.

[041602 (A, G. 6).
B-I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 996 of 1920.

DELHI.

14th December 1920

996. Prisoners of war—rates of exchange.

In continuation of Army Instruction (India) No. 779 of 1920 it is notified that the following rates of exchange shall be adopted for purposes of conversion of Turkish currency:—

From the 1st August 1920 to the 30th September 1920,
100 piastres=4s. 10d.

[$\frac{\text{M. A. G's. case.}}{\text{B.}}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 997 of 1920.

DELHI,
14th December 1920

997. Retention of acting rank of Captain by commandants of animal transport units.

It is notified for information that the retention of acting rank of Captain granted to the commandants of animal transport units under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 310 of 1918 shall be governed by the general rules promulgated in paragraph of Army Instruction (India) No. 471 of 1919.

[32303 (Q. M. G.-5).
BII.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 997 of 1920.

DELHI,
14th December 1920.

997. Retention of acting rank of Captain by commandants of animal transport units.

It is notified for information that the retention of acting rank of Captain granted to the commandants of animal transport units under the provisions of Army Instruction (India) No. 810 of 1919 shall be governed by the general rules promulgated in paragraph 2 of Army Instruction (India) No. 471 of 1919.

[92303 (Q. M. G.-5).
BII.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 999 of 1920.

DELHI,
14th December 1920.

999. Training of British and Indian soldiers in
boot making.

With reference to India Army Order 1297 of 1917, it has been decided to continue from 1st July 1920 and until the men at present under training complete the course, the existing scheme for the training of British and Indian soldiers in boot repairing.

2. No further vacancies should be filled; and the classes will automatically cease as the men now under instruction complete their training.

[$\frac{857-A. (C. I. C.)}{D (ii).}$]

A.-SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1001 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

1001. Grant of the temporary rank of Captain to officers of lower rank appointed Station Staff Officers, 1st Class.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India sanction is accorded to the grant of the temporary rank of Captain to officers below that rank who may be appointed Station Staff Officers, 1st Class.

This decision has effect from 28th October 1917.

[94/181 (M. S.-I).
B (II.)]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1002 of 1920.

DELHI,
14th December 1920.

1002. Erection of village memorial tablets in commemoration of services rendered during the Great War by the classes from which the Indian Army is recruited.

With reference to Army Instructions (India) Nos. 437 and 847 of 1920, it has been decided to allot 8 additional village memorial tablets for erection in the United Provinces.

2. The following amendments will accordingly be made:—

- (i) In paragraph 2 of Army Instruction (India) No. 437 of 1920 opposite United Provinces *for* 102 *read* 110 and *for* the total *substitute* 398.
- (ii) In paragraph 2 of Army Instruction (India) No. 847 of 1920 opposite United Provinces *for* Rs. 5,100 *read* Rs. 5,500 and in paragraph 3 *for* Rs. 19,500 *read* Rs. 19,900.

[17724 (A. D.)
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1093 of 1929.

DELHI,

14th December 1929.

1003. Service in an Officer's Training Corps, or a Cadet School or Battalion, counts for war gratuity under Army Instruction (India) No. 262 of 1919.

It is notified for general information that service in an Officer's Training Corps, or a Cadet School or Battalion, prior to the grant of a commission, counts for war gratuity under Army Instruction (India) No. 262 of 1919.

2. An officer who is entitled to a gratuity in respect of such service should apply, if commissioned in England, to the Regimental Paymaster of the unit in which he last served before being granted a commission.

[042612 (A. G.-6X)
B.-1.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1003 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

1003. Service in an Officer's Training Corps, or a Cadet School or Battalion, counts for war gratuity under Army Instruction (India) No. 262 of 1919.

It is notified for general information that service in an Officer's Training Corps, or a Cadet School or Battalion, prior to the grant of a commission, counts for war gratuity under Army Instruction (India) No 262 of 1919.

2. An officer who is entitled to a gratuity in respect of such service should apply, if commissioned in England, to the Regimental Paymaster of the unit in which he last served before being granted a commission.

[042612 (A. G. O.)
B. I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1004 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December, 1920.

1004. Operations against Afghanistan 1919. Grant of India General Service Medal.

With reference to paragraph 5 of Army Instruction (India) No. 795 of 1920, the following instructions are issued for the submission of claims to the "India General Service medal 1908" with clasp "Afghanistan, North-West Frontier, 1919," in respect of personnel of the British Service and British units serving in India and of personnel of the Indian Army, Departments and Services who took part in the operations against Afghanistan in 1919:—

"British units serving in India and the Indian Army, which fulfil the conditions 2 of Army Instruction (India) No. 795 of 1920 will prepare nominal rolls of those entitled to the medal and clasp, or clasp only, as the case may be, including therein officers and others who were borne on the cadre of their unit. The claims of attached officers and men should be prepared on separate rolls and forwarded to the Officer Commanding the unit to which they permanently belong for inclusion in the rolls of that unit and for onward transmission. In the case of attached individuals who may have qualified for the decoration with another unit, the Officer Commanding should take steps to ensure that their claims are forwarded to such unit for verification and onward transmission to the unit to which they permanently belonged before proceeding on field service.

(B) In the case of Indian personnel of the Royal Artillery serving in depôts in India, who are not borne on the strength of

Artillery units of the Indian establishment, claims should be prepared as follows:—

- (i) *Men who are to be discharged.*—On rolls (one for each dépôt) which should be prepared by the officer carrying out the discharge.
- (ii) *Men who are remaining in the Army.*—On rolls which should be prepared by the Officer Commanding the unit or dépôt formation in which the man is serving.

(C) In order to avoid the duplication of claims and to ensure their verification, particular care should be taken that rolls should, as far possible, reach the Army Department through the dépôt of the unit to which the claimants belong, (if the unit itself is still abroad) in the case of regimental units, and through the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief of commands, and the General Officer Commanding, Burma District, in the case of departments, e.g., Supply and Transport, Medical, Ordnance, Veterinary and Army Remount Departments.

(D) Claims from the Post and Telegraph, Survey, Account and other departments should be submitted through the head of the department concerned.

(E) Claims of civilians (other than those who served in the above mentioned departments) recruited from India, should be submitted through the channel through which they were entertained for field service.

(F) The claims of individual officers (including chaplains and acting chaplains) and members of the nursing staff who are still serving, as also of those who are no longer serving, should be submitted through the Commanding Officer or head of the department under whom they are serving or may have served before relinquishing their appointments. It will be for them to ensure that their claims are submitted by the unit or department in which they qualified for the decoration.

(G) Claims of retired Indian officers and discharged rank and file should be submitted through the Officer Commanding the unit on whose rolls they were borne at the time of retirement. In the case of those who earned the decoration in a unit other than that from which they retired their claims should be verified by the former unit before submission of their claims.

(H) In no case will the signature of claimants themselves to certificates on their own rolls be accepted.

(I) Applications from the legatees or next-of-kin of deceased officers and other ranks of the Indian Army and Indian Service should, in the case of British officers, be addressed, in the prescribed form, direct to the Officer in charge, Medal Distribution.

Army Department, Calcutta; in the case of the other ranks, including Indian officers, to the Officer Commanding the unit or head of department to which the deceased individuals belonged.

(J) Claims of public and private followers should be included according to classes, in the rolls of those units and departments or individuals with which or with whom they served.

2. Printed forms for the submission of claims and spare copies of this Army Instruction can be obtained on application to the Officer in charge, Medal Distribution, Army Department, Calcutta. No other form should be used for the submission of claims.

3. The rolls of British officers, warrant officers and non-commissioned officers and men should be prepared and submitted in quadruplicate and those of Indian officers, non-commissioned officers, men and followers in duplicate. The names of officers, both British and Indian, and British warrant officers should be entered in order of rank and those of non-commissioned officers and men and followers in alphabetical order. The rolls of officers and men should be kept distinct; and in all cases the names should be type-written or hand printed.

4. The names of individuals who have forfeited their right to the decoration under the conditions laid down in the Pay Warrant or Army Regulations, India, Volume II, as the case may be, should be included in the rolls, but their names should be entered in red ink, and the cause of forfeiture stated in the column provided for that purpose.

5. The names of individuals who have become non-effective by death, transfer, discharge, etc., should also be entered in red ink, and the cause stated in the appropriate column.

6. Officers Commanding units and departmental heads should take particular care to ensure the correctness of rolls, and of the several entries therein, before submission, as they will be held responsible for the validity of the claims put forward in each case.

7. Should units of the Indian Army or Services be unable within two years to issue the decorations awarded to individuals included in their rolls, the decorations should be returned to the Army Department, and a note to this effect made in the column of the medal roll, "Taken into stock."

[031557 (A. G. 9).
Medals R. No. 73; I. G. S. of 1920.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel;

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1005 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

1005. Retention of four mule depôts pending post-war organization of animal transport units in India.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 686 of 1918, it has been decided to retain the four mule depôts on the following lines until the post-war organization of animal transport units in India has been settled.

2. The depôts will be located as follows :—

Nn. 1 Mule Depôt, Sialkot.

Nn. 2 „ „ Amritsar.

No. 3 „ „ Meerut.

Nn. 4 „ „ (present Nn. 5) Lucknow.

3. The composition of each of these depôts and the normal

ation will be closely watched

4. The main functions of these depôts will be :—

(i) To hold and train the number of animals necessary to provide for replacing animals found unfit on mobilization.

(ii) To receive and train remount mules to replace annual wastage in transport units.

(iii) To receive and train recruits to replace wastage in transport units in the field when active operations are in progress.

(iv) To maintain the accounts and pay the family allotments of all male transport personnel on active service.

(v) To raise and equip transport units required in an emergency.

5. The existing depôts will be reorganised on the lines now sanctioned and will be reduced to post war establishment as circumstances permit. All further instructions in this connection will be issued by the Quartermaster-General in India:

6. Line gear and equipment will be provided on the scales sanctioned in Army Department letter No. 4817, dated the 4th April 1918.

7. An annual grant of Rs. 1,500 on account of stationery and of Rs. 1,000 for furniture will be allowed for each depôt when the depôts are reduced to their normal establishment. In the meantime the existing arrangements will continue.

8. Staff pay at Rs. 30 per mensem will be granted to the Indian Officer in each depôt who may be selected to perform the duties of the senior Indian Officer of the depôt.

9. The expenditure involved is calculated at Rs. 4,28,000 per annum for each depôt. This does not include expenditure on account of accommodation, orders regarding which will be issued separately.

[$\frac{27552 \text{ (Q. M. G.)}}{D.I.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 1005 of 1920.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A MULE DEPOT.

British Officers.

Commandant	1
Adjutant and Quartermaster	1
Wing Commanders	2
Accounts Officer	1 (a)

British other ranks.

Serjeant Major	1
Quartermaster Serjeant	1
Warrant or Non-Commissioned Officers	8

Indian personnel.

Indian Officers	3 (including 1 Adjutant Senior Indian Officer).
Quartermaster Dafadars	2
Troop Dafadars	21
Naicks	34
Lanco-Naicks and drivers	240 (includes 20 per cent. spare).
Head Clerk	1
Other clerks	7 (a)
Shoemsmiths	10
Blacksmiths	4
Hammermen	4
Bellowsboys	4
Carpenters	2
Saddlers	12
Duffry	1
Sweepers	5
Cooks	4
Bhisties	4
Riding ponies	35
Sycas (or drivers in lieu)	18
Carts A. T.	100

Note—(a) On mobilization being ordered an additional officer will be provided for the depot accounts, and one additional officer for every 2,500 field service accounts or fraction thereof exceeding 1,000; also one clerk for every 300 field service accounts. The cost of these extra establishments will be debitable to the operations concerned.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1006 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

1006. Provision of yakdāns, stationery, and stores
for Ammunition Refilling Points.

Sanction is accorded to the provision of yakdāns, with stationery, and stores; as detailed in the Appendix to this Instruction for issue to Ammunition Refilling Points on mobilization, as required.

During peace the sets will be stored as follows:—

Pawalpindi	6
Quetta	4
Ferozepore	7
Total	17 sets.

2. The expenditure is estimated at Rs. 8,210. The yakdāns and stores can be provided without special provision of funds.

[8522 (D. G. O-4).
D 11]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 1006 of 1920.

Stationery and stores to be kept in Ordnance Field Parks for issue to Ammunition Refilling Points on mobilization.

	No.
Yakdams, stationery, No. I, Mark I	1
<i>CONTENTS.</i>	
<i>Regulations.</i>	
Field service pocket book	1
Field service regulations, Parts I and II	1
Handbooks for :—	
6" 26 cwt. Howitzer	1 of each.
4.5" Howitzer	
3.7" Howitzer	
2.75" B. L. gun	
16-pr. B. L. "	
13-pr. Q. F. "	
18-pr. Q. F. "	1 of each.
60-pr. B. L. "	
Notes on ammunition	1 of each.
Tables of books, forms, and stationery taken into the field by the Army of India	1
<i>Army Books.</i>	
Correspondence book, field service	3
Field message book	3
Field message book—refills	6
Cover for A-F.C. 2121 "M"	3
Blank book, 2 quires, ruled	2
<i>Army Forms.</i>	
Field return	1
Field state	2
Offence report field service	1
War diary	10
Message form	3
Indent for stores	2

		No.
Acquittance roll	pad	1
Cash Account	book	1
Part II Regimental orders	pad	1
Cash receipt order book		2
Ration requisition for British and Indian units and animals	books	2
Payment ration and forage requisition Officers, etc.	book	1

Stationery

Clips, paper, brass, assorted	gross	1
Envelopes, official, small country, yellow (gummed) 14" x 5"		25
Envelopes, official, large, cloth lined (gummed) 11" x 16"		6
Envelopes, official 5" x 4"		50
Envelopes, field service		100
Gum	ozs.	4
Gum bottle with screw top and brush		1
India-rubber and erasers, Fabers, large	pieces	2
Paper, foolscap half bleached, badami	quire	1
Pencils, black lead		12
Pencils, blue and red, combined		2
Pencils, indelible		12
Penknife		1
Pins, ordinary	packet	1
Stamps, office, with pad and ink		1
String, thin	ball	1
Zinc plate, for use with carbon paper 8½" x 6"		1

Stores.

Anvil, 13½ lb or ¼ cwt.		1
Adze, carpenters		1
Braces, carpenters, ratchet with bits		1
Chisels, firmer, ¾ inch		2
" " ½ inch		2
" hand, cold ¾" x 5"		2
Cutters, wire, Mark V		2
Hammers, claw, 24 ozs.		2
Knife, trimming		1

Oil stones, carpenters	1
Planes, jack	1
" smoothing	1
Pencils, carpenters	As required.
Rules, carpenters, common	1
Rasp, rough, half round 10"	1
Files, coarse cut, half round 10"	1
Holdern, file with handle, half round 10"	1
Saws, hand, 26 inch	1
Screw-drivers, G. S. 12 inch	3
" " " 4 "	2
Spanners ammunition boxes, 13 and 18-pr. and 45"	12
Howitzer	3
Spanners, Mamahons, 6 inch	3
Flags, distinguishing, ammunition column with pole	1
Buckets, fire	10
Cases, powder M. L. Keys	5

Implements, ammunition:—

Hammers, metal 12 oz.	3
Keys, No. 17, fixing Nos. 80 and 83 fuzes	2
" No. 18, retting Nos. 80 and 83 fuzes	2
" No. 23, plugs and D. A. fuzes	2
" No. 53, inserting and removing No. 100 type of percussion or graze fuze	2
" No. 59, G. S. special and 2-inch plugs	2
" No. 57, fixing No. 17 and 80 fuzes 2-75"	2
" No. 48, plug and No 83 fuzes	2
" No. 31, primer 3 inch and 3 7"	3
" No. 62, Mark I fuze No. 41-83	3
" No. 27, primers 13 and 18-pr.	2
Tools, opening cartridge, Q. F. or Q. F. C.	3
Screwdrivers, shrapnel, large, Mark IV	2
Torches, electric, hand	1
Thermometers, maximum and minimum	1
Thermometers, common	1

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1007 of 1920.

DELHI,

14th December 1920.

1007. Formation of Army Veterinary Corps, India.

The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, has approved, in principle, the formation of an Army Veterinary Corps, India, which will combine in one organization all personnel employed in the veterinary supervision of the animals of the army in India and engaged in their treatment.

2 The corps will eventually include and absorb:—

- (a) The establishment of officers, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, serving on a tour of Indian service.
- (b) The British warrant and non-commissioned officers of the Unattached List, Indian Veterinary Corps.
- (c) The veterinary assistants of the Indian Veterinary Corps, and those serving under agreements extra to establishment until absorbed or otherwise disposed of.
- (d) The veterinary establishments of Veterinary hospitals of remount-depôts.
- (e) The veterinary establishment of the Cavalry School at Saugor.
- (f) The clerical establishment of the Army Veterinary Service in India (provisionally).

3 The establishment noted in the preceding paragraph will be supplemented by the recruitment or transfer of the following to complete the total establishment of the corps:—

- (a) British other ranks, Royal Army Veterinary Corps detailed for a tour of Indian service.
- (b) Indian non-commissioned officers, including dressers.
- (c) Indian privates (grooms).
- (d) Indian artificers.
- (e) Sanitary establishments.

4. The other rank personnel of the Corps will be divided into sections, each section being organized as a complete unit to deal with 250 sick animals. The establishment of a section is given in appendix I.

5. The number of sections to be maintained, calculated on the normal average percentage of sick animals, will be dependent on the strength of the post-bellum army in India.

6. Sections will consist of a headquarters and detachments as may be necessary. The personnel will be distributed over military stations and depôts; the headquarters of sections furnishing the necessary personnel for, and being located in the class I station veterinary hospitals of, the larger military stations, detachments being provided for class II station and branch veterinary hospitals.

7. In the case of remount depôts a section will be detailed for the veterinary hospitals of Mona and Sargodha depôts conjointly, with headquarters at Mona. Similarly a complete section will be provided for Hapur at Hapur. The depôts are provided with detachments from the sections located at Bangalore respectively.

Any alteration in the constitution of sections necessary to meet remount requirements or accommodation will be arranged between the Director of Veterinary Services and Director of Remounts.

8. Each section will be under the immediate command of an officer, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, who for purposes of discipline and finance will be the Commanding Officer of the section.

Officers, Royal Army Veterinary Corps, appointed to stations or depôts where detachments are located will command such detachments subject to the control of the Officer Commanding the section.

9. Each section will be administered by the Deputy Assistant Director of Veterinary Services of the formation to which the section is allotted, or in whose area it is situated. This will also apply to those sections or detachments allotted to veterinary hospitals of remount depôts.

10. The allotment and distribution of officers for administrative and executive duty including those detailed for duty with the Army Remount Department will remain as at present, excepting that the Deputy Assistant Director of Veterinary Services of a division or a first class district will be charged with administrative veterinary duty only.

Similarly the allotment and distribution of veterinary assistant will remain as at present.

11. Regulations to meet the above will be amended in due course.

12. A record office will be established at Poona, to deal with the personnel of the corps other than British Officers. The establishment is laid down in appendix II.

13. Two depôts, Army Veterinary Corps, will be arranged, one at Ambala to supply units of formations in the Northern and Eastern commands and the other at Kirkee to supply units in the Western and Southern commands. They will be affiliated to the station veterinary hospitals (class I) of those stations, and the personnel of the hospitals will form the working staff of the depôts. The depôts will also have the advantage of the army veterinary schools at Poona and Ambala respectively for assistance in training.

All personnel on first appointment to the corps, on return from sick leave or from overseas for re-appointment and for discharge, etc., will be sent to the nearest Army Veterinary Corps depôt for disposal.

14. The terms and conditions of service will be as set forth in appendix III.

15. The details of the scheme as outlined in the preceding paragraphs are provisional and subject to final approval by the Secretary of State. Provisional sanction is given to the formation of 15 Sections with the establishment shown in statement I, provided that only 50 per cent. of the Indian combatants provided for in that statement are to be employed until further orders.

[13067 (Q. M. G. II).
D (ii).]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 1007 of 1920.

APPENDIX I.

Establishment of a Section, Army Veterinary Corps, India.

Indian Army Veterinary Corps, India.															Remarks.	
Detail.																
British Establishment.																
Officer Commanding.																
Warrant Officer or Staff Sergeant.																
Sergeants.																
Corporals.																
Veterinary Assistants.																
Clerks.																
Daf-dars.																
Nalkes.																
Dressers (Nalkes).																
Privates (Grooms).																
Shoeing Smiths.																
Saddlers.																
Cook.																
Ditch.																
Pack-hall.																
Stewards.																
Total.																
(a) A Major or Captain.																
(b) One to be an Indian Officer.																
(c) Also provides for Administrative Officers (Provisional).																
(d) May be Veterinary Assistants waiting absorption in Veterinary Assistant Grades.																
(e) For Indian establishments.																

APPENDIX II.

Establishment of Army Veterinary Corps Record Office, Poona.

	Rs.	
Officer-in-charge Records The Principal, Army Veterinary School, Poona, will perform this duty in addition to his own and will receive staff pay at	100	per mensem.

Indian clerical establishment.

1 1st grade clerk	105-5-130	per mensem.
1 2nd " "	80-4-100	"
2 3rd " "	55-4-75	"
1 peon	10	"
Clothing allowance for the peon	25	per annum.

APPENDIX III.

Terms and conditions of service, Army Veterinary Corps, India.**BRITISH ESTABLISHMENT (Provisional only).**

I. Warrant and non-commissioned officers, India Unattached List.—Conditions of service and pay and allowances as at present.

II. Non-commissioned officers, Royal Army Veterinary Corps.—Pay under Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920, as modified by Army Instruction (India) No. 647 of 1920.

The normal tour of Indian service is for five years, but may be extended, if desired, up to 25 per cent. of total British establishment.

INDIAN ESTABLISHMENT.

III. Veterinary Assistants.—In accordance with Army Instruction (India) No. 511 of 1918.

IV. Clerks.—Pay and allowances in accordance with Army Instruction (India) No. 123 of 1920 and conditions of service as at present.

V. Dafadars, Naiks, Dressers (Naiks), and Privates, Shoemsmiths, and saddlers.—Men will be enrolled for 6 years on the active list and 4 years on the reserve and, subject to the exigencies of the service, given the option of extending to 10 years on the active list and re-engaging to 15 and 18 years in the case of Privates and 21 years in the case of Dafadars, Naiks and Dressers (Naiks).

The pay will be as follows :—

	Rs.
Dafadar	25 per mensem.
Naik	19 "
Dresser (with rank of naik)	19 "
Private	15 "
Shoeing Smith (with rank of Private)	22 "
Saddler (with rank of Private)	18 "

Good service and good conduct pay at the rates admissible for corresponding ranks of Indian infantry units.

Field service batta will be allowed at combatant rates, when admissible.

Free rations (including firewood) will be allowed as for Indian troops.

Long service and good conduct medals will be allowed on a scale of two medals with gratuity and one without gratuity annually for every 900 men under the conditions laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraphs 1000—1004.

Indian Order of Merit.—The allowance attached to this Order will be admissible on the scales laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 1006, as reconstructed by October Appendix to India Army Order 1916.

Furlough and leave concessions will be admissible as for combatants under Army Regulations, India, Volume I. The number of men per section allowed leave at the same time under paragraph 264-A., will not exceed 15 per cent.

Pensions and gratuities as laid down in Army Regulations, India, Volume I, for corresponding ranks of mule transport units, a private being considered for the purpose as corresponding to a driver.

Clothing allowance at the rates admissible for corresponding ranks of mule transport units. The personnel will also be eligible for allowances on the combatant scale for—

- (i) the provision of foreign service clothing (Army Regulations, India, Volume XI, paragraph 162);
- (ii) the provision and maintenance of additional warm clothing on the North-West Frontier (Army Regulations, India, Volume XI, paragraphs 164—166).

Accommodation will be on authorised scale as arranged locally. Hospital accommodation will be in accordance with Army Instruction (India) No. 1343 of 1918.

F.I. Cooks, bhistis, pakhalis and sweepers—Terms and conditions of service are under consideration, but for the present they should be employed under the terms prescribed in Army Instruction (India) No. 318 of 1912.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1008 of 1920.

DELHI,
14th December 1920.

1008. Continuance in force of certain measures relating to Followers' Central Depots until the 31st December 1920.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 253 of 1920, it

Army Instructions (India), Nos. 64, 169, 222, 246, 470 and 721 of 1918.

has been decided that the measures sanctioned in the marginally noted orders* which are reproduced as appendices to this Instruction shall continue in force until the 31st December 1920 or for such shorter period as may be necessary.

2: Attention is also directed to the memorandum referred to in Army Instruction (India) No. 827 of 1920 which sanctioned the grant of a clothing allowance to followers in lieu of the free issues in kind

Army Department letter No. 10125, dated the 9th July 1917.

Army Department letter No. 10126

authorised in the marginally noted letters.

[038573 (A. G.-2-L.).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

2

APPENDIX "A" TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 1008 of 1920.

Army Department letter No. 10267, dated the 20th September 1918.

I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have had under consideration the question of the formation of central reserve depôts for certain classes of departmental and regimental followers who are required for field service overseas. They have decided, with the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, to sanction the formation of such a depôt at Meerut, as an experimental measure, for the period of the war. If this experiment proves a success, the question of the formation of other depôts will be considered.

2. The accompanying scheme has been approved for trial at the Followers' Central Depôt at Meerut.

3. The expenditure involved is debitable to His Majesty's Imperial Government and should be passed to the Central War Controller for adjustment with reference to the instructions attached to Finance Department (Military) letter No. 430-Accts, dated the 3rd May 1915, and any subsidiary instructions that may be issued on the subject.

**SCHEME FOR THE FORMATION OF A FOLLOWERS' CENTRAL
DEPÔT AT MEERUT.**

(i) *Recruiting area.*—The recruiting area of this depôt will include the whole of the 7th (Meerut) Division.

(ii) *Strength.*—The strength of the depôt will be fixed at 1,000 followers.

The depôt will also undertake the recruitment of private servants as may be necessary from time to time.

(iii) *Enrolment and conditions of service.*—The followers will be required to enrol under the Indian Army Act for the period of the war on India Army Form K-1166. They will be enrolled, if approved, from the dates on which they arrive at the depôt and will be liable for service with any unit.

(iv) *Pay and allowances.*—The followers will receive pay as shown in the statement attached to Army Department letter No. 853, dated the 19th January 1917, from the dates on which they arrive at the depôt and are approved. They will receive, in addition, a money allowance in lieu of rations. On despatch on field service, they will receive *datta* at the rate of fifty per cent, on

their pay, *plus* the usual field service concessions, *plus* field allowance under the provisions of India Army Order No. 175 of 1916.

Subsistence allowance—Followers who may be obtained by recruiting parties, through recruiting officers or through the civil authorities, will receive subsistence allowance at the rate of four annas per diem, under the provisions of paragraphs 930 and 931, Army Regulations, India Volume I, and Army Department letter No. H-4330, dated the 25th May 1916, from the date of joining the recruiting party until they are approved or rejected by the officer commanding the dépôt: they will also receive free passage from the place of entertainment to the followers' dépôt.

(v) *Pensions and gratuities*.—Family and wound and injury pensions will be granted on the scales laid down in paragraphs 1070-1077, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, in the case of all followers killed or dying of disease contracted on, and directly attributable to, field service. Each follower will receive a bonus of one month's pay (exclusive of *batta* and special field allowance) for the first six months' approved service in the field, and a month's pay for every subsequent three months of such service, unless discharged for misconduct.

(vi) *Field service kit and equipment*.—On followers joining the dépôt, the officer commanding will draw the field service kit and equipment for each man and will see that all such articles are correctly marked before issue. Only such articles will be issued to followers, at the discretion of the officer commanding, as are absolutely necessary till the men are actually under orders for despatch on active service. Each follower will on enrolment, receive a suitable set of field service cooking pots, the cost thereof being subsequently recovered from him. Arrangements will be made for messing and supply of food for followers arriving or quartered temporarily, at the dépôt.

(vii) *Accounts*.—The pay of the followers at the dépôt will be disbursed by the officer commanding the dépôt, and will be drawn from the Divisional Disbursing Officer, 7th (Meerut) Division, to whom the officer commanding will forward a pay bill monthly showing the numbers, class of followers, rates of pay and allowances and dates of entertainment.

(viii) *Family allotments*.—Family allotments of all men enrolled at the dépôt will be paid by the officer commanding the dépôt, the money being obtained in the manner indicated in India Army Orders Nos 214, 208, 592 and 609 of 1916, according to the force with which the follower concerned may be serving

Department letters Nos. H.-6185 and H.-6780, dated the 10th July and the 4th August 1915, respectively.

(xiii) *Telegrams*.—The officer commanding the depôt is authorized to use "O. H. M. S." forms for the despatch of all telegrams connected with the formation or working of the depôt, but it must be impressed upon him that the telegraph should not be used unnecessarily, *vide* paragraph 138, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

(xiv) *Recruiting pamphlets*.—The officer commanding the depôt is authorized to have such vernacular recruiting pamphlets as may be considered necessary by the local civil authorities printed locally, the expenditure involved being recovered on a contingent bill (India Army Form A.-115) to be submitted to the Divisional Disbursing Officer, 7th (Meerut) Division.

(x) Followers passing through the depôt will be numbered consecutively. The distinguishing prefix of the Meerut Central Followers' Depôt will be MTCD.

APPENDIX " B " TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 1008 of 1920.

Army Department letter No. 12956, dated the 8th November 1916.

In continuation of Army Department letter No 10267, dated the 20th September 1916, I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have had under consideration the question of the formation of a central reserve depôt in Southern India for certain classes of departmental and regimental followers who are required for field service overseas. They have decided to sanction the formation of such a depôt at Ahmednagar for the period of the war.

2. The accompanying scheme gives the conditions, etc., under which followers shall be entertained.

3. The expenditure involved is debitable to His Majesty's Imperial Government and should be passed to the Central War Controller for adjustment with reference to the instructions attached to Finance Department (Military) letter No. 430-Accts., dated the 3rd May 1915, and any subsidiary instructions that may be issued on the subject.

SCHEME FOR THE FORMATION OF A FOLLOWERS' CENTRAL DEPÔT AT AHMEDNAGAR.

(i) *Recruiting area*—The recruiting area for this depôt will include the whole of the Southern Army area, except the 4th (Quetta) Division and the Independent Brigades of Aden and Karachi.

(ii) *Strength*—The strength of the depôt will be fixed at 1,000 followers, viz :—

300 bhistis.

300 sycrs.

300 sweepers.

100 cooks, langris, dhobis, etc.

(iii) *Enrolment and conditions of service*.—The followers will be required to enrol under the India Army Act for the period of the war, on India Army Form K-1166. They will be enrolled, if approved, from the dates on which they arrive at the depôt and will be liable for service with any unit.

(iv) *Pay and allowances*.—The followers will receive pay as shown in the attached statement from the dates on which they

100s]

Department letters Nos. H.-6185 and H.-6780, dated the 10th July and the 4th August 1915, respectively.

(xviii) *Telegrams*.—The officer commanding the depôt is authorized to use "O. H. M. S." forms for the despatch of all telegrams connected with the formation or working of the depôt, but it must be impressed upon him that the telegraph should not be used unnecessarily, *vide* paragraph 138, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

(xix) *Recruiting pamphlets*.—The officer commanding the depôt is authorized to have such vernacular recruiting pamphlets as may be considered necessary by the local civil authorities printed locally, the expenditure involved being recovered on a contingent bill (India Army Form A.-115) to be submitted to the Divisional Disbursing Officer, 7th (Meerut) Division.

(xx) Followers passing through the depôt will be numbered consecutively. The distinguishing prefix of the Meerut Central Followers' Depôt will be MTCD.

APPENDIX "B" TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 1008 of 1920.

Army Department letter No. 12956, dated the 8th November 1916.

In continuation of Army Department letter No. 10267, dated the 20th September 1916, I am directed to inform you that the Government of India have had under consideration the question of the formation of a central reserve depôt in Southern India for certain classes of departmental and regimental followers who are required for field service overseas. They have decided to sanction the formation of such a depôt at Ahmednagar for the period of the war.

2. The accompanying scheme gives the conditions, etc., under which followers shall be entertained.

3. The expenditure involved is debitable to His Majesty's Imperial Government and should be passed to the Central War Controller for adjustment with reference to the instructions attached to Finance Department (Military) letter No. 480-Accts., dated the 3rd May 1916, and any subsidiary instructions that may be issued on the subject.

SCHEME FOR THE FORMATION OF A FOLLOWERS' CENTRAL DEPÔT AT AHMEDNAGAR.

(i) *Recruiting area*.—The recruiting area for this depôt will include the whole of the Southern Army area, except the 4th (Quetta) Division and the Independent Brigades of Aden and Karachi.

(ii) *Strength*.—The strength of the depôt will be fixed at 1,000 followers, viz :—

300 bhistis.

300 syces.

300 sweepers.

100 cooks, langris, dbobis, etc.

(iii) *Enrolment and conditions of service*.—The followers will be required to enrol under the India Army Act for the period of the war, on India Army Form K-1166. They will be enrolled, if approved from the dates on which they arrive at the depôt and will be liable for service with any unit.

(iv) *Pay and allowances*.—The followers will receive pay as shown in the attached statement from the dates on which they
100s]

to the number of each class in the depôt. The showdharis will be employed mainly in supervision, recruiting and escort duties, and will generally act as responsible representatives of their respective classes.

Recruiting and office allowances.—The following allowances are sanctioned for the depôt:—

	Rs.
Recruiting allowances	1,000
Office allowances	50 per mensem
Contingent allowance	50 per mensem.

Sanction is also accorded to a grant of Rs. 100 to meet the cost of office furniture, fittings, etc., and of Rs. 350 to meet the cost of a typewriter for the office.

(xi) *Documents*—The documents of the followers will be kept at the depôt.

(xii) *Entertainment of limited number of followers for service in India.* The officer commanding the depôt may be authorized to entertain a limited number of followers for service in India, if fit from amongst men rejected as unfit for service overseas.

(xiii) *Employment of syces while awaiting despatch overseas.*—Syces while waiting to go on service may be employed, at the discretion of the officer commanding the depôt, on work in the Remount Depôt, Ahmednagar.

(xiv) *Discipline of the depôt*—The depôt will be under the officer commanding the station for purposes of discipline, but for purposes of administrative control will be entirely under the Adjutant General in India. The officer commanding is authorized to correspond direct with General Officers Commanding and the civil authorities. He will exercise the disciplinary powers of a commanding officer, and may also grant, at his discretion, short leave to followers who are proceeding on field service.

(xv) *Medical arrangements.*—The medical treatment of the personnel will be arranged for by the Assistant Director of Medical Services, Poona Divisional Area. Officers of the Indian Medical Service, and Sub-Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department appointed to the medical and sub-medical charge of the depôt will receive the allowances laid down in Army Department letters Nos. H-6185 and H-6750, dated the 10th July and the 4th August 1915, respectively.

(xvi) *Travelling charges.*—All parties detailed for duty at the depôt will travel at the public expense.

(xvii) *Leave.*—Followers invalided from the field will be sent to convalescent sections in India, and, after examination by the medical board, be given leave if necessary, with an advance of pay

(but not batta) to cover the period of leave. On expiry of such leave, the followers will report themselves at the depot at which enrolled, where they will be paid arrears of batta, etc., and be either returned to duty, or granted an extension of leave, as may be directed by the medical authorities.

(xviii) *Telegrams*—The officer commanding the depot is authorized to use "O. H. M. S." forms for the despatch of all telegrams connected with the formation or working of the depot, but it must be impressed upon him that the telegraph should not be used unnecessarily, *vide* paragraph 138, Army Regulations, 1910, Volume II.

(xix) *Recruiting pamphlets*.—The officer commanding the depot is authorized to have such vernacular recruiting pamphlets as may be considered necessary by the local civil authorities printed locally, the expenditure involved being recovered on a contingent bill (India Army Form A-115) to be submitted to the Divisional Disbursing Officer, 6th (Poona) Division.

Statement showing rates of followers' pay.

Class of followers	Rates of pay.	Remarks
	Rs.	
Bellows boy	12	(a) While in India awaiting embarkation pay plus money allowance in lieu of rations.
Bhisti	10	
Blacksmith	25	
Carpenter	25	(b) While on field service, pay plus batta at 50 per cent. of their pay, plus the special field allowance Re. 1, plus all field service concessions which include rations and fire clothing.
Cook (British)	12	
Cook (Native)	10	
Dhobi	20	
Hammerman	15	
Mochi	20	
Nalband	20	
Swesper	10	
Syca	10	
Tinsmith	25	

APPENDIX "C" TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 1008 or 1920.

Army Department letter No. 2764, dated 24th February 1917.

In continuation of Army Department letters Nos. 10267 and 12956, dated the 20th September and the 8th November 1916, respectively, I am directed to inform you that the Government of India sanction, for the period of the war, the establishment of a central depôt in the 8th (Lucknow) Division for departmental and regimental followers who are required for field service overseas. The depôt will be located at Lucknow. The accompanying scheme gives the conditions, etc., under which followers will be entertained.

2. The expenditure involved is debitable to His Majesty's Imperial Government and should be passed to the Central War Controller for adjustment with reference to the instructions attached to Finance Department (Military) letter No. 430-Accounts, dated 3rd May 1915, and any subsidiary instructions that may be issued on the subject.

SCHEME FOR THE FORMATION OF A FOLLOWERS' CENTRAL DEPÔT AT LUCKNOW.

(i) *Recruiting area.*—The recruiting area of this depôt will include the whole of the 8th (Lucknow) Division.

(ii) *Strength.*—The strength of the depôt will be fixed at 1,000 followers.

The depôt will also undertake the recruitment of private servants as may be necessary from time to time.

(iii) *Enrolment and conditions of service.*—The followers will be required to enrol under the Indian Army Act for the period of the war on India Army Form K.-1166. They will be enrolled, if approved, from the dates on which they arrive at the depôt and will be liable for service with any unit.

(iv) *Pay and allowances.*—The followers will receive pay as shown in the statement attached to Army Department letter No. 853, dated the 19th January 1917, from the dates on which they arrive at the depôt and are approved. They will receive, in addition, a money allowance in lieu of rations. On despatch on field service, they will receive *batta* at the rate of fifty per cent. on their pay, plus the usual field service concessions, plus field allowance under the provisions of India Army Order No. 175 of 1916.

Subsistence allowance—Followers who may be obtained by recruiting parties, through recruiting officers or through the civil authorities, will receive subsistence allowance at the rate of four annas per diem, under the provisions of paragraphs 930 and 931, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, and Army Department letter No. H. 4360, dated the 25th May 1916, from the date of joining. If they are approved or rejected by the recruiting officer, they will also receive free passage to the followers' depôt.

(v) *Pensions and gratuities*.—Family and wound and injury pensions will be granted on the scales laid down in paragraphs 1070—1077, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, in the case of all followers killed or dying of disease contracted on, and directly attributable to, field service. Each follower will receive a bonus of one month's pay (exclusive of *batta* and special field allowance) for the first six months' approved service in the field, and a month's pay for every subsequent three months of such service, no less discharged for misconduct.

(vi) *Field service kit and equipment.*—On followers joining the depôt, the officer commanding will draw the field service kit and equipment for each man and will see that all such articles are correctly marked before issue. Only such articles will be issued to followers, at the discretion of the officer commanding, as are absolutely necessary till the men are actually under orders for despatch on active service. Each follower will, on enrolment, receive a suitable set of field service cooking pots, the cost thereof being subsequently recovered from him. Arrangements will be made for messing and supply of food for followers arriving, or quartered temporarily, at the depôt.

(vi) Accounts.—The pay of the followers at the depot will be paid by the Treasury Department, and will be drawn from the Treasury Department (know) Division, and will be paid monthly by bill monthly and allowances.

and dates of entertainment.

(viii) *Family allotments.*—Family allotments of all men enrolled at the depot will be paid by the officer commanding the depot, the money being obtained in the manner indicated in India Army Orders Nos. 248, 308, 592 and 609 of 1916, according to the force with which the follower concerned may be serving overseas. Family allotments should be insisted upon in the case of all men having dependents.

(ix) *Recruiting rewards.*—A grant of Rs. 3 for every approved recruit who is enrolled will be paid to the officer commanding the

Sanction is also accorded to the grant of Rs. 100 to meet the cost of office furniture, fittings, etc., and of Rs. 350 to meet the cost of a typewriter for the office.

(xi) *Documents*.—The documents of all followers passing through the depôt will be kept at the depôt.

(xii) *Entertainment of a limited number of followers for service in India*.—The officer commanding the depôt may be authorised to entertain a limited number of followers for service in India, if fit, from amongst men rejected as unfit for service overseas.

(xiii) *Employment of syces while awaiting despatch overseas*.—Syces while waiting to go on service may be employed, at the discretion of the officer commanding the depôt, on work in mounted or transport units at Lucknow.

(xiv) *Discipline of the depôt*.—The depôt will be under the officer commanding the station for purposes of discipline, but for purposes of administrative control will be entirely under the Adjutant General in India. The officer commanding is authorized to correspond direct with General Officers Commanding and the civil authorities. He will exercise the disciplinary powers of a commanding officer, and may grant, at his discretion, short leave to followers who are proceeding on field service.

(xv) *Travelling charges*.—All parties detailed for duty at the depôt will travel at the public expense.

(xvi) *Leave*.—Followers invalided from the field will be sent to convalescent sections in India, and, after examination by a medical board, be given leave if necessary, with an advance of pay (but not *batta*) to cover the period of leave. On expiry of such leave, the followers will report themselves at the depôt where they will be paid arrears of *batta*, etc., due, and be either returned to duty, or granted an extension of leave, as may be directed by the medical authorities.

(xvii) *Medical arrangements*.—The medical treatment of the personnel will be arranged for by the Assistant Director of Medical Services, 8th (Lucknow) Division. Officers of the Indian Medical Service, and sub-assistant surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department appointed to the medical and sub-medical charge of the depôt will receive the allowances laid down in Army Department letters Nos H-6165 and H-6780, dated the 10th July and the 4th August 1915, respectively.

(xviii) *Telegrams*.—The officer commanding the depôt is authorised to use "O. H. M. S." forms for the despatch of all telegrams connected with the formation or working of the depôt, but it must be impressed upon him that the telegraph should not be used

unnecessarily, *vide* paragraph 138, Army Regulations, India, Volume II.

(xix) *Recruiting pamphlets*.—The officer commanding the depôt is authorised to have such vernacular recruiting pamphlets as may be considered necessary by the local civil authorities printed locally, the expenditure involved being recovered on a contingent bill (India Army Form A.-115) to be submitted to the Divisional Disbursing Officer, 8th (Lucknow) Division.

(xx) Followers passing through the depôt will be numbered consecutively. The distinguishing prefix of the Lucknow Central Followers' Depôt will be LKCD.

APPENDIX "D" TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 1008 of 1920.

**Army Department letter No. 4037, dated the 17th
 March 1917.**

I am directed to inform you that the Government of India sanction, for the period of the war, the employment of four additional pensioned Indian officers at each *Followers' Central

*Meerut.	Depôt, to act as draft conducting officers.
Kirkee,	In the case of the Followers' Central
Lucknow.	Depôts at Kirkee and Lucknow, only as

many Indian officers as are actually necessary, up to a maximum of four, should be employed.

2. These Indian officers will be re-employed in the rank which they held on retirement and on the following terms:—

(a) Pay at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem

(b) Free clothing in accordance with the scale contained in the annexure to this letter.

(c) Pension or any other allowance that they may be in receipt of.

3. The extra expenditure involved should be debited to His Majesty's Imperial Government through the Central War Controller.

Statement showing initial clothing and necessaries to be issued to pensioned Indian officers re-employed for service as draft conducting officers at Followers' Central Depôts.

Clothing and necessaries	Scale.	Source of supply.
1. Pagri, khaki	1	Army Clothing Department Regimentally.
2. Kullah (if worn)	1	
3. Kurta, drill, khaki	2	
4. Knickerbockers, drill, khaki	2 pairs	Army Clothing Department.
5. Great-coat	1	
6. Putties, natural grey	1 pair	
7. Boots, ankle	1 pair	
8. Socks	2 pairs	
9. Haversack	1	Supply and Transport Corps. Ordnance Department.
10. Waterbottle	1	
11. Belt, Sam Browne	1	

NOTE.—Replacement in kind of the above articles should be made at the discretion of the Officer Commanding the depôt.

APPENDIX "E" TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 1008 OF 1920.

Army Department letter No. 4320, dated the 22nd March 1917.

I am directed to say that the Government of India have been under consideration the question of the formation of a Coolie Corps for work with Remount formations in Indian Expeditionary Force "D" and I am now to convey sanction to the following provisional establishment for, and organisation of, the Corps.

The Corps will be enrolled and organised under the orders of the Adjutant General in India, and will be designated No. 1, Coolie (Remount) Corps.

COMPOSITION OF CORPS.

1 Commandant	Pay of rank and Rs. 250 per mensem staff pay.
Indian Officers (Indian Cavalry).	Pay of rank plus Rs. 10. If re-employed pensioners Rs. 100 per mensem consolidated plus pension.
5 Kot Dafadars (Indian Cavalry).	Pay of rank plus Rs. 9. If a re-employed pensioner, pension in addition.
15 Lance Dafadars (Indian Cavalry).	Pay of rank plus Rs. 5.
970 Coolies	Rs. 15 each per mensem, without batta.
2 Clerks	Rs. 50 each per mensem and 50 per cent. batta from date of embarkation. (May be temporarily entertained men.)
10 Bhitties	} Pay Rs. 10 per mensem plus 50 per cent batta from date of embarkation.
10 Sweepers	
10 Langris	
Private followers on authorised scale.	
Office Allowance	Rs. 50 per mensem.

All men not already serving will be enrolled and the engagement will be for the period of the war.

Clerks and Coolies will not be eligible for any of the special field allowances mentioned in India Army Order 175 of 1916.

Tentage.—Tentage on the following scale will be allowed :—

Indian Officers	5	20 lbs. ten
Indian Non-commissioned Officers	10	20 lbs. tents
Coolies	250	20 lbs. tents.
Bhisties		
Langris		
Sweepers		

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

British and Indian Officers and Non-commissioned Officers.

Pistol or rifles (as case may be) with 40 rounds pouch ammunition.

Clothing.

As authorised for Indian Expeditionary Force " D ".

Rations.

While in India a money allowance in lieu of rations from the date of entertainment for all Coolies, Bhisties, Langris and Sweepers.

Free rations as for the Force in general from the date of embarkation.

Horses and ponies.

As authorised for Indian Expeditionary Force " D ".

MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT.

Identity discs as required.

40 section sets aluminium cooking pots

1,051 log lines (for tying up kits).

MEDICAL EQUIPMENT.

1,051 first field dressings.

As the Coolie Corps will be split up into companies on arrival in Mesopotamia the Officer Commanding will return to India as soon as companies have joined the formations to which allotted. He will rejoin the depôt and continue to recruit.

One clerk will proceed on service with the Corps for duty in the Adjutant General's Office at the Base:

After the formation of a dépôt, the Officer Commanding will be entitled to an additional clerk on pay of Rs. 50 for every 500 coolies or part of that number on his books in excess of 1,000.

BAGGAGE.

On the scale authorised for Indian Expeditionary Force "D" will be taken.

PENSIONS.

Clerks.—Wound, injury and family pensions under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraphs 1062 and 1073.

COOLIES, LANGRIS, BHISTIES AND SWEETERS.

Wound and injury pensions.—Under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 1062, as for sēpōys as regards conditions, but $\frac{2}{3}$ rates in all cases.

Family pensions.—Under Army Regulations, India, Volume I, paragraph 1074.

Family remittances, etc.—As for Force in general.

A reward up to 8 rupees per head may be paid for recruitment of men at the discretion of the Officer Commanding the Corps.

2. The Government of India have decided that the Coolie Corps shall constitute a "Corps" for purposes of the Indian Army Act. A Gazette notification has been published accordingly, No. 1033, dated the 15th October 1915.

3. The cost of all measures connected with the Coolie Corps will form a charge against the Imperial Government under item (g) of paragraph 2 of the agreement in Appendix I to Finance Department (Military) letter No. 430-Accounts, dated the 3rd May 1915, and should be debited to the Central War Controller under paragraph 15 of the instructions attached to that letter and any subsidiary instructions that may be issued on the subject.

APPENDIX "F" TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 1008 OF 1920.

Army Department letter No. 10125, dated the 9th July 1917.

In continuation of Army Department letters Nos. 10267, 12956 and 2786, dated the 20th September, the 8th November 1916 and 24th February 1917, respectively, I am directed to say that the Government of India sanction, for the period of the war, the establishment of a central depôt in the Punjab for departmental and regimental followers who are required for field service overseas. The depôt will be located at Amritsar. The accompanying scheme gives the conditions, etc., under which followers will be engaged.

2. The expenditure involved is debitable to His Majesty's Imperial Government and should be passed to the Central War Controller for adjustment with reference to the instructions attached to Finance Department (Military) letter No. 430. Accounts, dated the 3rd May 1915, and any subsidiary instructions that may be issued on the subject.

SCHEME FOR THE FORMATION OF A FOLLOWERS' CENTRAL DEPÔT AT AMRITSAR.

1. *Recruiting area.*—The recruiting area of this depôt will include the areas of the Divisional Recruiting Officers at Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Dharmasala, Jullundur, and also the Ambala and Karnal Districts of the Delhi Recruiting Officer.

2. *Strength.*—The strength of the depôt will be fixed at 1,000 followers.

The depôt will also undertake the recruitment of private servants as may be necessary from time to time.

3. *Enrolment and conditions of service.*—The followers will be required to enrol under the Indian Army Act for the period of the war on India Army Form K.-1166. They will be liable for service with any unit.

4. *Pay and allowances.*—The followers will receive pay as shown in the statement attached to Army Department letter No. 853, dated the 18th January 1917, from the dates on which they arrive at the depôt and are approved. They will receive, in addition, a money allowance in lieu of rations. On despatch

on field service, they will receive *batta* at the rate of fifty per cent. on their pay, *plus* the usual field service concessions, *plus* field allowance under the provisions of India Army Order No. 175 of 1916.

5. *Subsistence allowance*.—Followers who may be obtained through recruiting officers or through units will receive subsistence allowance at the rate of four annas per diem, under the provisions of paragraphs 930 and 931, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, and Army Department letter No. H-4360, dated the 25th May 1916, from the date of joining the recruiting party until they are enrolled: they will also receive free passage from the place of entertainment to the followers' depot.

6. *Pensions and gratuities*.—Family and wound and injury pensions will be granted on the scales laid down in paragraphs 1070—1077, Army Regulations India, Volume I, in the case of all followers killed or dying of disease contracted on, and directly attributable to, field service. Each follower will receive a bonus of one month's pay (exclusive of *batta* and special field allowance) for the first six months' approved service in the field and a month's pay for every subsequent three months of such service, unless discharged for misconduct.

7. *Field service kit and equipment*.—On followers joining the depot, the officer commanding will draw the field service kit and equipment for each man and will see that all such articles are correctly marked before issue. Only such articles will be issued to followers, at the discretion of the officer commanding, as are absolutely necessary till the men are actually under orders for despatch on active service. Each follower will on enrolment, receive a suitable set of field service cooking pots, the cost thereof being subsequently recovered from him. Arrangements will be made for messing and supply of food for followers arriving, or quartered temporarily, at the depot.

8. *Accounts*.—At the depot will be disbursed by the officer commanding the depot and will be drawn from the Divisional Disbursing officer, 3rd (Lahore) Division, to whom the officer commanding will forward a pay bill monthly showing the numbers, class of followers, rates of pay and allowances and dates of entertainment.

9. *Family allotments*.—Family allotments of all men enrolled at the depot will be paid by the officer commanding the depot, the money being obtained in the manner indicated in India Army Orders Nos 248, 308, 592 and 609 of 1916, according to the force with which the follower concerned may be serving overseas. Family allotments should be insisted upon in the case of all men having dependents.

10. *Recruiting rewards*—A grant of Rs. 3 for every approved recruit who is enrolled by the officer commanding depôt will be paid to the officer commanding the depôt, to be distributed at his discretion as rewards to recruiters, and to meet recruiting expenses, etc.

11. *Depôt staff and establishment and pay and allowances*.—The depôt staff and clerical establishment for the depôt will be as follows :—

	Rs.
Commandant (an officer Pay and allowances of the rank of Cap- tain), rank <i>plus</i> staff pay at.	250 per mensem.
Adjutant and Quarter- master.	ditto. 150 per mensem.
6 Pensioned Indian Pension <i>plus</i> free clothing officers.	100 per mensem.
<i>Pensioned havildars</i> . Pay of rank <i>plus</i> pension, 1 per 100 men on good service pay, free strength present, clothing, and free rations. subject to a mini- mum of 12.	
<i>Chowdries</i> .	
1 per 50 men on strength present at depôt, subject to a minimum of 10.	..... 16 per mensem and free rations.

NOTE.—The scales of clothing for the Indian Officers and non-commissioned officers are laid down in Army Department letters No. 4037 of 17th March 1917 and No. 3825 of 14th March 1917.

12. *Clerical establishment*.—The clerical establishment of the depôt will be fixed at the discretion of the officer commanding. For this purpose the officer commanding will receive a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem till the strength of the followers on the books of the depôt reaches 500. For every 250 followers, or fraction of that number, in excess of 500 the officer commanding will receive an additional Rs 50 per mensem. This money will be disbursed amongst the clerical establishment at the discretion of the officer commanding the depôt, provided that the sum sanctioned is not exceeded and that no more clerks are employed than are absolutely necessary.

13. *Mensal establishment*.—The depôt will require no mensal establishment; the officer commanding the depôt will make his own arrangements from amongst followers on the strength. Should

there be no such menials available at the depôt, the officer commanding is authorized to engage temporarily the number required for such service.

14. *Duties of the staff.*—The Indian officers will assist generally the commandant in administering the depôt. The chowdries will be employed mainly in supervision, recruiting and escort duties, and will generally act as responsible representatives of their respective classes.

15. *Recruiting and office allowances.*—The following allowances are sanctioned for the depôt:—

	Rs.
Recruiting allowances	1,000
Office allowance	50 per mensem
Contingent allowances	50 " "

Sanction is also accorded to the grant of Rs. 100 to meet the cost of office furniture, fittings, etc., and of Rs. 350 to meet the cost of a typewriter for the office.

16. *Documents*—The documents of all followers passing through the depôt will be kept at the depôt.

17. *Engagements of a limited number of followers for service in India.*—The officer commanding the depôt is authorized to engage a limited number of followers for service in India, if fit, from amongst men rejected as unfit for service overseas.

18. *Employment of followers while awaiting despatch overseas.*—Followers while waiting to go on service may be employed, at the discretion of the officer commanding the depôt, on work at Amritsar.

19. *Discipline of the depôt*—The depôt will be under the officer commanding the station for purposes of discipline, but for purposes of administrative control will be entirely under the Adjutant General in India. The officer commanding is authorized to correspond direct with General Officers Commanding and the civil authorities. He will exercise the disciplinary powers of a commanding officer, and may grant, at his discretion, short leave to followers who are proceeding on field service.

20. *Travelling charges.*—All parties detailed for duty at the depôt will travel at the public expense.

21. *Leave.*—Followers invalided from the field will be sent to convalescent sections in India, and, after examination by a medical board, be given leave if necessary, with an advance of pay (but not *dolla*) to cover the period of leave. On expiry of such leave,

the followers will report themselves at the depôt where they will be paid arrears of *batta*, etc., due, and be either returned to duty, or granted an extension of leave, as may be directed by the medical authorities.

22. *Medical arrangements.*—The medical treatment of the personnel will be arranged for by the Assistant Director of Medical Services 16th Indian Division Officers of the Indian Medical Service, and sub assistant surgeons of the Indian Sub-
to the medical and sub-
the allowances laid down
Sd and H-6780, dated the
10th July and the 4th August 1915, respectively.

23. *Telegrams.*—The officer commanding the depôt is authorized to use "O. H. M. S." forms for the despatch of all telegrams connected with the formation or working of the depôt, but it must be impressed upon him that the telegraph should not be used unnecessarily, *vide* paragraph 138, Army Regulations, India, Volume II. The abbreviated Telegraphic Address "Followers" has been registered.

24. *Recruiting pamphlets.*—The officer commanding the depôt is authorized to have such
be considered necessary by
the expenditure involved
(India Army Form A-115) to be submitted to the Divisional Disbursing Officer, 3rd (Lahore) Division.

25. Followers passing through the depôt will be numbered consecutively. The distinguishing prefix of the Amritsar Followers' Central Depôt will be AMR/CD.

APPENDIX "G" TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA No. 1008 of 1920.

Army Department letter No. 12136, dated the 16 August 1917.

I am directed to refer to Army Department letter No. 85 dated the 19th January 1917, in which sanction was accorded a scheme for the organization and recruitment of labour and the assumption of the control thereof by the Adjutant General in India, and to say that the Government of India sanction the following revised rates of pay for Head Butchers, Butchers and Kneaders:—

Classes.	Existing rates of pay as laid down in Appendix "A" attached to Army Department letter No. 863, dated the 19th January 1917.	Rates of pay now sanctioned.
	Rs. per mensem.	Rs. per mensem.
Head Butchers	16	17
Butchers	12	14
Kneaders	12	14.

2. The revised rate of pay for Kneaders will be admissible to those entertained under the provisions of Army Department letter No. 2354, dated the 16th February 1917.

3. The extra expenditure involved should be debited to His Majesty's Imperial Government through the Central War Controller.

APPENDIX " H " TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 1008 of 1920.

Army Department letter No. 5571, dated the 29th
April 1918.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 246 of 1918, I am directed to say that the Government of India sanction the formation of a 2nd Class Followers' Central Depot at Rawalpindi.

2. The expenditure involved is debitable to His Majesty's Government through the Controller of War Accounts.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1009 of 1920.

DELHI,

21st December 1920.

1009. Scales of rations for British troops and other third class passengers conveyed in Indian Marine troopships and transports plying on Indian Charter.

The following addition is made to the "Scales of Equivalents" given in Army Instruction (India) No. 612 of 1920 :—

2 Eggs 2 ozs. fresh or tinned fish.

[$\frac{8763 \text{ (Q. M. G.-6.)}}{\text{D.I.}}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1009 of 1920.

DELHI,

21st December 1920.

1009. Scales of rations for British troops and other third class passengers conveyed in Indian Marine troopships and transports plying on Indian Charter.

The following addition is made to the "Scales of Equivalents" given in Army Instruction (India) No. 612 of 1920 :—

2 Eggs 2 ozs. fresh or tinned fish . .

[$\frac{8763 \text{ (Q. M. G. S.)}}{\text{D. I.}}$]

A SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1010 of 1920.

DELHI,

21st December 1920.

1010. Withdrawal of the present restriction against the issue of privilege leave allowances in India to British Service officers proceeding on leave out of India.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State
Reproduced as an Appendix to this Instruction. for India, it has been decided to withdraw the present restriction contained in paragraph 1 of Army Department letter No. 12812, dated the 19th September 1919, against the issue of privilege leave allowances in this country, to British Service officers proceeding on leave out of India. Such an officer may now be granted, under the ordinary rule in Army Regulations, India, Volume III, an advance of privilege leave pay, provided that where such leave is combined with special war leave, not more than three months' advance of pay in all is issued in any case. The advance can only be drawn on the distinct understanding that it is subject to adjustment should the officer taking the advance be succeeded permanently in his appointment or if his appointment is abolished.

[A-836 (A. G. 10).
B-II.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 1010 of 1920.

**Army Department letter No. 12812, dated the 19th
September 1919.**

I am directed to inform you that intimation has been received from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India that, pending further orders, privilege leave allowances should not be issued in India to any British Service officers proceeding on leave out of India. Privilege leave allowances, if admissible, will be issued by the India Office. This decision does not apply to officers granted special war leave* to whom the allowances for such leave should be issued in India.

*Under Army Instruction (India) No. 320 of 1919.

2. All British Service officers without reserved rights should be restricted to British rates of pay from the date of embarkation from India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1011 of 1920.

DELHI,
21st December 1920.

1011. Clothing allowances for bullock drivers of Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery and lascars of Fort Armaments and tent lascars, etc.

It has been decided that bullock drivers of Royal Horse Artillery and Royal Field Artillery, lascars of Fort Armaments and tent lascars, etc., referred to in Army Regulations, India, Volume XI, paragraph 151, (a) and (1), shall, with effect from the 1st January 1921, be brought under the new system of clothing allowances for Indian troops and followers promulgated in Army Instruction (India) 827 of 1920.

2. The scale of clothing to be maintained is as laid down in Clothing Regulations, India, 1919. (Provisional), Table XV, and the rate of quarterly clothing allowance admissible to them, is that authorised for "Public followers—Departmental and regimental" in item 22 of the Appendix to the Army Instruction (India) quoted above—viz, Rs. 4-6-0 a quarter.

The regulations affected will be amended in due course.

3. The extra expenditure involved, which is approximately estimated at Rs. 8,973 initial and Rs 3,698 annual recurring, is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected in the Army estimates.

[$\frac{84306 \text{ (Q. M. G. S.)}}{D_{(11)}} \text{.}]$

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1012 of 1920.

DELHI,
21st December 1920.

1012. Issue of "Lamps, Electric, Signalling, Short Range, Mark II," in lieu of "Lamps, Electric, Signalling, Field."

Paragraph 3 of Army Instruction (India) No. 681 of 1920 is amended to read as follows:—

3. One battery, inert (W. O. L. C. 23392) will be issued with each lamp in India in lieu of the battery 12 volt dry (W. O. L. C. 18840).

[$\frac{8724 \text{ (D. G. O. 4.)}}{\text{D.-(ii)}}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1013 of 1920.

DELHI,

21st December 1920.

1013. Grant of deputation allowance to military officers temporarily employed at Bombay and for whom Government quarters are not available.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 253 of 1920, it has been decided that the sanction accorded in Army Department telegram No. 10626,* dated 27th

*Reproduced as Appendix "A" to this September 1916, to the grant of deputation allowance of one-fifth of salary,

subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 per mensem, to military officers temporarily employed in Bombay, who are not provided with Government quarters and are not drawing pay in excess of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, shall remain in force up to the 31st December 1920.

[29688 (Q. M. G.-5).
B.I]

A SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX "A" TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 1013 of 1920.

Copy of a telegram from the Secretary to the Government, of India, Army Department, to the General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade, No. 10626, dated the 27th September 1916.

Your O. T.-348, September 16th... Government of India sanction, with effect from the date of this telegram, grant of deputation allowance of one-fifth of salary, subject to maximum of Rs. 150 per mensem, to all military officers temporarily employed in Bombay, who are not provided with Government quarters and are not drawing pay in excess of Rs. 2,000 per mensem.

Further communication will be made regarding incidence of expenditure.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1014 of 1920.

DELHI,

21st December 1920.

1014. Grant of expatriation and other allowances to Indian troops and followers serving in garrisons overseas.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, and in modification of the existing orders on the subject, it has been decided that Indian troops and public followers of all Indian units serving overseas (*i.e.*, beyond the limits of India and Burma), in late theatres of war but other than those referred to in paragraph 3, shall receive, up to the 31st July 1920, field service batta under India Army Order No. 534 of 1917, and special field allowances under India Army Order No. 175 of 1916. From the 1st August 1920, expatriation allowance as sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No. 864 of 1919, will only be admissible, except in the case of those serving overseas, as defined above, under field service conditions, who will receive field service batta in addition to the expatriation allowance.

2. For the purpose of paragraph 1 above, troops and followers serving in the Black Sea Area and Mesopotamia only shall, until further orders, be considered to have been under field service conditions from the 1st August 1920.

3. Indian troops and followers serving in ordinary colonial stations, *e.g.*, Hong Kong, Singapore, North China and Ceylon, may be allowed to retain the expatriation allowance, in lieu of the old rates of foreign service batta with effect from the 1st July 1919, in cases where this allowance has already been issued to them owing to a misapprehension of the orders on the subject; but where it has not been actually issued it shall now be issued with effect from the 1st August 1920, in lieu of the foreign service batta referred to.

4. The necessary adjustments should be made by the Controllers of Military Accounts concerned.

[032207 (A. G. S.)
B.-I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India:

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1015 of 1920.

DELHI,

21st December 1920.

1015. Rate of staff pay admissible to Lieutenants and 2nd-Lieutenants appointed to command Labour Corps Depôts.

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 221 of 1918, it has been decided that Lieutenants and 2nd-Lieutenants appointed to command Labour Corps Depôts shall receive staff pay at the rate of Rs. 250 per mensem in addition to their pay of rank.

2. This decision has effect from the 15th March 1919.

[$\frac{029823 \text{ (A. G.)}}{\text{B.I.}}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1017 of 1920.

DELHI, .

21st December 1920.

1017. Issue of a standard plan of "Rack, Swords."

With reference to Army Instruction (India) No. 94 of 1920 the sanction of the Government of India is accorded to the introduction of a standard plan of a "Rack, Swords" (B. P. No. 52), for use in Indian officers' clubs.

2. Copies of the plan will be distributed to all concerned by the Director of Military Works.

{ $\frac{19771 \text{ (M. W.)}}{C.}$ }

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1018 of 1920.

DELHI,
21st December 1920.

1018. Rate of staff pay admissible to Lieutenants and 2nd-Lieutenants appointed to command Labour Corps and Works Battalions.

With reference to Army Instructions (India) Nos. 273 of 1918 and 876 of 1919, it has been decided that Lieutenants and 2nd-Lieutenants appointed to command Labour Corps and Works Battalions shall receive staff pay at the rate of Rs. 335 per mensem in addition to their pay of rank.

2. The decision has effect from the dates specified in Army Instruction (India) No. 471 of 1919 as amended by Army Instruction (India) No. 1074 of 1919.

[$\frac{037633 \text{ (A. G.)}}{\text{B.-I.}}$]

A. SHARP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1019 of 1920.

DELHI,
21st December 1920.

1019. Re-introduction of clothing and kit allowances for British troops serving in India.

The following amendment is made to the appendix to Army Instruction (India) No. 447 of 1920:—

For "Mounted Artillery" read "Pack Artillery."

[$\frac{16920-11 \text{ (Q. M. G. & B.)}}{D \text{ (ii.)}}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1020 of 1920.

DELHI,
21st December 1920.

1020. Procedure for the submission to Army Headquarters of proposals relating to equipment, stores or clothing.

Any proposals affecting patterns of equipment, stores or clothing in Parts I and II of the Priced Vocabulary of Stores, and the Indian Addendum thereto, and the Priced Vocabulary of Clothing and Necessaries, or any complaints regarding the quality or suitability of approved patterns, the adequacy of scale of authorised equipment, stores or clothing, or proposals to introduce new items, or complaints in regard to supply or any questions affecting items for which a scale is already sanctioned will be forwarded to Command Headquarters. After investigation at Command Headquarters and if farther action is considered desirable the question will be referred to the Quartermaster-General in India. In the case of the Burma Independent District reference will in the first place be made to the District Headquarters.

2. Army Regulations, India, Volume II, will be amended in due course.

3. Army Instruction (India) No. 654 of 1920 is hereby cancelled.

[$\frac{20083 \text{ (Q. M. G.-16).}{D (ii).}}{D (ii).}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1021 of 1920.

DELHI,
21st December 1920.

1021. Advances to officers for the construction or purchase of houses in cantonments.

It has been decided that, on the formation of a new cantonment or when suitable accommodation is not available in existing military stations, an advance to the following extent may be granted to an officer to enable him to build or purchase a house :—

Colonel	} Rs. 10,000.
Lieutenant-Colonel	
Major	} Rs. 9,000 or twelve months' pay of rank, whichever is the less amount.
Captain	
Subaltern	
Departmental officer	
Warrant officer	}

2. The advance will be repayable in monthly instalments of one-forty-eighth of the total advance granted. The authority sanctioning the advance may, however, authorise its repayment by a smaller number of instalments if desired by the officer concerned.

3. Paragraphs 47 and 58 of Army Regulations, India, Volume III, will be amended accordingly in due course.

[29623 (Q. M. G.-3).]
E.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1023 of 1920.

DELHI,
21st December 1920.

1023. Re-employment of pensioners under the terms of Army Instruction (India) No. 1016 of 1919.

It has been decided that pensioners may be re employed under the terms of Army Instruction (India) No. 1016 of 1919. While so employed they will not receive pension in addition to salary, nor will the extra service rendered count for increased pension.

[34174 (Q. M. G.-5).
D.I.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1025 of 1920.

DELHI,
21st December 1920.

1025. Special classes for the training of Imperial Service Troops at the Physical Training Schools in the Northern and Southern Commands.

It has been decided that special classes as shown below, shall be held at the Physical Training Schools in the Northern and Southern Commands for the training of students from the Imperial Service Troops.

Northern School, Ambala.

1st Class—From the 29th November 1920 to the 5th February 1921.

2nd Class—From the 12th February to the 16th April 1921.

Southern School, Poona.

1st Class—From the 15th November 1920 to the 14th January 1921.

2nd Class—From the 17th January to the 16th March 1921.

Sixteen students will attend each class.

2. In connection with the above classes, sanction is accorded to the following additional establishment:—One Havildar Instructor (unseconded), at each school, with extra duty pay at Rs. 10 per mensem for the following periods:—

Northern School—From the 28th November 1920 to the 17th April 1921, both dates inclusive.

Southern School—From the 14th November 1920 to the 17th March 1921, both dates inclusive

3. The additional expenditure involved which is estimated at Rs. 2,590 will be met from the budget provision for Imperial Service Troops.

[8490 (G. S.—M. T.-1).
E.]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1026 of 1920.

DELHI,
21st December 1920.

1026. Clothing allowances for the sirdar, tindals and lascars employed in the proof and experimental establishment at Balasore.

With reference to India Army Order No. 775 of 1920, it has been decided that the sirdar, tindals and lascars employed in the proof and experimental establishment at Balasore shall be brought under the new system of clothing allowances promulgated in Army Instruction (India) No. 827 of 1920. The entry in column 2 against item 17 of the appendix to the Army Instruction (India) quoted above is accordingly amended to read as follows:—

“Lascar establishment of Arsenal and Ordnance depôts and the Royal Air Force and the sirdar, tindals and lascars employed in the proof and experimental establishment at Balasore.”

Similar amendment should also be made to item 17 of statements “D” and “F” attached to the Memorandum of Clothing Accounts for Indian troops and followers.

[$\frac{34550 (Q. M. G. 8.)}{D (ii).}$]

A. SHARP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1027 of 1920.

DELHI,
21st December 1920.

1027. Addition to the establishment of the Royal Artillery Depôt, Jubbulpore.

In order to deal with the records, etc., of Indian ranks of Royal Artillery serving overseas, and to enable reinforcements to be despatched, sanction is accorded, as a temporary measure, to the following additions to the establishment of the Royal Artillery Depôt, Jubbulpore, promulgated in Army Instruction (India) No. 761 of 1920 :—

	Head- quarters.	Two addi- tional com- panies. Par company.	Total.
British officers—			
Lieutenant-Colonel.	1	...	1
Captains	...	1	2
Subalterns	...	1	2
	1	2	5
British ranks—			
Serjeants	2	...	2
Farrier	1	...	1
Shoeing Smith	1	...	1
Bombardiers (clerks)	4	...	4
Gunners (clerks)	2	...	2
	10	...	10

	Head- quarters.	Two addi- tional com- panies. Per company.	Total.
Indian officers—			
Subadar Major	1	...	1
Subadars	...	1	2
Jemadar Quartermaster	1	...	1
" Adjutant	1	...	1
Jemadars	3	2	7
	6	3	12
Indian ranks—			
Havildar Major	1	...	1
Company Havildar Majors	...	1	2
Quartermaster Havildar	1	...	1
Company Quartermaster Havildars	...	1	2
Pay Havildars	...	1	2
Havildar Gunners	...	3	6
Havildar Drivers	...	12	24
Naick Gunners	...	5	10
Naick Drivers	...	21	42
Gunners	...	80	160
Drivers	...	910	620
Shoeing Smiths	...	1	2
Trumpeters	...	1	2
Clerks	3	2	7
	5	441	887
Followers—			
Carpenter	1	...	1
Moochis, 1st Class	1	...	1
" 2nd "	1	...	2
Smiths	2	...	2
Tailors	2	...	2
Shoemakers	2	...	2
Cooks	1	10	21
Bhistis or Peshalia	...	8	12
Sweepers	...	9	18
Bullock Drivers	2	...	2
	12	25	62
Animals—			
Horses, riding	...	20	61
" draught	...	60	100
Bullocks	6	...	5
	9	80	169

	Head- quarters.	Two additional com- panies. Per company.	Total.
Harness and Saddlery—			
Saddlery, Universal, sets	4	45	94
Harness, lead, D. S. . . . .	...	15	50
" wheel, D. S. . . . .	...	9	18
Reins, driving, long, pairs . . . . .	...	6	12
Whips, driving . . . . .	...	6	12
Vehicles—			
Caissons . . . . .	...	6	12
Wagons, G. S. . . . .	...	2	4

Extra duty pay and allowances—

Staff pay—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Lieutenant-Colonel	350	0	0	per mensem in addition to Indian pay of rank.

Extra duty pay—

	Rs.	A.	P.	
Signalling Instructor	12	0	0	per mensem.
Physical Training In- structor	0	6	0	per diem.
Jemadar Adjutant	17	8	0	per mensem
Jemadar Quartermaster	17	8	0	"
Havildar Major	4	0	0	"
Quartermaster Havildar	4	0	0	"
Company Havildar Major	3	0	0	"
Quartermaster Havildar	3	0	0	"
Pay Havildar	4	0	0	"

} or revised rates
as for Indian
Infantry.

2. The British clerks will receive tradesman's rates of pay, *vide* Army Instruction (India) No. 323 of 1920, as modified by Army Instruction (India) No. 647 of 1920. The Indian clerks will be graded and receive pay as under :—

- 2 first grade clerks—pay of rank of havildar and grade pay at Rs. 2 *per diem*.
- 1 second grade clerk—pay of rank of naick and grade pay at Rs. 1—8—0 *per diem*.
- 4 third grade clerks—pay of rank of drivers and grade pay at annas 12 *per diem*.

3. Sanction is also accorded to the grant of staff pay to the Lieutenant-Colonel from the date the present incumbent assumed the duties of Officer Commanding the Depôt. The rate of staff pay for the Major (Second-in-Command) has been reduced from the same date, from Rs. 300 sanctioned in Army Instruction (India) No. 761 of 1920, to Rs 250 *per mensem*.

[024176 (A.G.-1-B.).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1028 of 1920.

DELHI,

21st December 1920.

1028. The King-Emperor's Certificate of Honour on discharge for disabled Indian officers and other ranks of the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops, and Indian ratings of the Royal Indian Marine.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the issue of a Certificate of Honour on discharge to all Indian officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops, and Indian ratings of the Royal Indian Marine, who have served since or subsequent to the 4th August 1914, and who have been discharged from the service on account of disabilities contracted under the following circumstances :—

- (a) After service in a theatre of operations in the War 1914—1919, on account or disablement certified to *have been caused or aggravated by military service* provided that the disablement or ill-health was not due to misconduct. (See Appendix I.)
- (b) On account of disablement certified to be directly attributable to the action of the enemy, *e.g.*, air or naval raids.

2. Instructions for the preparation of rolls and despatch of certificates are published in Appendix I to this Instruction.

3. Stationery and materials for packing will be obtained by the Officer-in-charge, Medal Distribution, from the Controller of

Printing, Stationery and Stamps or by local purchase. The method of adjusting the expenditure involved will be notified hereafter.

[- 44322 (A. G.-10).]
B-11.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX I TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 1028 of 1920.

The King-Emperor's Certificate of Honour on discharge for disabled Indian officers and other ranks of the Indian Army and Imperial Service Troops, and Indian ratings of the Royal Indian Marine.

A.—The following are eligible for the certificate :—

- (a) Indian officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Army, Imperial Service Troops and Indian ratings of the Royal Indian Marine, who have served in a theatre of operations* during the war 1914—1919 and have been discharged and whose disablement has been certified to have been caused or aggravated by military service, provided their disablement or ill-health was not due to misconduct.†
- (b) Indian officers, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Indian Army, Imperial Service Troops, and Indian ratings of the Royal Indian Marine who, not being included under the provisions of sub-paragraph (a) above, have been discharged and whose disablement has been certified to be directly attributable to the action of the enemy, *e.g.*, air or naval raids.

B.—Instructions to officers submitting rolls:—

Preparation of rolls and despatch of certificates

(a) Col

Certificate of Honour on discharge.

Copies of this form will be supplied by the Officer-in-charge, Medal Distribution, Calcutta.

- (c) These rolls will be forwarded to the Officer-in-charge, Medal Distribution, Calcutta, for approval before issue of the certificates.

- (ii) When approved one copy of the roll will be returned to the Commanding Officer together with the number of certificates required.
- (b) The Commanding Officer will insert on each certificate before despatch, the regimental number, rank, name, corps, and date of discharge of the recipient. He will also imprint on the back of the certificate, on the right hand top corner, the office stamp, in which is to be inscribed the serial number allotted by the Officer-in-charge, Medal Distribution, on the copy of the roll returned to the Commanding Officer, *vide* (a) (ii) above. The entry of the serial number is to be initialled by an officer.
- (c) The Director, Royal Indian Marine, will prepare in duplicate on a special form [see Appendix II (a)], copies of which will be supplied by the Officer-in-charge, Medal Distribution, nominal rolls of all discharged Indian ratings of the Royal Indian Marine entitled to the certificate and will submit the rolls to the Officer-in-charge, Medal Distribution, for approval. When approved one copy of the roll will be returned : : : : : 'same, together : : : : : .

The Director, Royal Indian Marine, will insert on each certificate before transmission to the recipients, roll number, rating, name, vessel from which discharged and the date of discharge of the recipient. He will also imprint on the back of the certificate, on the right hand top corner, the office stamp, in which is to be inscribed the serial number allotted by the Officer-in-charge, Medal Distribution, on the copy of the roll returned to the Director, Royal Indian Marine. The entry of the serial number is to be initialled by an officer.

NOTE.—The certificates bear His Majesty's signature and, except for being initialed on the back as above, are not to be signed or otherwise initialed.

- (d) The certificates will be despatched by registered post. Care must be taken that they are packed for despatch in the cardboard tubes which will be provided for the purpose by the Officer-in-charge, Medal Distribution.

C.—General.—In the case of men entitled to the King's Certificate of Honour on discharge who die or have died before the issue of the certificate, the Commanding Officer, or Director, Royal

Indian Marine, as the case may be, will forward it to the next-of-kin of the deceased.

NOTES.—* A definition of the various theories of operations will be found in Appendix III.

† The term "misconduct" includes discharges on account of disabilities resulting from a wilfully self-inflicted wound, alcoholism, venereal disease or other causes due to the soldiers' own act or neglect.

‡ After the regimental number, rank, and corps from which the soldier was discharged will be inserted each corps in which he has previously served during the war as follows :—

" Having previously served during the war in _____

Special care is to be taken to ensure that the certificates are not disfigured by indifferent calligraphy.

APPENDIX II TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 1028 OF 1920.

Roll of discharged Indian officers and other ranks entitled to the King-Emperor's Certificate of Honour on discharge.

Note—To be forwarded in duplicate to the Officer-in-charge, Medal Distribution, Calcutta.

Regimental No.	Name (in full).	Unit from which discharged.	Serial No. of certificate (to be allotted by Officer-in-charge, Medal Distribution). This number will be inserted on the back of the certificate by the Commanding Officer before issue.	Date of discharge.	Nature of disability caused or aggravated by military service.	Theatre of operations, as defined in Appendix III to Army Instruction No. 1028 of 1920, in which the soldier served.	Vernacular in which certificate is required. (a) English. (b) English-Urdu. (c) English-Gurmukhi. (d) English-Hindi.

I certify that the particulars furnished hereon are correct, and that the above named men served in the theatre of operations between the dates for such operations shown in Appendix III to Army Instruction (India) No. 1028 of 1920.

(Place)

(Date)

The Officer-in-charge, Medal Distribution, Calcutta.
(Copies of this form can be obtained from the Officer-in-charge, Medal Distribution Calcutta.)

Signature and rank of officer certifying to correctness of entries

APPENDIX II (a) TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 1028 OF 1920.

Roll of discharged Indian ratings of the Royal Indian Marine entitled to the King-Emperor's Certificate of Honour on discharge.

NOTE.—To be forwarded in duplicate to the Officer-in charge, Medal Distribution, Calcutta.

Roll No.	Rating.	Name (in full)	Vessel from which discharged.	Serial No of certificate (to be allotted by Officer-in charge. Medal Distribution. This number will be inserted on the back of the certificate by the Director, Royal Indian Marine, before issue.	Date of discharge.	Nature of disability sustained or aggravated by military service.	Theatre of operations as defined in Appendix II to Army Instruction (India) No 1028 of 1920 in which the rating served.

I certify that the particulars furnished hereon are correct, and that the above named men served in the theatre of operations between the dates for such operations shown in Appendix III to Army Instruction No. 1028 of 1920.

Place) _____
 Date) _____
 Signature and rank of officer certifying to correctness of entries.

the Officer-in-charge, Medal Distribution, Calcutta.

APPENDIX III TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) -No. 1028 of 1920.

For the purposes of the award of the King-Emperor's Certificate of Honour on discharge, the definition of the various theatres of operations will be as follows:—

1. *Western European Theatre.*—To include all operations in:—

- (a) France and Belgium between midnight 4-5th August 1914, and midnight 11-12th November 1918.
- (b) Italy between midnight 17-18th April 1917, and midnight 4-5th November 1918.

2. *Balkan Theatre.*—To include all operations in:—

- (a) Greek Macedonia, Serbia, Bulgaria, and European Turkey, between midnight 4-5th October 1915, and midnight 11-12th November 1918.
- (b) Gallipoli and the Islands of the Aegean Sea, between midnight 24-25th April 1915, and midnight 9-10th January 1916.

3. *Russian Theatre.*—To include all operations in Russia since midnight 4-5th August 1914.

4. *Egyptian Theatre.*—To include all operations:—

- (a) In Egypt between midnight 4-5th November 1914; and midnight 18-19th March 1916.
- (b) Conducted by the Egyptian Expeditionary Force between midnight 18-19th March 1916, and midnight 31st October—1st November 1918.

5. *African Theatre.*—To include all operations:—

- (a) In British, German and Portuguese East Africa, Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia, between midnight 19-20th August 1914, and midnight 25-26th November 1918.
- (b) In German South-West Africa, and on the adjacent borders of the Union of South Africa, between midnight 19-20th August 1914, and midnight 9-10th July 1916.
- (c) In Kamerun and on Eastern and Northern Frontiers of Nigeria between midnight 23rd—24th August 1914, and midnight 18-19th February 1916.

- (d) In Nigeria between midnight 4-5th January 1917, and midnight 15-16th May 1917.
- (e) In Togoland between midnight 6-7th August 1914, and midnight 26-27th August 1914.

6. *Asiatic Theatre*.—To include all operations :—

- (a) In Hedjaz between midnight 4-5th November 1914, and midnight 13-14th January 1919.
- (b) In Mesopotamia from midnight 5-6th November 1914.
- (c) In Persia and in the Persian Gulf from midnight 5-6th November 1914.
- (d) In Trans-Caspia from midnight 18-19th July 1918.
- (e) At Shaik Said (South-West Arabia) on 10th and 11th November 1914, and at Perim on 14th and 15th June 1915.
- (f) Conducted by the Aden Field Force between midnight 2nd-3rd July 1915, and midnight 13-14th January 1919.
- (g) In the Frontier regions of India, carried out by forces which actually took the field between midnight 4-5th August 1914, and 31st October 1918.
- (h) At Tsing-Tau between midnight 22nd-23rd September 1914, and midnight 7-8th November 1914.

7. *Australasian Theatre*.—To include all operations against the German Pacific Dependencies as follows :—

- (a) New Britain from midnight 10-11th September 1914, to midnight 21st-22nd September 1914.
- (b) New Ireland from midnight 15-16th September 1914, to midnight 18-19th October 1914.
- (c) Kaiser Wilhelmsland on 24th September 1914.
- (d) Admiralty Islands on 21st November 1914.
- (e) Nauru on 6th November 1914.
- (f) German Samoa on 29th August 1914.

8. *Personnel employed on duty on Hospital Ships, Transports etc*—Personnel employed on duty on hospital ships, transports, ambulance transports and store ships proceeding to or from a port outside the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, will be considered as having served in a theatre of operations.

NOTE.—In the case of theatres in which operations have not concluded, the dates of conclusion will be notified from time to time as they occur.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1029 of 1920.

DELHI,

28th December 1920

1029. Advance issue of jerseys to recruits when proceeding to join a dépôt or unit.

With reference to Note 2 (a) to Table III, Clothing Regulations, India, 1919 (Provisional), it has been decided that advance issues of jerseys to recruits shall be made at the discretion of the recruiting officer irrespective of the station to which they are proceeding, provided that this article is included in their ordinary scales of clothing and necessaries

[$\frac{34504 \text{ (Q. M. G.-8).}}{D \text{ (II).}}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1030 of 1920.

DELHI,

28th December 1920.

1030. Issue of gun floor shoes to the Indian Coast Artillery.

Sanction is accorded to the issue, with effect from the 1st April 1921, of one pair of gun floor shoes per man per annum for the gunners of the Indian Coast Artillery. The shoes will be obtained by local purchase and an allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per man, per annum, is hereby authorised for that purpose.

2. The expenditure involved, which is estimated at Rs. 1,205, initial and annual recurring, is debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account affected.

[$\frac{17639 \text{ (Q. M. G.-8).}}{D \text{ (ii).}}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

[*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1031 of 1920.

DELHI,
28th December 1920.

1031. National health insurance contributions of non-commissioned officers of departments of the Indian Unattached List and of the Military Works Services.

With reference to Army Instructions (India) Nos. 287 and 371 of 1920, it is notified for information that the system of charging National health insurance contributions against the accounts of non-commissioned officers of departments of the Indian Unattached List and of the Military Works Services is discontinued. These contributions will be borne by the public for all who draw pay under the Instructions referred to above.

[M. A. G's Case.
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1032 of 1920.

DELHI,

28th December 1920.

1032. Revision as a temporary measure of the allowances authorised in Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 488, for the liveries of peons.

It has been decided that the biennial allowances authorised in Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 488, for the jemadar

General officers, (other than Army Commanders) not at Army Headquarters, peons and peons in attendance on the officers named in the margin,

Other officers not at Army Headquarters, and for peons not in attendance upon officers and menials employed in

military offices, shall, from the 1st April 1921, and for a period of two years, be treated as annual allowances.

[039181 (A. G.-6).
D.-(ii).]

A. SHARP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)

No. 1033 of 1920.

DELHI,

28th December 1920.

1033. Increased pensions and gratuities to members of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that the rates of pension and gratuities admissible under Army Regulations, India, paragraphs 736 and 740, to members of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India, shall, with effect from the 1st April 1919, be increased by 25 per cent, as a provisional measure.

2. This decision applies to nurses now in the service, or who have retired since the outbreak of the Great War, or who have been re-employed by the Government of India during the war.

[$\frac{14711 \text{ (D. M. S. 1).}}{C.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1034 of 1920.

DELHI,

28th December 1920.

1034. Revised scale of married establishments for British units in India.

In line 2 of paragraph 3 of Army Instruction (India) No. 828 of 1920, after the word "bills" insert "in the summer months."

[$\frac{24575 \text{ (Q. M. G. 3-A.)}}{C.}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1036 of 1920.

DELHI,

28th December 1920.

1036. Revised rates of pay, etc., for assistant foremen and charge hands employed in the mechanical transport service.

In supersession of all orders on the subject it has been decided that the rates of pay and conditions of service for assistant foremen and charge hands employed in the mechanical transport service will be as follows:—

Category	Term of enrolment	Furlough and leave	Pensions, Family.	Pensions, Wound and Injury.	Gratuities, Retiring.	Gratuities, Invalid.	Pay per month.
Assistant Foremen.	Enrolled on Form No III for 4 years	Under paragraph 1 Army gulshtier India, Volume II.	Volume I.	Volume I.	Volume I.	—	150
Charge Hands.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	—	100

In addition to the above these men will be granted such kit and clothing allowances as may be authorised for them, free accommodation, rations and firewood.

2. The rates of pay shown in the last column of the above statement will be admissible from the 1st December 1920.

[$\frac{23694 \text{ (Q. M. G.-7-M. T.)}}{D(11)}$]

A. SHAIRP, *Colonel,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1037 of 1920.

DELHI,

28th December 1920.

1037. Armourer's tools for depôts of Indian infantry and cavalry units in India.

Sanction is accorded to the extension of the provisions of Army

*Republished as an appendix to this Instruction.

Department letter* No 6977-5 (0-12), dated 16th January 1917, regarding the supply of a set of armourer's tools and materials, on loan, to certain depôts of Indian cavalry and infantry units in India, to such periods as the depôts in question remain in existence.

[6977 (Q M. G., D. D., A.).
D(h).]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

2. The rates of pay shown in the last column of the above statement will be admissible from the 1st December 1920.

[$\frac{33694 (Q. M. G. 7-M. 7)}{D(n).}$]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MY DEPARTMENT.

INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1038 of 1920.

DELHI,

23rd December 1920

ational Health Insurance.

ention of all concerned is directed to the provisions of
ter No. 432 of 1920, which is republished as an Appendix
struction.

[A-607 (A. G-10).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, *Colonel,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 1037 of 1920.

Army Department letter No. 6977-8 (0-12), dated
the 16th January 1917.

¶ With reference to the correspondence ending with your memorandum No. 6977-7 (0-12), dated the 16th December 1916, to the address of the Inspector of Guns and Rifles, I am directed to say that, in the circumstances represented, the Government of India sanction the supply, on loan, for the period of the war, of a set of armourer's tools and materials as detailed in Table XLI, Army Tables, Miscellaneous Services 1909, to all depôts of Indian cavalry and infantry in India, unprovided with armourers under the provisions of India Army Order 685 of 1913. The tools and materials so supplied will be returned to Ordnance charge as each depôt ceases to exist.

¶ 2. The expenditure involved will be debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY-INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1038 of 1920.

DELHI,
23rd December 1920.

1038. National Health Insurance.

The attention of all concerned is directed to the provisions of Army Order No. 432 of 1920, which is republished as an Appendix to this Instruction.

[A.-607 (A. G.-10).
E.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 1037 of 1920.

**Army Department letter No. 6977-8 (0-12), dated
the 16th January 1917.**

¶ With reference to the correspondence ending with your memorandum No. 6977-7 (0-12), dated the 16th December 1916, to the address of the Inspector of Guns and Rifles, I am directed to say that, in the circumstances represented, the Government of India sanction the supply, on loan, for the period of the war, of a set of armourer's tools and materials as detailed in Table XLI, Army Tables, Miscellaneous Services 1909, to all depôts of Indian cavalry and infantry in India, unprovided with armourers under the provisions of India Army Order 685 of 1913. The tools and materials so supplied will be returned to Ordnance charge as each depôt ceases to exist.

2. The expenditure involved will be debitable to the ordinary grant and head of account.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1038 of 1920.

DELHI,

23rd December 1920.

1038. National Health Insurance.

The attention of all concerned is directed to the provisions of Army Order No. 432 of 1920, which is republished as an Appendix to this Instruction.

[A-607 (A. G-10).
E.]

A. SHARP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

immediately before training, continue to be insured *as civilians* while so training, cards being stamped weekly in respect of them and the whole of the contributions due being paid from army funds.

The procedure to be followed is laid down in Army Orders 197 of 1912 and 222 of 1913.

5. Army Order 13 of 1915 is cancelled.

APPENDIX TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA) No. 1038 of 1920.

ARMY ORDER No. 432 of 1920;

WAR OFFICE,

6th October 1920.

National Health Insurance.—1. Under Army Order 378 of 1914, soldiers specially enlisted for the period of the war who were not insured in civil life before enlistment were given the option of remaining uninsured. of the Territorial Force who were not insured were given the option of period of embodied service.

As the special conditions which led to the granting of this option no longer obtain, drawn, and all men hitherto been treated from 5th July 1920.

2. Company, etc., commanders will therefore arrange for Army Form O.-1847, to be completed in respect of men who were serving on 5th July 1920, but whose date only (under this Army Ministry of Health, Insurance, &c. W.-9. The words "Date of enlistment" on Army Form O.-1847, should be altered to read "Date of entry into insurance under Army Order 432 of 1920."

3. With reference to Army Order 370 of 1915, which provided for the continuance in insurance during the period of the war of officers of the Reserve and of the Territorial Force and of officers granted temporary commissions who were insured (either as civilians or as soldiers) at the time they were appointed to commissions as officers, any such officers who are still serving with the forces and have not been granted commissions in the Regular forces will continue to be insured, but in no case will an officer granted a commission in the Regular forces be insured.

4. *Army Reserve and Territorial Force.*—Attention is also drawn to the fact that men of the Army Reserve and Territorial Force when in training and in receipt of pay from army funds will, if they were insured under the National Health Insurance Act 1938]

immediately before training, continue to be insured *as civilians* while so training, cards being stamped weekly in respect of them and the whole of the contributions due being paid from army funds.

The procedure to be followed is laid down in Army Orders 197 of 1912 and 222 of 1913.

5. Army Order 13 of 1915 is cancelled.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1039 of 1920.

DELHI,

28th December 1920.

1039. Revision of the pay and grading of the permanent Lower Subordinate establishment of the Military Works Services.

The sanction of the Government of India is accorded to the following revised scale of pay for the permanent Lower Subordinate establishment of the Military Works Services with effect from the 1st December 1920.

2. The permanent strength of this establishment will be 183, distributed in two grades with pay as follows:—

<i>Grade.</i>	<i>Monthly pay.</i>
61 Sub-Overseers, 1st Grade	Rs. 60 rising by annual increments of Rs. 5 to Rs. 90, and thereafter by quadrennial increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 120. A special increment of Rs. 10 to be admissible after 20 years' approved service in the 1st Grade, and a further increment of Rs. 10 after 25 years' such service. These increments will be sanctioned by the Deputy Director of Works of the Command concerned.
122 Sub-Overseers, 2nd Grade	Rs. 50 rising by annual increments of Rs. 2 to Rs. 68, and thereafter by biennial increments of Rs. 4 to Rs. 90.

3. The appointment of sub-overseers will ordinarily be to the 2nd Grade, but direct appointment to the 1st Grade of a sub-overseer holding an overseer's certificate from a recognized engineering institution will be permissible.

2nd Grade sub-overseers drawing not more than Rs. 70 per mensem will be eligible for promotion to the 1st Grade, when the 1st Grade is on Rs. 80 per mensem, and the 2nd Grade on Rs. 70 per mensem.

New entrants to the 2nd Grade will be on probation for one year, extensible to two years, on Rs. 50 per mensem, and new entrants to the 1st Grade will be on probation for one year on Rs. 60 per mensem.

4. The new grades will be filled by selection in accordance with the following rules:—

(i) Sub-overseers of any grade now on the permanent establishment of the Military Works Services may be selected by the Quartermaster General in India for the new 1st Grade, when their pay will be fixed as follows:—

- (a) Sub-overseers, 2nd and 3rd Grades, placed in the new 1st Grade, will start on Rs. 70 per mensem if they have five years' or more permanent service on the 1st December 1920. If under five years' permanent service, they will start on Rs. 60 per mensem, and if they have fifteen years' or over on Rs. 80 per mensem.
- (b) Sub-overseers, 1st Grade, placed in the new 1st Grade, will start on

Rs.		Rs.
80	per mensem, if already drawing	50 per mensem.
90	" " " "	60 "
100	" " " "	70 "
110	" " " "	80 "
120	" " " "	90 "

(ii) Sub-overseers now on the permanent establishment of the Military Works Services not selected by the Quartermaster General in India for the new 1st Grade will be placed in the new 2nd Grade. If their service has been in all respects satisfactory they will receive the rates of pay to which they are entitled by length of service on the permanent establishment, according to the new 2nd Grade scale; sub-overseers now in the 1st Grade being given an initial rate of pay not less than Rs. 15, nor more than Rs. 20, above their substantive pay, and being permitted to retain the title of "Sub-Overseer, 1st Grade." A sub-overseer whose service has not been in all respects satisfactory will receive such rate of pay as the Quartermaster General in India may decide, not being less than

that which he is now drawing, nor more than that to which he is entitled by length of service according to the new 2nd Grade scale.

5. The initial rate of pay having been determined as above, increments will be given by the man's immediate superior (not being below the rank of Deputy Assistant Director of Works) after approved service, commencing from the 1st December 1920, according to the grade scale applicable.

6. Permanent local allowances, as detailed in Army Regulations, India, Volume XII, Appendix II, will be drawn in addition to the above revised rates of pay in the localities affected, but subdivisional allowance and any other temporary allowances granted in view of the increased cost of living will cease.

7. The conveyance allowance will ordinarily be Rs. 15 per mensem as at present, but Rs. 22-8-0 will be admissible at the discretion of Deputy Directors of Works of Commands when a horse or pony is maintained.

[17982 (M. W. 1).]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1040 of 1920.

DELHI,

28th December 1920.

1040. Application of the Royal Warrant of the 19th December 1919 to officers of the Indian Army, etc.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 19th December 1919, published as an annexure to this Instruction, shall be applied to all officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, departmental officers of Indian Army Departments disabled, and families of officers deceased, in consequence of former wars.

[039654 (A. G. 10).
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1040 of 1920.

DALHI,

28th December 1920.

1040. Application of the Royal Warrant of the 19th December 1919 to officers of the Indian Army, etc.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 19th December 1919, published as an annexure to this Instruction, shall be applied to all officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, departmental officers of Indian Army Departments disabled, and families of officers deceased, in consequence of former wars.

[039654 (A. G. 10).
C.]

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
ARMY DEPARTMENT.

ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA).

No. 1040 of 1920.

DELHI,

28th December 1920.

1040. Application of the Royal Warrant of the
19th December 1919 to officers of the Indian
Army, etc.

With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, it has been decided that the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 19th December 1919, published as an annexure to this Instruction, shall be applied to all officers of the Indian Army, Indian Medical Service, departmental officers of Indian Army Departments disabled, and families of officers deceased, in consequence of former wars.

{ 039854 (A. G. 10) }
C.

A. SHAIRP, Colonel,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNEXURE TO ARMY INSTRUCTION (INDIA)
No. 1040 of 1920.

ROYAL WARRANT.

For the retired pay of officers disabled, and for the pensions and allowances of the families of officers deceased, and for the pensions of nurses disabled, in consequence of former wars.

George R.I.

WHEREAS We deem it expedient to make further provision in and to the retired pay of officers disabled in consequence of former wars, and to the pensions and allowances of widows and children of officers whose deaths have resulted from former wars, and to the pensions of members of Our Nursing Services disabled in consequence of former wars :

OUR WILL AND PLEASURE is that—

1. The retired pay being paid on the 1st day of April 1919 under Our Royal Warrant of the 1st December 1914, or under any former Warrant, to an officer in respect of a disability due directly and wholly to service in a former war may be increased by the difference between such retired pay and the retired pay which he might receive according to the degree of his disablement as certified under Our Royal Warrant of the 1st August 1917, if he were subject to the provisions of such Warrant.

2.—(1) The compassionate allowances awarded at the highest rate to the children of Majors and Captains, and the pensions and compassionate allowances awarded at the highest rate to the widows and children of Lieutenants and Second Lieutenants who were killed in action, or died as the result of wounds received in action in former wars, and being paid on the 1st April 1919, may be increased to the rates which might have been awarded under the second and fifth columns of the Second Schedule to Our Royal Warrant of the 1st August 1917.

(2) The pensions and compassionate allowances awarded at the intermediate rate to widows and children of officers who died in consequence of former wars, and being paid on the 1st April 1919, may be increased to the rates which might have been awarded under the second and fifth columns of the Second Schedule to that Warrant.

3. The pension being paid on the 1st April 1919 under Our Royal Warrant of the 1st December 1914, or under any former Warrant, to any member of Our Nursing Services in receipt of a disability due directly and wholly to service in a former war may be increased by the difference between such pension and the pension which she might receive, according to the degree of her disablement as certified, under Our Royal Warrant of the 1st August 1917, if she were subject to the provisions of this Warrant.

4. In this our Warrant, unless the context otherwise requires :—

(1) "Certified" means certified by a Medical Officer or Board of Medical Officers appointed by the Minister of Pensions for the purpose.

(2) Any reference to the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 1st August 1917 shall include references to such provisions as amended by any other Warrant.

5. Our Minister of Pensions shall be the sole interpreter of this Our Warrant, and shall give such instructions as he may deem expedient for giving effect thereto.

6. This Our Warrant shall have effect as from 1st day of April 1919; provided that any increase of retired pay, pension, or allowance by virtue of any subsequent Warrant shall begin from the date when such Warrant takes effect.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, this 19th day of December 1919, in the Tenth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majesty's Command,
L. WORTHINGTON EVANS.

